CATALOGUE

OF

INDIAN COINS

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

THE MOGHUL EMPERORS



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THE COINS

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MOGHUL EMPERORS OF HINDUSTAN

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BY

STANLEY LANE-POOLE

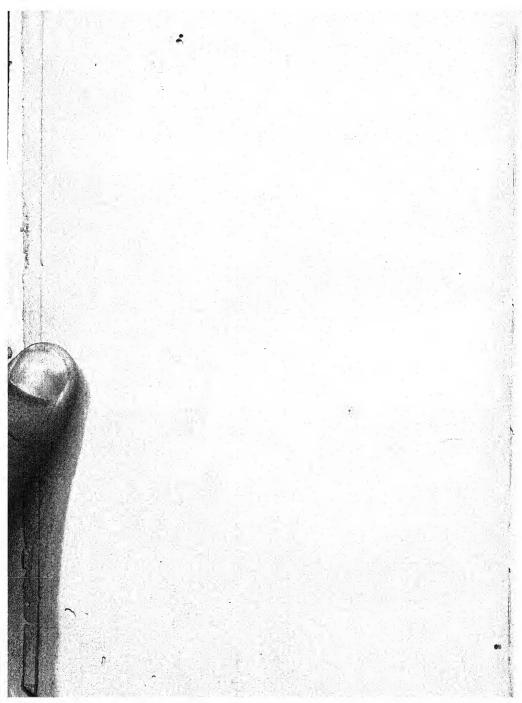
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KEEPER OF COINS

CORRESPONDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

The present volume of the Catalogue of Indian Coins contains the description of the issues of the Moghul Emperors of Hindústán, from the foundation of the Empire by Bábar, Humáyún, and Akbar, down to its gradual absorption into the realm of the Honourable East India Company. It also includes such coins of the Company as were issued in imitation of the currency of the Moghuls.

The transliteration of Arabic and Indian names of persons, places, &c., in this volume, is in accordance with the latest official system of the Indian Government. Familiar names of places are spelt in the ordinary English way.

The metal of each specimen is stated, and its size in inches and tenths of inches. The weight of the gold and silver examples is given in English grains. Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimètres as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are given at the end of the volume.

A comparative table of the years and months of the Hijrah and of the Christian era has been added, with a view to facilitating reference to the standard works on Indian history where the European computation is adopted.

A specially prepared map of India is inserted to illustrate the distribution of the mint-cities throughout the Empire.

Typical specimens are figured in the thirty-three plates which are executed by the autotype mechanical process from casts in plaster.

The whole work is written by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, and I have carefully collated it with the coins.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. HISTORICAL OUTLINE.

THE history of the Moghul Empire of Hindústán, which nominally extends from 1525 to 1857, is really contained in much narrower limits. The assured domination of the Moghul Emperors begins with the building-up of the empire by Akbar (1556-1605) and practically ends with the death of Aurangzib, the last autocrat of their line. in 1707. Before Akbar there was no Moghul Empire, but only the attempt to create one. After Aurangzib there was still for awhile the framework of an empire, but no emperor: the power fell into the hands of Ministers and Viceroys, and political disintegration prepared the way for British expansion. Not much more than half a century had passed since Aurangzíb 'Álamgír was carried to his tomb near Aurangábád, when the East India Company began to gather up the fragments that remained of Akbar's empire, and the Emperor himself became their pensioner (1765).

The historical founder of the empire was Akbar; but the first of his line to assert imperial power in India was his grandfather Bábar; unless, indeed, the precedence belongs to his ancestor Tímúr, in virtue of his earlier raids upon Hindústán. Bábar, or "Tiger," also called Muhammad and surnamed Zahír-ad-dín, "Upholder of the Faith," was the son of 'Umar Shaikh, the son of Abú-Sa'íd, seventh Khán of Transoxiana; and Abú-Sa'íd was the son of Muhammad Sultán the

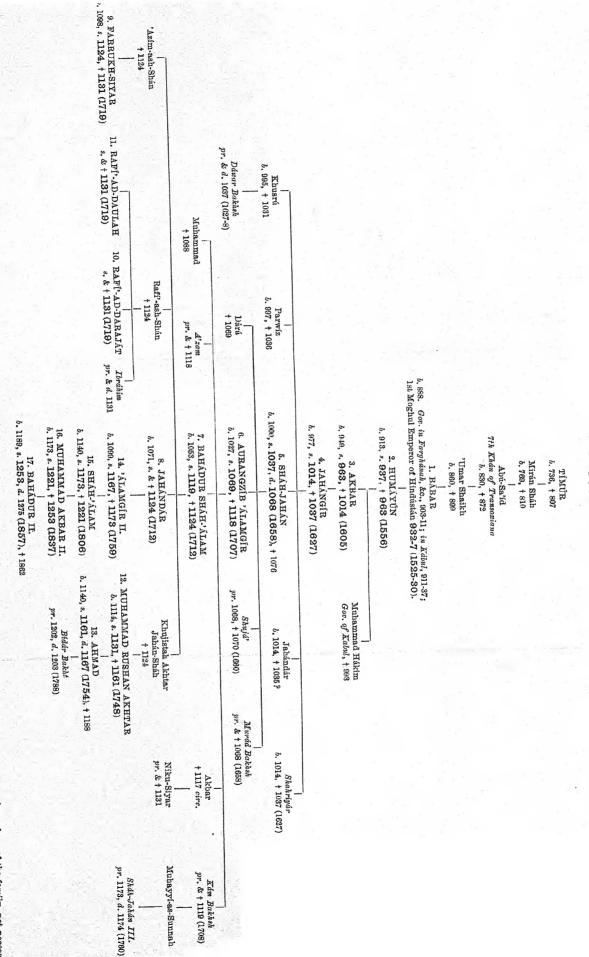
son of Miran Sháh, the son of Tímúr. Bábar thus lineally descended in the fifth generation from Tímúr, on his father's side; on his mother's, he traced his pedigree to Chingis Kaán. He was born in 1482 (A.H. 888) in the province of Farghánah, then ruled by his father, whom he succeeded as chieftain about the age Henceforward his precocious youth was spent in strife and war. He successfully withstood his envious kinsfolk in Farghánah, and even made incursions into the territory of Samarkand at the age of fifteen; but was eventually defeated and driven from Transoxiana by Shaibání and his Uzbegs about 1504, and forced to console himself with the subduing of Afghánistán and Badakhshán (A.H. 911). For twenty years he remained outwardly content with the kingship of Kábul and the country round about; though he confesses in his Memoirs that from the first he had meditated the invasion of India, but "sometimes from the misconduct of my Amírs and their dislike of the project, sometimes from the cabals and opposition of my brothers, I was prevented from prosecuting the expedition."* He was forty-three years of age before he was able to realize his dream.

At the close of 1525 (Safar 932)† he began to occupy the Panjáb with the connivance of the Afghán governor of Lahore. The disunited state of the so-called "Pathán" kingdom offered little resistance to the invader: India

^{*} Tizak-i Bábarí, Erskine's (1829) translation, 290. These Memoirs were written in Chagatai Turkish, and have been translated into French by M. Pavet de Courteille (1871). The Persian version, which dates from the time of Akbar, was done into English by W. Erskine and J. Leyden (Or. Translation Fund, 1826); and extracts from both versions are given in Sir H. M. Elliot and Prof-Dowson's invaluable History of India as told by its own Historians, iv. 218-287. The latter will be frequently referred to by the abbreviation ED.

⁺ Ibid. ED. iv. 239 ff.

GENEALOGICAL TREE 0 T H E MOGHUL EMPERORS.*



^{*} The Emperors' names are printed in capitals; those of temporary or usurping rulers in italics. 5. born; 5. succeeded; pr. prodaimed; d. deposed; † died. For various collateral members of the family, not necessary the pedigree of the Emperors, see the fuller genealogical table at the end of Yol. I. of H. Blochmann's translation of Abu-i-Fazi's Atu-i Abbari.



was divided amongst numerous petty rulers, and the authority of Sultán Ibráhím Lódí of Dehlí was worth little, except in the provinces adjoining his capital. Nevertheless, with the aid of his nobles and feudatories, Ibráhím contrived to bring together an army reckoned by his enemy at 100,000 men, with a thousand elephants. The decisive battle took place on the historic plain of Pánípat, 20th April, 1526, and the defenders were routed with the loss of their king and 15,000 men.* Bábar quickly occupied Dehlí and Agrah, and after defeating the Rájputs under Sanka Rána of Udaipúr, reduced Chánderí, their stronghold, in the following spring. Three years later he died at Agrah, 29th December, 1530 (9 Jumádá I., 937), † aged 48, sovereign " of a vast though incoherent empire, extending from Badakhshan and Kunduz, beyond the Hindú Kúsh, including all Afghánistán, the Panjáb, Hindústán, Rájputána, and Bihár." † The kingdoms of Bengal, Gujarát, and Málwah, and the Deccan (Dákhin) formed no part of his dominions.

Bábar's Memoirs form a refreshingly frank and vivid autobiography. They give one the impression on the one hand of a gallant and daring soldier, and on the other of a jovial, heedless, boon-fellow. A great change had come over the Mongols, or Moghuls, § since the days when Tamerlane led his savage pagans on their skull-hunts. The "Tiger's" Moghuls were comparatively civilized Muslims. "Contemporary writings and drawings show Bábar and his followers as a jovial crew of men-at-arms, with fair and ruddy complexions, and

^{*} Túzak-i Bábarí (Erskine), 304.

[†] Nizám-ad-dín, Tabakát-i Akbarí, ED. v. 188.

[‡] H. G. Keene, Sketch of the History of Hindustan (1885), 70.

[§] The Arabic name is Mughal, but the form Moghul or Mogul is consecrated by long usage in English. Bábar himself detested the Moghul race, as "the authors of every kind of mischief and devastation," and always called his own people "Turks."

unveiled wives; delighting in brocaded garments and gilded armour, using artillery in war, loving to carouse in the intervals of peace by the banks of streams or in shady gardens." We read in the Memoirs of continual drinking bouts, in which the conqueror of Hindústán sometimes contrived to become thoroughly intoxicated four times in twenty-four hours,-and thus sowed the seeds of a vice which became hereditary in later generations of his descendants. Only his remarkable bodily vigour enabled him to trifle thus with his health. We hear of his riding from Kálpí to Agrah, a distance of 160 miles, in two days; and to his death he combined extraordinary activity with intervals of reckless self-indulgence, which must have hastened his end. His character is a singular mixture of rollicking goodhumour, chivalrous generosity, and now and then truly Asiatic ferocity. His portrait, which has been preserved in the copy of his Memoirs which belonged to Shah-Jahán, shows us "a thoughtful gentleman, with pale, oval face, and small, pointed, black moustache." Some notion of his standard of civilization may be derived from his criticism of the shortcomings of the Hindús, of whom he entertained a very mean opinion.

"Hindústán," he says, "is a country that has few pleasures to recommend it. The people are not handsome. They have no idea of the charms of friendly society, of frankly mixing together, or of familiar intercourse. They have no genius, no comprehension of mind, no politeness of manner, no kindness or fellow-feeling, no ingenuity or mechanical invention in planning or executing their handicraft works, no skill or knowledge in design or architecture; they have no good horses, no good flesh, no grapes or musk-melons, no good fruits, no ice or cold water, no good food or bread

^{*} Keene, op. cit., 53.

in their bazars, no baths or colleges, no candles, no torches, not a candlestick."*

Bábar's successor was his eldest son, Muhammad † Humáyún ("Augustus"), surnamed Násir-ad-dín, "Defender of the Faith," who had taken part in his father's Indian campaigns. He was born 6th February, 1511 (916 A.H.), and was, therefore, not yet twenty when he came to the throne. His first enterprise was an unsuccessful attempt to conquer the united kingdom of Gujarát and Málwah, whence his attention was called away by the advance of Shér Khán & with the Afghán forces of Bengal. After a prolonged struggle Humáyún was decisively worsted in 1542 (949), and took refuge in Sind. For thirteen years the son of Bábar remained in exile, ruling his father's old kingdom of Kábul, whilst Shér Sháh, by his admirable organization of the government of Hindústán, laid the foundations of the future empire of Akbar. In 1555 Humáyún recovered Lahore, and after a sharp contest drove the Pathán forces to the eastward and occupied Dehlí, where an accident ended his life in January, 1556 (963). He was a generous and amiable profligate, much addicted to opium.

With the accession of Humáyún's son, Akbar ("Maximus"), surnamed Jalál-ad-dín, or "Glory of the Faith," the greatest epoch of the Moghul Empire begins. Born on 15th October, 1542 (5 Rajab 949 ||), Akbar was only in his fourteenth year when he came to the throne; but he possessed a capable guardian in the

^{*} Túzak-i Bábarí (Erskine), 333.

[†] It was the fashion of the Moghul Emperors to include Muhammad among their names.

[‡] Abu-l-Fazl, Akbarnámah, ED. v. 188, note. Abu-l-Fazl's optimism is effectually counteracted by the cynicism of Badáóní, ED. v. 477-549.

[§] See my Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultans of Dehlí, 105 ff.

Nizám-ad-dín, Tabakát-i Akbari, ED. v. 214.

Turkomán Bairám Khán, who commanded the Moghul army and acted as Prime Minister during the Emperor's minority. The Hindú general, Hímú, had already seized Dehlí, when Bairám gave him battle, and utterly defeated him (5th November, 1556) on the field of Pánípat—the scene of so many eventful conflicts in Indian history; and the boy-emperor found himself, at a single blow, master of most of Hindústán, though his authority in distant parts of his nominal dominions was at first somewhat shadowy. Akbar soon took the reins of power into his own hands. Henceforward for many years his career is a long record of conquest and annexation. Dehlí and Agrah were his from the day of Pánípat; Gwálior was subdued in 1558 (966), Jaunpúr and Rantambhór in 1559; in 1561 Málwah was overrun, and Burhánpúr in Khandésh fell in 1562 (969); in 1567 (975) Chitór, the stronghold of the Rájputs, commanded by their Rájá. Jai Mal, was besieged and stormed, and Rájputána for a while submitted to the Moghuls.* Gujarát, nominally a province of the empire, rebelled, but was brought into subjection in 1572 (980): Akbar entered its capital, Ahmadábád, and reduced Súrat, Cambay, and Baroda. † Júnágarh, the stronghold of Káthiáwár, was annexed in 1591 (999). † Bengal was another province held on an illusory tenure. It was still ruled by the Patháns in nominal dependence upon the empire. But when Dáúd, of the family of Sher Shah, succeeded to the viceroyalty, he waxed contumacious, and rose in arms. A policy of conciliation proved unavailing, and Dáúd was overthrown in a battle near Jalasúr (1575), and finally killed in 1577 (984). Akbar's authority was thus established in Bengal, though this and other provinces (such as Orissa. Gujarát, and Rájputána) were disturbed from time to

^{*} Tabákát-i Akbarí, ED. v. 327-328.

⁺ Ibid. v. 350.

[‡] Ibid. v. 461, 466.

time by temporary insurrections. Badakhshán was abandoned to the Uzbegs in 1585 (993), but, by way of compensation, Kashmír was annexed in 1587, and Kandahár six years later.

In the Deccan, Akbar's power was, so far, scarcely felt: he had, indeed, occupied Khandésh and Berár, and taken Burhánpúr and Elichpúr; but he had reinstated the native Rájás, whose tribute was intermittent and fealty barely nominal. In 1593 he had again to reduce Khandésh, and to occupy Ahmadnagar, the capital of Berár; but in each case he adhered to his policy of reinstating the native rulers as feudatories of the empire. The Rájá of Khandésh for a time justified Akbar's clemency, but Berár was soon in rebellion, partly by reason of the incompetence of Prince Murád, the drunken viceroy of the Deccan. The Emperor's trusted Minister, Abu-l-Fazl, author of the famous Ain-i Akbari, or "Institutes of Akbar," was appointed to supersede him in 1599,* and Akbar himself moved south. Daulatábád had already fallen; Asírgarh, the formidable stronghold of Khandésh, endured a six months' siege, and only surrendered at last to the indomitable persistence of Abu-l-Fazl; while Ahmadnagar fell in 1600 (1008). An inscription at Fathpur records how "His Majesty the King of Kings, whose court is Paradise, the shadow of God, Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad Akbar Pádisháh, conquered the Deccan and Dándésh, + which was heretofore Khandésh, in the Iláhí year 46, which is the year of the Hijrah 1010," &c. ±

^{*} Murád died soon afterwards of delirium tremens.

[†] The name was temporarily changed in honour of the new governor, Dániyál, Akbar's son, a drunkard like his brothers. Like Murád, he fell a victim to his vice. Though kept under restraint, his servants smuggled liquor for him in a match-lock barrel, which the prince facetiously called his "bier." Keene, op. cit. 157.

[‡] The conquest of Asirgarh took place in the 45th year, as recorded by the commemorative coin No. 166, but the honours were distributed some months later. On the Ilahi era and reckoning see below, § 4, p. lxi.

In many of these successful sieges the guns were served by English artillerymen. The Deccan provinces, however, in spite of this triumphant record, were still in a disturbed state at the time of Akbar's death, which occurred in October, 1605 (1014), when he was sixtythree years of age.

The preceding brief catalogue of Akbar's campaigns, by which he obtained and kept control over an empire which stretched from Kábul to Dhákká and from Kashmír to Ahmadnagar, is necessary to the numismatist; * but these warlike triumphs form but a small part of his claim to our admiration. In dealing with the difficulties arising in the government of a peculiarly heterogeneous empire, he stands absolutely supreme among oriental sovereigns, and may even challenge comparison with the greatest of European rulers. It may be true, as Mr. Keene urges, that he owed much of his success to the example of organization set by his able predecessor, Shér Sháh; and it is certain that he was deeply indebted to the talents of advisers like Todar Mal and Abu-l-Fazl: but the wisdom of the monarch is shown in the choice of his ministers and in his receptivity to the teaching of history. A dozen Burleighs could not have built up the power of England in the sixteenth century without the vigorous mind of Elizabeth to inspire and control them; and all the Todar Mals in Hindústán could not have welded together into an abiding empire the races, states, and religions of India in the sixteenth century without the aid and countenance of the commanding genius of Akbar. He was himself the spring and fount of the sagacious policy of his government; and the proof of the soundness of his system is the continuance of the Moghul Empire after his death, in spite of the follies

^{*} See the records of these conquests on the coins themselves, infra, p. li.

and vices of his successors, until it was undere by a deliberate reversal of his policy in the bigoted reaction of his great-grandson Aurangzíb. To have united under one firm government Hindús and Muhammadans, Shí'ah and Sunnís, Rájputs and Afgháns, and all the numerous races and tribes of Hindústán, was a Herculean task the difficulty of which can be adequately appreciated only by those who know the force of caste prejudices and religious obstinacy in Indian history. Akbar was the first Indian sovereign who solved the problem, if only temporarily. Our own administrators have perhaps at length succeeded in mastering it after a century of perplexing experience.

To comment in detail on Akbar's system of government is beyond the present purpose. It will be sufficient to indicate a few salient features in his policy. His chief difficulties lay in the diversity and jealousies of the races and religions with which he had to deal. He met them by wise toleration. In religion, his latitude went to perhaps fantastic lengths. He encouraged Portuguese priests and Christian pictures and statues; established a hall, called the Díwán-i Khás or 'Ibádat Khánah, "Hall of Worship," for the discussion of philosophical and religious problems by men of diverse opinions: sanctioned something approaching sun-worship, and introduced the solar reckoning of time and the Persian months; abolished* the Kalimah, or Muhammadan profession of faith, on the money and in state documents, &c., and substituted the simple formula. Allahu Akbar, "God is most great," with the response, Jalla Jaláluhu, "Glorified be his glory." In short, he set up an eclectic pantheism, in the place of Islám, and selected from various creeds what he thought worthy of admiration, just as he selected

^{*} See below, p. lxvii.

his wives from different nations and creeds, Hindú. Christian, and Muslim, with an impartiality never ventured upon by previous Muhammadan sovereigns. Whatever good or harm his Din or Tauhid Ilahi, "Divine Monotheism," may have done, the practical side of it, as shown in the abolition of all taxes upon religious nonconformity, was a strong influence towards consolidating the empire by making all subjects equal in the sight of the tax-gatherer. To conciliate the prejudices of race, he adopted the principle of reinstating evicted Rájás as tributary chiefs of the empire. He employed Hindús, Shi'ah, and Sunnis equally, and conferred like honours upon each denomination. To form the leading men of all races and creeds into a loyal body, he established a sort of feudal aristocracy, called mansabdárs, who were in receipt of salaries or held lands direct from the crown, on condition of supplying men and elephants for the imperial armies: the ranks were graduated like the degrees of chin in the modern Russian bureaucracy, and, like them again, the rank was not hereditary. A similar system was employed in Egypt at the time of the Mamlúk Sultáns, from whom Akbar may have derived the idea. Its merits in India were unquestionable. Hindús and Moghuls and Persians stood on an equality as "Amírs of 5000" or "of 500" men, and all were under the command of one of the chief officers of the empire, the Amír-al-Umará, or Premier Noble-the Earl Marshal of Hindústán. The dangers of a territorial aristocracy (which in some form the mansabdárs were sure to become) were minimised by a rigorously equitable inspection and collection of the land rents, which formed the bulk of the state revenue (about 10 crores* of rupees).

^{*} The crore (karór) is 100 lákhs of 100,000 rupees, and is therefore equal to 10,000,000 rupees, or, taking the rupee at 2s. 3d. of English money of the time, 1,125,000l. sterling.

Other duties had been extensively remitted, and the taxation on the whole was light, the currency was admirable, and the laws were improved.

Akbar's portrait has been drawn by his son Jahángír. He was somewhat over the middle height, with a wheat-coloured complexion, inclining to dark; his eyes and eyebrows were black; his body stout, the chest and brow open; and his arms and fingers were long. His voice was ringing, and in spite of his lack of education his speech was elegant. "His manners and habits were quite different from other people's, and his countenance was full of godlike dignity."*

Akbar was followed by his son Salim, + born of a Rájput princess in 1569 (977), who was proclaimed Emperor, 21st October, 1605 (8 Jumádá II., 1014), with the style of Núr-ad-dín ("Light of the Faith") Muhammad Jahángír ("World-grasper"). He was thirty-seven years old, and maturity had in some degree mellowed his character. He had more than once broken into open insurrection against his father; he was suspected on very good grounds of having instigated the murder of Akbar's trusted friend and minister, Abu-l-Fazl; he was possessed of a violent and arbitrary temper; and he was a notorious and habitual drunkard. After his accession, however, he displayed little or nothing of his former ferocity, and became almost amiable. Indeed, Sir Thomas Roe describes him, after dinner, as "very affable, and full of gentle conversation." # He treated rebellious officers with clemency; and he not only issued a treatise against tobacco and an edict against intemperance, but himself set the example by seriously reforming his own habits. In his marvellously candid

^{*} Túzak-i Jahángírí, ED. vi. 290. † See the coins, Nos. 288, 289.

[‡] Letter to Archbp. of Canterbury, 29 Jan. 1615, apud Pinkerton, Coll. of Voyages, viii. 46.

Memoirs* he relates how (like his wretched brothers, Murád and Dániyál) he had been addicted to intoxicating liquors from the age of eighteen, and used to drink as much as twenty cups a day, at first of wine, then of "doubledistilled liquor," of such potency that it made Sir Thomas Roe sneeze, to the delight of the whole Court. But as time went on, he says, he became sensible of the injury he was doing himself, and in seven years he reduced his allowance to six or seven cups; restricted his potations to the evening; and finally, he avers, he drank only to assist digestion,+ though he admits that he indulged excessively in the use of opium. William Hawkins, (a cousin of the famous Sir Richard) who lived for two years in intimate attendance upon "the Mogul," confirms, in the main, these alcoholic statistics, but makes it clear that even the five or six cups of the Emperor's reduced allowance overcame him to such a degree that "being in the height of his drink," he fell into heavy sleep, from which he was roused for supper by his attendants, who had to feed the incapable monarch. I "This done," adds Sir Thomas Roe, "he turned to sleep; the candles were popped out: and I groped my way out in the dark." The subject possesses a numismatic interest, inasmuch as Jahángír, with the unabashed frankness for which he is noted, had himself portrayed upon some of his coins in the attitude of holding a drinking-cup in his hand.

^{*} There are two distinct versions of the Tizak-i Jahángiri (also called the Wáki'át-i Jahángiri), or Memoirs of Jahángir. One was translated by Major David Price (Or. Transl. Fund, 1829); the other by Atkinson (Asiat. Misc. ii. 77). The latter is the better version, and was continued by Muhammad Hádí. Extracts are given in ED. vi.

[†] Wákí'át-i Jahángíri, ED. vi. 285, 341, 500.

[†] The Hawkins' Voyages, 437, edited by Clements R. Markham (Hakluyt Society, no. 57).

[§] Sir Thomas Roe's Journal, apud Pinkerton, viii. 10. See Coins, Nos. 317-321, and the remarks, p. lxxx.

He was, no doubt, influenced towards a healthier mode of life by his wife, the celebrated Núr-Mahall ("Light of the Palace"), afterwards called Núr-Jahán ("Light of the World"). This lady, whose maiden name was Muhr-an-Nisá, or "Seal of Womankind," had attracted the admiration of Jahángír when he was crown-prince; but Akbar married her to a young Turkomán and settled them in Bengal. After Jahángír's accession the husband was killed in a quarrel with the governor of the province, and the wife was placed under the care of one of Akbar's widows, with whom she remained during four years, and then married Jahángír (1610). There is nothing to justify a suspicion of the Emperor's connivance in the husband's death; nor do Indian historians corroborate the invidious criticisms of "Normal" by European travellers: on the contrary, they portray Núr-Mahall as a pattern of all the virtues, and worthy to wield the supreme influence which she obtained over the Emperor. "By degrees," says Muhammad Hádí, the continuer of Jahángír's Memoirs, "she became, except in name, undisputed sovereign of the empire, and the king himself became a tool in her hands. He used to say that Núr-Jahán Bégam has been selected, and is wise enough, to conduct the matters of state, and that he wanted only a bottle of wine and piece of meat to keep himself merry. Núr-Jahán won golden opinions from all people. She was liberal and just to all who begged her support. She was an asylum for all sufferers, and helpless girls were married at the expense of her private purse. She must have portioned about five hundred girls in her lifetime, and thousands were grateful for her generosity."* Her beauty and wisdom were universally extolled, and her devotion to her royal husband was attested by the

^{*} ED. vi. 398-9.

white robes she wore in her long retirement during her eighteen years of widowhood till her death in 1645. Jahángír's queen, like his bottle, claims a place in numismatics, for the historian records that "coins were struck in her name, and the royal seal on firmáns bore her signature." That his statement as to coins is correct, the Catalogue will prove,* though Tavernier's story of her having designed and issued the famous zodiacal mohrs is certainly erroneous.†

Sir Thomas Roe gives a detailed picture of the Court and life of Jahángír, in which the daily levees of the Emperor formed a feature corresponding to our Court "The Mogul every morning shows himself to Circular. the common people at a window that looks into the plain before his gate. At noon he is there again to see elephants and wild beasts fight, the men of rank being under him within a rail. Hence he retires to sleep among his women. After noon he comes to the Durbar. After supper, at eight of the clock, he comes down to the Guzalcan, a fair court ... where none are admitted but of the first quality, and few of them without leave. Here he discourses of indifferent things very affably. No business of state is done anywhere but at one of these two last places, where it is publicly canvassed, and so registered; which register might be seen for two shillings, and the common people know as much as the council. . . . This method is never altered unless sickness or drink obstruct it; and this must be known, for if he be unseen without a reason assigned, the people would mutiny; and for two days no excuse will serve, but the doors must be opened, and some admitted to see him to satisfy others. On Tuesday he sits in judgment, and hears the meanest person's complaints, examines both parties, and often sees execution done by his elephants." ‡

^{*} See Coins, Nos. 513-526. + See below, p. lxxxi.

[‡] Sir Thomas Roe's Journal, apud Pinkerton, viii. 6.

Under Jahángír the Moghul empire retained almost the same boundaries as under his father. The Deccan provinces acquired more independence, however, and the Maráthas began to be heard of for the first time. Bengal and Udaipur were, as usual, the scenes of insurrection, and Kandahár passed into the possession of the Persian Sháh in 1622, and remained lost to the Moghuls till 1637. The government of the country was carried on, at least nominally, on Akbar's lines, and no innovations, political or religious, were hazarded. Toleration was the order of the day, as in Akbar's time. Father Francisco Corsi was a persona grata at Court, and Jahángír appeared to favour Christianity, and had two of his nephews baptized: but the motive of this was said to be either to bar the possible succession of the two princes to the throne, or to provide a means of importing Portuguese wives into the family. When the Jesuits declined to sanction such alliances, the Christianated youths recanted without hesitation. * It is true the Hijrah reckoning was revived in place of the new Iláhí era, but the years of the reign still continued to be calculated on the solar principle, and the Persian names of the solar months were retained. The general tranquillity was due partly to the prestige of Akbar's example, and partly to the ability of Jahángír's queen and ministers, especially Mahábat Khán, an Afghán of Kábul, Ásaf Khán, Núr-Jahán's brother, and the Emperor's able son, Khurram, afterwards Sháh-Jahán, who combined valuable services as a general with frequent rebellion as heir-apparent. Nevertheless, the seeds of corruption were being profusely sown. The accounts of European travellers, such as James I.'s ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, and his chaplain Edward Terry, William Hawkins, Sir Thomas Herbert, and Pietro della

^{*} W. Hawkins, l. c. 438; Roe ubi supra, 47.

Valle, who visited the Moghul court at Agrah or Ajmír, or travelled in India between 1608 and 1626, unanimously condemn the venality and inefficiency of the administration. The provinces and sirkars were farmed by contractors, the military spirit was weakened, the country was a prey to brigands, and every one, from Núr-Jahán downwards, was greedy of gifts.* Travellers' tales are proverbially to be accepted with caution, but the picture of the court of Jahángír drawn by so capable an observer as Sir Thomas Roe cannot lightly be set aside, even when it forms a glaring contrast to that of the native chroniclers.†

Jahángír died in November, 1627 (28 Safar, 1037)‡ on his way back from one of his frequent visits to the cool valleys of Kashmír. His portrait, after a contemporary picture, is given by Terry, § and shows us a somewhat truculent bon vivant. He was buried in a splendid mausoleum at Lahore, and near him in a humbler tomb lies his renowned empress, Núr-Jahán. The last years of his reign had been clouded by intrigues for the succession, and his death was the signal for usurpation. His undoubted heir was Sháh-Jahán, but his youngest son, Shahriyár, had married Núr-Jahán's daughter, and by the mother's advice proclaimed himself Emperor at Lahore, whither he had lately retired in great confusion at the humiliating disappearance of his hair and eyebrows by the ravages of the "fox's disease." The dowager's

^{*} Roe's Journal, apud Pinkerton, viii, 35.

[†] In his History of Hindústán, Mr. Keene follows the native chroniclers perhaps too exclusively. Mr. Wheeler, on the other hand, entirely repudiates them (except Badáóní, whose detractions fit in with his own views), and relies, with almost superstitious credulity, upon every scrap of European testimony.

[‡] Mu'tamad Khán, Ikbál-námah, ED. vi. 435.

[§] Terry's Voyage, 446, at end of Travels of Pietro della Valle (a Noble Roman) into East-India, &c., transl. G. Havers, 1665. Colonel Hanna possesses two admirable contemporary portraits of Jahángír.

brother, Ásaf, however, had scruples about prolonging her virtual reign, and possessed a royal son-in-law of his own in the most capable of the princes, Sháh-Jahán: * accordingly, he set up a fainéant Emperor, Búlákí, a grandson of Jahángír, with the title of Dáwar Bakhsh ("God-given",) as a stop-gap, while he despatched an express to Sháh-Jahán to announce his father's death. Ásaf then defeated, blinded, and eventually executed Shahriyár—who was known by the nickname of Ná-shudaní ("Do-nothing"); the "Winter King," Dáwar Bakhsh, vanished—probably to Persia—after his three months' pretence of royalty; and on 25th January, 1628 (18 Jumáda I., 1037),† Sháh-Jahán ascended at Agrah the throne which he was to occupy for thirty years.

SHÁH-JAHÁN Shiháb-ad-dín ("Lord of the World, Flame of the Faith") was born in 1592 (1000 A.H.), and was thirty-six when he came to the throne.‡ His mother was a Hindú, the daughter of the Rána of Marwar, and his paternal grandmother was also a Rájput, so that he was more Indian than Moghul. Nevertheless, by the influence of his Muhammadan wife, he acquired a certain tinge of intolerance entirely foreign to his indolent easy-going father and broad-minded grandfather. His bigotry was scarcely skin-deep, however; for he permitted Jesuit missions in his capital and at his eldest son's court, and placed Hindús in command of his armies. His wars were chiefly in the Deccan, where Bíjápúr and Golkondah were reduced to temporary submission and paid tribute,

^{*} Arjmand Bánu, "Noble Princess," the daughter of Asaf, and favourite wife of Sháh-Jahán, and mother of his eight sons and six daughters, died in 1631: her monument is the celebrated Táj-Mahall at Agrah.

† ED. vii. 6.

[†] There is an admirable portrait of him, reproduced in colours, from Colonel Hanna's collection, in Mr. Constable's scholarly edition of Bernier's Travels (Constable's Oriental Miscellany, vol. i.).

1635 (1045); and in Afghánistán, where the Moghul arms were unsuccessful, as they were also in some fruitless expeditions into Tibet. Kandahár, however, returned for a while to its allegiance in 1637, though recaptured by the Persians in 1648. Many of these campaigns were conducted by Sháh-Jahán's son, Aurangzíb, who proved himself a good soldier and able general, and, by winning the respect and devotion of his troops, prepared himself for an ambitious career.

Sháh-Jahán's reign is chiefly notable for the general tranquillity of the undiminished empire under the stable government of men like Ásaf Khán, Sa'd-alláh 'Allámí, and 'Alí Mardán. Tavernier eulogizes the paternal government of the Emperor, "like a father over his family," and testifies to the security of the roads, and the just administration of the law. A Hindú writer extols the equity of his rule, his wise treatment of his tenants and management of his estates, the probity of his courts of law, his personal supervision of the revenue accounts, and the general prosperity of the empire during his reign.* Sháh-Jahán was a great builder, as his works at Agrah and New Dehlí, and his great canal, attest to this day. A single item in his budget is two and a half crores (nearly 3,000,000l) for public edifices. His court at Lahore, or in summer in Kashmir, or at his magnificent palace-suburb of New Dehlí, called Sháhjahánábád (which was completed in A.H. 1058, after building ten years), was splendid and refined, according to the accounts of European visitors. The Augustinian friar, Manrique, who came to inspect the Jesuit missions at Agrah, found the prime minister, Asaf Khán, at Lahore in a splendid palace decorated with paintings. some of which were of scenes in Christian hagiology

^{*} Rái Bhárá Mal, ED. vii. 171.

He dined with the minister and the Emperor himself, and observed that unveiled ladies were at the table.* The taxation must have been heavy to meet the outlay of this sumptuous court, and we read of no fewer than eighty varieties of imposts. The revenue is said to have risen during the reign from the value of about 17,000,000l. to 20,000,000l. We possess ample European evidence for the history and life of the period in the travels of Mandelslo, Bernier, Tavernier, and others, whilst a little later the Italian physician, Manouchi or Manucci, wrote his observations made during a long residence at the Moghul court. + Great variety of religious opinion prevailed among the imperial family. Dárá Shikóh, the eldest son, was a freethinker, with a leaning to Christianity, encouraged by three Jesuit priests in his suite. Two of the Emperor's daughters were Christians, and Aurangzíb was a bigoted Muslim. Murád Bakhsh and Shujá' were careless and self-indulgent.

The rivalry of the brothers broke out into open conflict in 1657 (1067), when Sháh-Jahán, who was residing at Dehlí, was attacked by strangury.‡ Dárá immediately took upon himself the office of Regent, and intercepted all communications with his brothers in the outlying provinces. When the news of the Emperor's illness at length became known, general confusion ensued, and

^{*} Itinerario of F. Sebastian Manrique, Religioso Eremita de S. Agustin, 374 (Roma, 1649).

[†] They have all been translated into English. See The Voyages and Travels of J. Albert de Mandelslo, 1638-40, in Adam Olearius's Voyages and Travels of the Ambassadors sent by Frederick, Duke of Holstein, to the great Duke of Muscovy and the King of Persia, transl. J. Davies, 1662. Tavernier's Six Voyages have recently been re-translated by V. Ball, 1839, and Bernier has been excellently edited by Mr. Archibald Constable, 1891. Manucci's observations were edited and unfortunately garbled by Père François Catrou (1705) and translated into English in 1709.

[‡] Kháfi Khán, Muntakhab-al-lubáb, ED. vii. 214-19.

rebellion, long pent up, burst forth. Prince Murád Bakhsh ("Desire-attained") declared himself King in Gujarát, and struck coins in his own name.* Shujá' did the like in Bengal, and advanced upon Agrah.† Aurangzíb was watching events from his camp in the Deccan. Dárá and his invalid father moved from Dehlí to Agrah to meet these dangers; an army under Jai Singh, the Rájá of Ambar, defeated Shujá', who, after some further resistance, fled to Burmah and disappeared (1660); and another army under another Hindú, Mahárájá Jaswant Singh, was sent against Murád, who was joined early in 1658 by his brother Aurangzib, for his own ends, but nominally with the intention of supporting Murád's claim to the throne. A decisive battle was fought at Dharmátpúr, near Ujjain, in April, and the two brothers routed the imperial forces. A second victory near Agrah and the flight of Dárá opened the way to the royal city. Sháh-Jahán, though somewhat recovered from his illness, was made a prisoner, June, 1658 (1068), and remained in captivity at Agrah till his death eight vears later, in 1666 (Rajab, 1076). Murád Bakhsh was rudely undeceived by his astute brother, and sent to a dungeon at Dehlí, where he was eventually murdered (1662). Dárá was caught later, paraded in ignominy through the streets of Sháhjahánábád, and executed in his prison (1659).‡

Aurangzíb's road to the throne was now clear. He pretended at first to be acting as his father's deputy; but the farce could not long be kept up, and in May 1659 (1069) he was proclaimed Emperor with the style of Muhayyí-ad-dín Aurangzíb 'Álamgír ("Preserver of the Faith, Throne-adorner, World-grasper"). Born

^{*} See Coins, Nos. 692-700. † See Coins, Nos. 690, 691. ‡ Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 221-46, 266, 275.

in A.H. 1028, he was forty years of age at his accession. His mother's strict Muslim teaching, derived from her aunt Núr-Jahán, bore fruit in the son. Aurangzíb was a fanatical Muslim, and a man of strongly marked character, with all the courage of his opinions, and one whose prejudices make themselves felt. Jahángír and Sháh-Jahán had not been at the pains to bring any original ideas to bear upon their government. They had no gift of initiative, but were content to take Akbar's empire as they found it, and let things go on as usual. Provided that Jahángír had his bottle and Sháh-Jahán his stately Peacock Throne and all that it implied, they were content to let well alone. But for the soundness of Akbar's polity, and the wisdom of a series of able ministers, the empire might hardly have survived two such easy-going monarchs.

In Aurangzib the people soon found that they had to deal with a very different sort of ruler. Not only was he a man with an idea, but he possessed the business capacity and attention to details which enabled him to carry his idea into practice. To him the Moghul empire was not so much a possession to be skilfully managed with the wisdom of this world, as a trust from God to be watched over, as a province of Islám. His wars in the Deccan, which occupied much of his energy throughout his long reign, were not so much prompted by ambition or the spirit of aggrandisement, as inspired by the zeal of a propagandist eager to bring pagan provinces within the pale of a Muhammadan empire. In every department of government the puritanical and bigoted Musalman revealed himself. He began by abolishing the heretical solar year and Persian months of Akbar, and restoring not only the Hijrah reckoning (which Jahángír had reinstated), but the lunar system for the

regnal years and the Arab names of the months.* The significant New Year's festival, or Nauróz, celebrated at the vernal equinox, was strictly prohibited. The worldly luxury of Sháh-Jahán's court was exchanged for an austerity worthy of a Wahhabi tent, and the Emperor himself not only practised extreme asceticism, but followed the Prophet's precept in plying a trade for his own support. He embroidered skull-caps, and, like a literary bootmaker of our own day, he doubtless achieved a succès d'estime. He disliked the ostentation of the daily levees, when crowds came to stare at the Emperor as he sat in his belvedere of state; and in abolishing the custom, which was as reassuring as a Court Circular, he materially diminished his personal influence over the people. He stirred up religious jealousies, by taxing Muslim traders less than Hindús, and exasperated the latter, who formed the large majority of his subjects, by demolishing hundreds of their temples and throwing down their idols. He infuriated the Rajputs by attempting to circumcise the Rájá of Marwar's sons and make Muslims of them. He crowned his oppression of the Hindús by reimposing the poll-tax, a duty on heresy, which had never been levied since Akbar abolished it. For such measures as these he was finally mobbed in the streets, but the stern old bigot trampled down the crowds by a charge of his war-elephants. Such a policy in the land of the Hindús was madness, and led surely to the loosing of those ties which Akbar had striven to knit. Nor could it be consistently carried out, as Aurangzib confessed by his own acts. He had himself married two Hindú wives, and he wedded his son Mu'azzam (afterwards the Emperor Bahádur) to a Hindú princess, as his forefathers had done before him, and thereby promoted

^{*} Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 241.

a mixture of blood which had conduced in a high degree to the improvement of their race; he employed Hindús, like Jaswant Singh and Jai Singh and others, in positions of high trust, and graciously adopted a condescending attitude towards the English of Bombay and Calcutta.

By his strenuous advocacy of Muhammadanism he alienated the Hindús and paved the way for later disaffection. By his continual aggression and interference in the Deccan he brought the Moghul empire into contact with forces which it could neither assimilate nor subdue, and thus really weakened while he seemed to extend his realm. He stirred up the Maráthas, whom he never overcame, but left as a disastrous heritage to his successors. By his ineradicable habit of mistrust and suspicion he disheartened his ministers, and alienated his sons, one at least of whom, Mu'azzam, was inclined to be dutiful to the point of excess. his five sons, the eldest, Muhammad (sometimes called Mahmúd) threw in his lot with Shujá', and died in prison (1677). The second, of a Hindú mother, was Mu'azzam, who succeeded him: he, too, was imprisoned for some time by his father on groundless suspicion. The third and fourth, A'zam and Akbar, were children of a Persian lady. Once at least A'zam was on the verge of rebellion, and Akbar in 1682 openly espoused the cause of the insurgent Rájputs, assumed the attributes of sovereignty, and was driven into exile and died in Persia about 1706. The youngest, Kám Bakhsh, whose mother was a Hindú, became insubordinate in the Deccan and was put under arrest, only to fall later on in a rebellion against his brother.

In the midst of such troubles, but brave, resolute, and resourceful to the last, Aurangzib 'Alamgir died, March 1707 (28 Zú-l-ka'dah 1118),* at the age of

^{*} Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 386.

almost ninety. "The instant which has been passed in power," he wrote, "has left only sorrow behind it. I have not been the guardian and protector of the empire." With all his marvellous vitality and power of work, he had failed to achieve success, and had placed his empire on the verge of a slope down which it slid irresistibly to dissolution. His narrow and suspicious nature could not inspire enthusiasm or devotion. "The period," Mr. Keene says,* "is dull and depressing; barren of great ideas, great transactions, and great men. With an abundance of energy and many talents and even virtues, the Emperor was one of those singular human beings who combine a hot head with a cold heart, and, having the courage and ambition to achieve power, lack the unscrupulousness by which alone—in such conditions as his—power can be permanently supported and exercised. To this day his name retains its hold in the memory of Indian Muslims as that of the greatest of their rulers; and writers nearer the time can hardly find words to express their admiration of him who unquestionably prepared the ruin of his dynasty. His misfortunes were those of a bold, narrow-minded, suspicious, and centralising egotist. As his father said of him, in terms that he himself records, 'Aurangzib excelled both in action and in counsel and was well fitted to undertake the burden of affairs; but he was full of subtle suspicion, and never likely to find any one whom he could trust.

Yet when this last of the truly Great Moghuls died in 1707 there was little to indicate that the wide empire which he had ruled for half a century was destined to crumble in hardly more than the same, period before the inroads of savage mountaineers and the steady encroach-

^{*} Op. cit. 220. See his character in ED. vii. 157 ff.

ment of European traders. All the old provinces of Hindústán remained in undisturbed tranquillity. His money bears witness to the extent of his dominions. We find his name on coins issued at nearly forty different mints: * Kábul and Kashmír: Lahore and Multán in the Panjáb; Bhakkar on the Indus; Tattah further south in Sind; Júnágarh in Káthiáwár; Ahmadábád, Súrat, and Cambay in Gujarát; Ajmír in Rájputána; Sháhjahánábád, Sirhind, and Barailí in the súbah or province of Dehlí; Akbarábád (Agrah), Nárnól, Etáwah, in the province of Biána; Lucknow in Oudh; Zafarábád in the Alláhábád súbah: Akbarnagar and Patnah in Bihár; Makhsúsábád (i.e. Murshidábád), Jahángírnagar (Dhákká), and Islámábád (Chittagong), in Bengal. South of the Vindhya mountains, the testimony of the currency to the Emperor's sway is equally positive. We have coins bearing his name from the mints of Burhánpúr in Khandésh, from Ahmadnagar and Aurangábád in Berár; further south, from Sholápúr, Golkondah, Bíjápúr, and Haidarábád; and even from Masulipatan and Chínápatan (Madras), far down on the Coromandel coast. All India, save the very apex of the Deccan triangle, owned the authority of Aurangzib.

In Akbar's reign, India had been originally divided into twelve súbahs or provinces: Agrah, Alláhábád, Oudh, Bihár, Bengal, Dehlí, Lahore, Multán, Ajmír, Málwah, Gujarát, Kábul (with Kashmír); to which were added at a later date Khandésh, Berár, and Ahmadnagar. In Aurangzíb's time there were twenty provinces: Gondwána, Aurangábád, Bíjápúr, Haidarábád, and Bídar were added in the Deccan. The mode of government in these provinces has been ably described by Bernier in a

^{*} In the British Museum and in the list published by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1883.

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letter to the French minister Colbert.* The system of military feofs continued much as in Akbar's time, and many of these territorial lords were Hindús; they received high salaries, sometimes paid in land, in return for which they maintained a body of retainers, well armed and mounted for the service of the Emperor. The provinces, districts, and cities had their governors, and the administration by all accounts appears to have been fairly good for an oriental system: Manouchi indeed thought it "little inferior to that of other nations," though murder and robbery were undoubtedly far from infrequent crimes.

The history of the Moghul empire after the death of Aurangzib is a chronicle of weakness in the sovereigns and disintegration in the realm. Seventeen princes exercised the royal prerogative of coinage between 1707 and 1857 (some of whom, however, were usurpers or unsuccessful claimants for the throne), and not one of these displayed the capacity of a ruler. Aurangzib's eldest surviving son, Mu'azzam ("Very Mighty"), who had been given the title of Sháh-'Álam or "Lord of the World," was governor of Kábul at the time of his father's death, and in his absence, and in default of evidence of the late Emperor's having named a successor, the next brother, A'zam ("Mightiest") Sháh, assumed the functions of royalty and struck coins, 1707 (1118), + supported by Asad Khán and his son Zú-l-Fikár, who led what may be called the Persian faction, as opposed to that of the Afgháns and Turks, in the internal politics of Hindústán. Meanwhile Mu'azzam, accompanied by his sons, came down from Kábul, and, joined by the able governor of the Panjáb, Mun'im Khán, occupied Dehlí and Agrah.

† See Coins, Nos. 847-851.

^{*} Bernier's Travels (Constable's Oriental Misc. i.), 200 ff.

Then, with the magnanimity which was his best characteristic, the gentle prince offered to share the empire with his brother. A'zam would not listen to terms, however, and the brothers fought on the plains near Agrah, where A'zam was slain and his army defeated, June, 1707 (18 Rabí' I. 1119).* Asad and Zú-l-Fikár were treated with the new emperor's habitual clemency, and the former was reinstated as prime minister. Mu'azzam then ascended the throne under the title of Sháh-'Álam Bahádur ("Valiant") Sháh. He was then a man of sixty-four; naturally of a conciliatory and merciful disposition, the blood he drew from his Hindú mother made him benignant to his Indian subjects, and should have recommended him to his kinsmen, the refractory Rájputs. His philosophical studies indeed laid him open to the charge of being too much of a Hindú for the approbation of honest Muslims. Nevertheless, the seeds of disaffection sown by the exclusive policy of Aurangzib bore fruit, and in spite of the new Emperor's concessions, and especially his prudent consent to rescind the hated faith-tax on non-Muslims, the Rájputs continued to nurse their awakened suspicions. Another race, the Játs, a tribe of brigands, nominally Muslims, who had their centre about Bhurtpúr, also became troublesome at this time. A new and dangerous power, that of the Sikhs, sprang up in the Panjáb, sacked Sirhind and Saháranpúr, and in spite of repulses succeeded in harrying the country up to the gates of Lahore. Finally, the Maráthas were waxing stronger and more outrageous every year. The Deccan was the weakest point in the empire from the beginning of the reign. Hardly had Bahádur appointed his youngest brother, Kám Bakhsh ("Wish-fulfiller"), viceroy of Bíjápúr and Haidarábád, when that infatuated

^{*} For this period see Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 387-533.

prince rebelled and committed such atrocities that the Emperor was compelled to attack him. Zú-l-Fikár engaged and defeated the rebel king (who was striking coins in full assumption of sovereignty)* near Haidarábád, and Kám Bakhsh died of his wounds (1708, A.H. 1120).

In the midst of this confusion, and surrounded by portents of coming disruption, Bahádur died, 1712 (1124). He left four sons, who immediately entered with the zest of their race upon the struggle for the crown. The eldest, 'Azím-ash-Shán ("Strong of heart"), first assumed the sceptre, but Zú-l-Fikár, the prime minister, opposed and routed him, and the prince was drowned in his flight. The successful general next defeated and slew two other brothers, Khujistah Akhtár Jahán-Sháh and Rafí'-ash-Shán, and placed the surviving of the four sons of Bahádur on the throne with the title of JAHÁNDÁR ("World-owner"). The new Emperor was an irredeemable poltroon and an abandoned debauchee. He divided his time between a dancing-girl and low taverns, whence he was brought home in a cart, and on one occasion by inadvertence left there outside his own palace to cool till the morning. "Night and day," says Kháfí, "were devoted to the lusts of this vile world. It was a fine time for dancers and singers and all the tribe of actors. There seemed to be a likelihood that the Kázís would turn tosspots and the Muftis become tipplers."+ Such profligacy speedily aroused the contempt of his subjects, and two ambitious brothers. Abdallah and Husain, the chiefs of the Sayvids of Bárha, who held the posts of governors of the provinces of Allahabad and Bihar, and belonged to the Persian sect of the Shi'ah, selected a new candidate for the Peacock Throne.

^{*} See Coins, Nos. 852, 853.

This was FARRUKH-SIYAR (" Happy-natured"), son of the late 'Azím-ash-Shán, and formerly governor of Bengal under Bahádur.* The conspirators were successful; the imperial troops were defeated; the slaughtered body of Jahándár was placed on an elephant, and Zú-l-Fikár's corpse tied to its tail in a mock funeral procession (January, 1713, а.н. 1124). Farrukh-siyar was almost as effeminate as his predecessor, but his ministers and generals were men of pith. They were able to make head against the Rájputs, who gave a daughter of the Rájá of Jodhpúr in marriage to the Emperor, whilst the Sikhs were seriously discomfited and their Guru or prophet was put to death with horrible barbarity. An English embassy from Calcutta was in 1715 received with courtesy at Dehlí, and, after considerable delay, obtained certain concessions which, however, they owed mainly to the diplomatic skill evinced by their surgeon Hamilton in operating upon a tumour which hindered the consummation of the Emperor's marriage with the Rájput princess.

An estrangement had by this time grown up between Farrukh-siyar and the two Sayyids, and Husain, who had been appointed Viceroy of the Deccan, having made a humiliating peace with the Maráthas, marched upon Dehlí, assisted by a contingent of these marauders, who for the first time enjoyed the delight of exercising their predatory propensities in the capital of the Moghul empire. No opposition was attempted; Farrukh-siyar hid himself among his women, whence he was dragged forth, thrown into prison (February 1719, Rabí' II.

^{*} Kháfí Khán states that, on hearing of the death of Bahádur, Farrukh-siyar struck coins in the name of 'Azím-ash-Shán, and, after the latter's death, in his own name. No coins, however, have hitherto been published with the name of 'Azím-ash-Shán; but the mohr No. 890, struck at Murshidábád, with the regnal year 1, may have been issued prior to Jahándár's death. Farrukh-siyar ignored Jahándár's eleven months' reign, and reckoned his own from his father's death. ED. vii. 439, 478, note.

1131), and after some months executed. The same year witnessed the remarkable spectacle of four princes successively assuming the crown. Two of these were set up in rapid sequence by the Sayyid brothers: they were both sons of the late prince Rafí'-ash-Shán, the son of Bahádur, and were styled RAFÍ'-AD-DARAJÁT ("Summit of Degree") and RAFÍ'-AD-DAULAH ("Summit of the State") Sháh-Jahán II. The first died in four months, and the second followed him to the grave after holding the nominal sceptre from May to September (20 Rejeb to 11 Zú-l-Ka'dah, 1131). Meanwhile, another claimant appeared in the person of Nikusiyar ("Excellent in disposition") a son of Akbar, the rebel son of Aurangzib, but he was soon disposed of, though not before he had exercised the coveted privilege of issuing his own money.* The empire had fallen into confusion; the contumacy of rájás was condoned with the governorship of provinces; and most of the western part of Hindústán became almost independent in the hands of Hindús, while the Maráthas did what they pleased in the Deccan.

In the midst of this anarchy Muhammad Sháh ascended the throne (Sept., 1719, 11 Zú-l-ka'dah, 1131).† He was a son of Khujistah Akhtar and grandson of Bahádur, and consequently first cousin to the three preceding puppetkings. He appears to have been only sixteen years of age when he became Emperor, and at first he was forced to acquiesce in the tyranny of the Sayyid brothers; but the Turkish party, headed by Chin Kulich Khán, soon put an end to the domination of these Persian dictators. Their armies were defeated; Sayyid Husain was treacherously murdered, while his brother 'Abdallah, after

† Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 485.

^{*} See Coin No. 953, and Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 480-2.

setting up Ibráhím, a brother of Rafí'-ad-daulah, on the throne in 1720, which he occupied for only a month (9 Zú-l-Hijjah, 1132, to 12 Muharram, 1133), died in captivity in 1723. Chin Kulich Khán, henceforth to be known as Ásaf Jáh Nizám-al-Mulk, became viceroy of the Deccan, and prime minister, but soon departed south to administer the important province which is still ruled by one of his descendants. He was, perhaps, the only really great and powerful man of the reign. His government of the Deccan, though always hampered by the exactions of the Maráthas, was generous and enlightened; he was a patron of poor scholars, and an author himself; and he improved his dominions by building public works, bridges, canals, and mosques. He died in the plenitude of power in June, 1748, at the age of over a hundred years. The struggle for the throne once over, Muhammad Sháh gave himself up to the selfindulgence which had become the birthright of Moghul Emperors, and left his kingdom to be overrun by the Maráthas, and to be broken up into numerous petty principalities, more or less independent, from which most of the present native states of India trace their origin.

The Emperor was aroused from his lethargy by an overwhelming catastrophe. Nádir Sháh, the usurping sovereign of Persia, in response apparently to an invitation from the Persian party in Hindústán, suddenly seized Kandahár and Kábul in 1737, and, after laying waste the Panjáb, entered Lahore. The Moghul army advanced to repel him, but was defeated after an obstinate battle near Karnól. Negotiations for peace were already in progress when Muhammad cut them short by surrendering himself in Nádir's camp. The two armies fraternized and entered Dehlí together on 19 March, 1738 (Zú-l-Hijjah, 1151).

^{*} See Coins, Nos. 954-7; Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 509.

Here a passing brawl led to a tumult, and Nádir ordered the streets to be swept with grape-shot. An indiscriminate massacre of the inhabitants ensued for nine hours, during which 120,000 people are said to have been slaughtered. In May the Persians marched out of Dehlí,* taking with them a Moghul princess and a treaty by which they obtained all territories west of the Indus, and leaving the Moghul empire quaking and tottering after this unprecedented shock.

Ten years later Ahmad Khán the Durrání, founder of the modern Afghan dynasty, attempted to emulate Nádir's example by invading the Panjáb and occupying Lahore (1748). He was beaten off, for the time, by the Moghuls; but such invasions are a true index to the decay of the empire. Muhammad Sháh died of grief, feeble and passive to the end (April, 1748, 27 Rabi' II. 1161). He is the last of the Moghuls who enjoyed even the semblance of power, and has been called "the seal of the house of Bábar," for "after his demise everything went to wreck," †

His son and successor Ahmad Sháh occupied the throne for fourteen years: but they were all "labour and sorrow." The history of the reign is made up of the continual jealousies and intrigues and open conflicts of the rival Persian and Turkish factions, who fought in the streets of Dehlí; the turbulence of the Játs and of the Rohilas, or Afgháns of Rohilkhand, an added element of anarchy; quarrels between Rájput rájás; incursions of the Maráthas, who, led by chiefs of the Holkar and

^{*} See Nádir's coins, struck at Sháhjahánábád in 1152, Bhakar 1153, and Pesháwar, in the Catalogue of the Coins of the Sháhs of Persia in the British Museum, by R. S. Poole, 80, 82; and others struck at Lahore 1151, and in Sind (but the reading is doubtful), published by C. J. Rodgers in Numismatic Chronicle III. ii. 319-26. See also ED. viii. 76. † Sivar-al-Mutaäkhirin.

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Sindhia lineage—names soon to become famous in the annals of British rule in India-overran Gujarát and Rájputána; and unwelcome visits from Ahmad Sháh Durráni, who again invaded the Panjáb, and only left it when the Moghuls consented to hold Multán and Lahore as tributary provinces of the Afghán kingdom.* The result of these various disturbing elements was that, while almost all India still professed fealty to the Moghul sovereign and impressed his name upon the local coinage, very little of the original empire really remained under his direct control, except the districts bordering upon the capital. "Gujarát was overrun by the Maráthas; Málwah and Rájputána had ceased to pay tribute or to acknowledge an imperial viceroy, the former being annexed to the Deccan, the latter held in sovereignty by its own rájás. The Játs were independent in the country south of Agrah, and the Bangash Patháns of Farrukhábád were equally so in the central Duáb. Oudh and Alláhábád were practically a kingdom in the hands of Safdar Jang [son of the Nizám]; the eastern Súbahs (Bihár, Bengal, and Orissa) were similarly subject to the dynasty of Iláhwirdi; the Panjáb was tributary to the Afghán state of Kandahár; the Maráthas were supreme elsewhere, save where the Nizám kept them at arm's length."+

At Dehlí itself the power was in the hands of Gházíad-dín, a nephew of Safdar Jang, whose youth (he was but sixteen when he was made Amír-al-Umará, or premier noble) was no measure of his audacity and ambition. Dissatisfied with the inefficiency of Ahmad, he deposed and blinded him; then, assuming the office of vazír, he set up a man of fifty-five, the exemplary son of the

^{*} Ample numismatic evidence exists of the presence of the Durránís in the Indus provinces. See C. J. Rodgers in Journal of the Asiatic Soc. of Bengal, 1885; and M. Longworth Dames in Num. Chron. III. viii. 325-63 (1888).

[†] Keene, op. cit. 339.

scandalous Jahándár, with the title of 'Alamgír II. (June, 1754, 11 Sha'bán, 1167).* Whatever respect the new Emperor received in his diminished dominions was due less to his own undeniable amiability and piety than to the wisdom and courage of two men, Najíb-ad-daulah, the Afghán ruler of "the fifty-two Pargánas" or region about Saháranpúr, who presently became vazir of the empire and its chief defender against the Maráthas; and Shujá'-ad-daulah, who had succeeded his father Safdar Jang as Nawáb of Oudh in October, 1754, and who joined Najib in his efforts to withstand the domination of the southern invaders. It was not easy, however, to make even a show of imperial government in those evil times of Moghul history; and when Ahmad Durrání again came down from Kandahár and appeared at Dehlí in 1757, Najíb and Ghází showed their discretion in making an ally of a foe who was less to be dreaded than the Maráthas, inasmuch as he went off when he had got the plunder he came for, whereas the tribesmen of Holkar and Sindhia showed every disposition to stay. Having sucked Dehlí dry and drained the surrounding country as far as possible, the Durrání departed to Afghánistán in November, 1757, taking with him a few Moghul princesses for his family, and leaving Najíb as Amír-al-Umará to protect the Emperor against the encroachments of the ambitious and unscrupulous Ghází. The latter accepted the challenge and made war upon Najib, and meanwhile had the harmless old Emperor brutally and treacherously murdered, November, 1759 (1173). 'Álamgír II. had sat on his tottering throne for five miserable years.

The vazir Ghází-ad-dín then set up a new puppet, a grandson of Kám Bakhsh, under the name of Sháh-

^{*} Taríkh-i 'Álamgir Sání, ED. viii. 141.

Jakán II. (it should have been III., since Rafí'-ad-daulah was the second who used the title), and the administration at Dehlí was carried on in his name for a few months.* The rightful heir, however, was the son of the late Emperor, 'Alí Gaur, infelicitously styled Sháh-'Álam ("Lord of the Universe"), and he was at once recognized as emperor by the country at large and by its powerful neighbour, Ahmad the Durrání. This alarming protector was now again in Hindústán, and, after driving away Ghází-ad-dín and his mimic king, he inflicted a memorable and crushing defeat upon the Maráthas in January, 1761, upon the historical field of Pánípat: after which he returned to Afghánistán, leaving Najíb and Shujá' to make the best of their new Emperor.

When the news came of his father's murder, Shah-'Alam was in Bihár, bent upon establishing his claim to the viceroyalty of the eastern Súbahs, where he thought he had a better chance of enjoying the pleasures of power than in the distracted capital of his ancestors. He soon found, however, that he was out in his reckoning. Since the battle of Plassey in 1757, Bengal (with Bihár and Orissa) had been under the authority of a Nawab, under British control. The new Emperor, however, did not at once realize the full meaning of the situation. He invaded Bengal, only to be twice repulsed by the Nawáb and the English (1760-1). Aided by Shujá'-ad-daulah, he resumed the attack in 1764, and was utterly routed 23rd October, by Munro at Baksar (Buxar) near the confluence of the Karamnasa and the Ganges. † Next day he came into the British camp, and from that date (if not earlier) the Moghul empire became practically a thing of the past. By firmans of 12th August, 1765, a treaty

^{*} See Coins Nos. 1086-1092.

[†] ED. viii. 216 ff.

signed at Alláhábád on the 16th, and articles of agreement dated three days later, the East India Company was granted the Díwání or financial administration of Bengal, Bihár, and Orissa, in consideration of the Emperor's being allowed to retain the province of Alláhábád and the district of Korah, and being given a yearly subsidy by the Company, wherewith to maintain his dignity. In other words, the English annexed the three eastern provinces, and Sháh-'Álam, whilst nominally Emperor of India, became really a pensioner of the British Crown. He kept a sorry court for some years at Alláhábád, with an English resident to look after him, and then in 1771 returned to Dehlí, exchanging, as events proved, the protection of the British for the tyranny of the Maráthas. He enjoyed, however, a brief interval of prosperity, almost of power, during the able administration of Mírzá Najaf; but the gleam of sunshine was followed by darkness. Sháh-'Álam was barbarously blinded by Ghulám Kádir in 1788, and a new puppet, Bidar-Bakht ("Of wakeful fortune"), son of Ahmad, was set up.* Immediately afterwards the Maráthas entered into possession, avenged the crime, and deposed the usurper, but kept the unfortunate Emperor completely under control. Thus he remained till Lord Lake's victory in 1803 freed him and Hindústán from the southern pestilence.

From the Treaty of Alláhábád in 1765 onwards the history of India has little to do with the Great Moghul: it is the history of the struggle of many adventurers of various nations for the fragments of a broken empire,† and the record of the final triumph of the English. As

^{*} He sat on the abased throne from Shawwal, 1202, to Jumada II, 1203 (1788). See Coins Nos. 1206-9.

[†] Mr. Keene's Fall of the Mughal Empire (1887) gives a detailed and accurate account of this period.

such it need not be detailed in this place: such parts of it as are necessary to the numismatist will be found discussed in § 9, below. Here it is only necessary to add that Sháh-'Álam died in 1806 (1221), and was succeeded in his position of imperial pensioner of the British Crown by his son, Muhammad Akbar II.; who in turn was followed in 1837 (1253) by his son, Bahádur II., whose participation in the Indian Mutiny led to his banishment in 1857 to Rangoon, where this last of the Moghul Emperors died in 1862.

The task of England has been to undo the disastrous work of Aurangzib. "It was by the alienation of the native races that the Moghul Empire perished: it is by the incorporation of those races into a loyal and united people that the British rule will endure." But whilst endeavouring to restore Akbar's empire by Akbar's policy of wise conciliation, we have to remember that neither empire nor policy could have existed without the strong dominant ascendancy of Akbar himself; nor can the Empress of India's domination in her eastern Empire dispense with a strong and absolute British authority, supreme and paramount over all.

^{*} Sir William Wilson Hunter, The Ruin of Aurangzeb, XIXth Century, May. 1887.

§ 2. THE CABINET OF MOGHUL COINS.

THE series of coins of the Moghul Emperors of Hindústán in the British Museum has long been celebrated, and the important additions of the last ten years have placed it at the head of all similar collections. The nucleus of this unrivalled cabinet was the rich bequest of William Marsden in 1834. This was notably augmented by the purchase in 1847 and 1850 of coins collected by the doven of Indian numismatists, Prinsep, and his worthy disciple, Edward Thomas, and by the acquisition in 1853 of the valuable Eden cabinet. Within the last decade the coins originally preserved at the India House and Office were transferred to the British Museum (1882); the fine collection of Mr. A. Grant was added in 1885; and the splendid Arabic and Persian cabinet of Gen. Sir Alexander Cunningham was purchased in 1888; while the Government of India, the Bengal Asiatic Society, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and the Archaeological Survey of the Panjáb, have largely contributed towards filling up the gaps in the National series. These are the chief constituents in the collection; but a number of officers, civilians, and travellers in India have continually brought a few rare specimens to the Museum, and many names well known to others than numismatists may be recognised among these collectors; such as Professor H. H. Wilson, Col. Guthrie, Col. Tobin Bush. Major Hay, Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. James Gibbs, Mr. James Burgess, Mr. Da Cunha, &c.; whilst among the early benefactors of the collection, though in small numbers, may be mentioned Miss Sarah Sophia Banks (1818), the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode (1799). Mr. R. Payne Knight (1824), and his Majesty King

George III., who contributed four specimens. As a considerable interest attaches to many of the collectors whose cabinets have combined to form the series described in the present volume, it has been judged useful to affix their names to their coins, except in cases where there were but one or two specimens presented or purchased. Coins acquired in the ordinary market have as a rule no name attached to them in the Catalogue.

The relative strength of the various component elements of the Moghul series may be summarized as follows. Excluding the East India Company's coinage, the series consists of about 1250 coins. Of these the following collections contributed nearly 1000:—

Marsden	173
Cunningham	147
India Office	132
Alex. Grant	101
Prinsep	65
Eden	57
Thomas	58
Government of India	34
Panjáb Archaeological Survey	30
Bengal Asiatic Society	28
Hay, Payne Knight, Gibbs, Playfair,	
Theobald, and Bombay Asiatic Society	
(from 10 to 20 each)	97
Banks, Prof. Wilson, Bank of England Coll.,	
Cracherode, Bush, Stubbs, Pearse,	
Frere, Yeames, Cureton, Burnes,	
Stewart, De Bode, Guthrie, Da Cunha,	
& George III. (under 10 each)	74

About two-thirds of the Moghul coinage, as represented in the British Museum, falls under the third, fourth, fifth and sixth Emperors, Akbar, Jahángír, Sháh-Jahán, and Aurangzíb, whose reigns cover rather more than half the interval between the accession of Bábar in 1525 (A.H. 932) and the death of Sháh-'Álam in 1806 (1221). The actual numbers of gold, silver, and copper coins of these four Emperors are as follows:—

	N	R	Æ	Total
Akbar	75	168	39	282
Jahángír	83	161	1	245
Sháh-Jahán	50	123	1 -	173
Aurangzíb	24	125		149
Total	232	577	40	849

In this table, the very large proportion of gold to silver (more than one-half in the reign of Jahángír, and '4 on the whole number) and the extraordinary scarcity of copper will be observed. The latter subject will call for discussion later (§ 8).

The coins of the two Emperors preceding Akbar, Bábar and Humáyún, which are attributable to their Indian government, are very few, and partake of the character of the currency of Transoxiana, the province whence Bábar advanced to rule in India. Some Transoxine issues of Bábar are described in the Catalogue of Oriental Coins, Vol. vii, p. 163, and Additions part ii, p. 163, and in the Catalogue of Persian Coins, pp. xxv and 210. The Kashmír issues of Humáyún and Akbar are noticed in the Catalogue of Indian Coins, Muhammadan States, p. 80.

Of the seventeen Emperors and pretenders who struck coins between the death of Aurangzíb and the accession of Sháh-'Álam, only Muhammad Sháh appears to have issued a large currency (N 20. R 63 = 83); Farrukh-siyar is represented by 47 coins; and the others by numbers ranging from 1 to 29. Sháh-'Álam's coinage, numerous as it is, as will be explained further on (§ 9), cannot be regarded as his personal coinage in the same sense as that of Akbar.

§ 3. MINT CITIES.

THE range of mints embraced in the rich series of coins from Akbar to Aurangzíb furnishes a faithful chart of the growth and extent of the Moghul Empire. In the following list the later Emperors are included, though they add little to the data. Bábar and Humáyún's mints are represented only by Lahore in the British Museum collection.

AKBAR. Agrah, Lahore, Dehlí, Ahmadábád, 963—1014 (1556—1605) Burhánpúr, Patnah, Tattah, Kábul, Multán, Alláhábád, Nárnól, Gwálior, Sárangpúr, Jaunpúr, Sirhind, Udaipúr, Fathpúr, Urdú-Zafar-Karín, Urdú, Asír, Sítápúr, Dógám, Malpúr, Bairátah.

Jана́ngík. Agrah, Lahore, Dehlí, Ahmadábád, 1014—37 Burhánpúr, Patnah, Súrat, Tattah, (1605—27) Kábul, Ajmír, Jahángírnagar [Dhákká], Akbarnagar, Kashmír, Kandahár.

Dáwar Bakhsh. Lahore. 1037

(1627-8)
Sháh-Jahán. Agrah and Akbarábád, Lahore, Dehlí
1037—68
(1628—58)
Burhánpúr, Patnah, Súrat, Tattah,
Kábul, Multán, Alláhábád, Jahángírnagar [Dhákká], Akbarnagar,
Kashmír, Kandahár, Júnahgarh,
Daulatábád, Bhakar.

Sháh Shujá'. Akbarábád [i.e. Agrah]. 1068—70 (1656—60)

Murád Bakhsh. Ahmadábád, Cambay, Súrat. 1068 (1658)

Aurangzíb. 1069—1118 (1659—1707)

Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháhjahánábád[Dehlí], Burhánpúr, Patnah, Súrat, Tattah, Kábul, Ajmír, Multán, Nárnól, Júnahgarh, Cambay, Etáwah, Khujistah-bunyád, and Aurangábád, Golkondah, Masulipatan, Ahmadnagar, Bíjápúr, Chínápatan [Madras], Nasratábád, Baraílí, Lucknow, 'Álamgírpúr, Zafarpúr, Zafarábád.

A'zam.
1118-19
(1707)

Ahmadábád, Burhánpúr, Khujistahbunyád [Aurangábád.]

Kám Bakhsh. Bíjápúr, Haidarábád. 1119-20 (1708)

Bahádur. 1119—23 (1707—12) Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], Burhánpúr, 'Azímábád [Patnah], Súrat, Ajmír, Pesháwar, Khujístah-bunyád [Aurangábád], Sholápúr, Ujjain.

Jана́ndar. Akbarábád [Agrah], Sháhjahánábád 1124 [Dehlí], Súrat, Khujistah-bunyád (1712) [Aur ngábád]. FARRUKH-SIYAR Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháh1124—31 jahánábád [Dehlí], Burhánpúr,
(1713—19) Patnah and Azímábád, Súrat,
Multán, Gwálior, Etáwah, Bíjápúr,
Chínápatan [Madras], Barailí, Arkát,
Katak, A'zamnagar, Imtiyázgarh,
Gútí, Gangpúr, Murshidábád.

Rafí'-ad-Daraját. Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháh-1131 jahanábád [Dehlí], Patnah, Mu'az-(1719) zamábád.

RAFÍ'-AD-DAULAH. Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháh-1131 jahánábád [Dehlí], 'Azímábád (1719) [Patnah], Súrat, Khujistah-bunyád [Aurangábád], Barailí, Murshidábád.

Niku-siyar. Súrat. The common of the horizontal (1719)

Ibráhím. Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí]. 1132

(1720)

Минаммар. Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháhja1131—61 hánábád [Dehlí], 'Azímábád [Patnah], Súrat, Tattah, AkbarnagarOudh, Kashmír, Etáwah, Khujistahbunyád [Aurangábád], Barailí,
Murshidábád, Kúrá, Ajáyúr, Islámábád [Chittagong], Benáres, Sháhábád, Siwáï-Jaipúr, Imtiyázgarh,
Farrukh '-ád.

	MINTS.
Анмар. 1161—7 (1748—54)	Akbarábád [Agrah], Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], 'Azímábád [Patnah], Murshidábád, Benáres, Ahmadnagar-Farrukhábád, Murádábád.
'ÁLAMGÍR II. 1167—73 (1754—60)	Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháh- jahánábád [Dehlí], Murshidábád, Ahmadnagar-Farrukhábád, Imti- yázgarh, Indrapúr [Indore].
Sháh-Jahán III. 1173 (1760-1)	Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], Ahmadábád, Ahmadnagar-Farrukhábád, Indra- púr [Indore], Islámábád [Chitta- gong].
Shah-'Álam. 1173—1221 (1761—1806)	Akbarábád [Agrah], Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], Ahmadábád, 'Azímábád [Patnah], Súrat, Murshidábád, Ahmadnagar-Farrukhábád, Etáwah, Benáres, Bahádurpatan, Dilshádábád, Jahángírnagar [Dhákká], Srínagar, Lucknow, Najíbábád.
Bídár-Bakht.	Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], Ahmadábád.

Bídár-Bakht. Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], Ahmadábád. 1202-3 (1788)

Muhammad Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí]. Akbar II.

1221—53 (1806—37)

Bahánur II. Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí]. 1253—75 (1837—57)

A glance at the accompanying map of India will immediately show the wide range of territory embraced

by these mint-cities. In Akbar's time they spread from Kábul and Tattah on the west to Patnah on the east, and from Lahore in the north to Udaipúr in Rájputána, and Asírgarh in Khandésh. In the reign of Aurangzíb we find a large addition of Deccan mints, due to this Emperor's wars in the south. Under the pretender Kám Bakhsh, Haidarábád occurs for the first time; Arkát and Gútí appear under Farrukh-siyar, as well as the new fiscal capital of Bengal, Murshidábád, afterwards familiar on the coins of the East India Company.

The first appearance of many of these mints possesses an historical importance. The occurrence of the mint Ahmadábád on a gold mohr of 980 evidently marks the conquest of Gujarát, of which this city was the capital, in 980 (1572). Still more notable is the mohr no. 63. خرب محمداباد عرف ادييور مفتوحة It bears the unique formula "Struck at Muhammadábád commonly called Udaipúr. conquered," with the date 984, which corresponds to the reduction of that frequently insurgent Rajput city by Akbar in 1577. The first rupee of Burhanpur (no 197), issued in the month Dai of 38 Iláhí (1593), records the invasion of the provinces of Khandésh and Berár in 1001. The mohr of Asír (no. 166), again, with the curious device of a falcon, and the Iláhí year 45, clearly commemorates Akbar's later conquest of the fortress of Asirgarh. the strong place of Khandésh, and the discovery of immense treasure there, in the summer of 1600. Akbar's new palace of Fathpur, or "Victory-town," which he founded at Síkrí, 27 miles south-west of Agrah in 976-9 (1569-71), is represented in his coinage only from 986 to 989, and thenceforth disappears from the series. Mr. Rodgers, however, has described * a Zodiacal mohr (Capricornus) of Jahángír's, bearing this mint and the 14th year of his reign, and 1028 A.H. The mint Urdu.

^{*} Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Ivii. 26.

or Urdú-Zafar-Karín ("Camp linked to Victory"), is supposed to indicate the striking of coins during Akbar's victorious progresses, in the north probably, on his way to his summer resort in the happy valley of Kashmír. It is possible, however, that the name Urdú-Zafar-Karín may possess some mystical import. All the coins bearing this mint, if such it be, present, in the place of the usual ciphers indicating the date, the single word _il, 1000. This is the only instance in the whole series (except in recording the first regnal year) of the use of an Arabic numeral in the place of ciphers, and it has a certain significance in view of the following circumstances recorded by the historian Badáóní. As early as 990 Akbar had convinced himself that the Muhammadan religion was destined to last exactly 1000 years from the Hijrah and no more. It was believed that the second advent would be inaugurated by the coming of the Mahdí, and Akbar appears to have encouraged the expectation. He ordered the "Era of the Thousand" to be engraved on the coins, and commanded a Shiya'i divine to write a Tarikh-i Alfi or "History of the Millennium" (A.H. 1-1000), and confided the completion of it to Badáóní himself. The work appeared in the year 1000 A.H. (1592); and in the same year Akbar called-in all the old coins of his predecessors and melted them down.* There may be some connexion between this "Era of a Thousand" and the year الف 1000 on the coins; and it may not be unreasonable to suggest that these millennium pieces with the word الف are the product of the melting down of older issues recorded to have taken place in the year 1000 of the Hijrah. If this be a correct surmise, the name Urdú-Zafar-Karín may bear some such signification, in the mystical phraseology of the Shi'ah, as "Camp of the approaching triumph of the Faith."

^{*} Badáóní, ED. v. 534, 542.

Abu-l-Fazl's account of Akbar's mints in the Ain-i-Akbari is very imperfect. He states that at the beginning of the reign gold was struck in many parts of the empire; but at the time he wrote, only at four places, the seat of government [Fathpur], Bengál [i.e. Dhákká], Ahmadábád, and Kábul. Silver was also coined there, and likewise at ten other towns:-Iláhábás, Agrah, Ujjain, Súrat, Dehlí, Patnah, Kashmír, Lahore, Multán, and Tándah. Copper, however, he says, proceeded from twenty mints: - Ajmír, Oudh, Atak, Alwar, Badáón, Benáres, Bhakar, Bahrah, Patnah, Jaunpur, Jalandar, Hardwar, Hisár Fírózah, Kálpi, Gwálior, Górakhpúr, Kalánwar, Lucknow, Mandú, Nágór, Sirhind, Siálkót, Sironj, Saháranpúr, Sárangpúr, Sambal, Kanauj, Rantambhór.* A comparison with the coins will at once show the inaccuracy of these statements.

Few of Akbar's mints present difficulties in identification. The mohr no. 31 is ascribed to Sárangpúr, but it must be admitted that there is no trace of the 3 in the mint, which reads merely سارنبور It may be urged, however, that as this city, the capital of Málwah, was annexed by Akbar in 969, according to the Tabakát-i Akbarí, the appearance of a solitary gold piece with its name in 972 (the date of this coin) was in character with Akbar's proceedings at Udaipur and Asirgarh. three are in the nature of commemorative medals, and we do not meet with these mints again in the series. The name ساور on no. 177 has been read يشاور Pesháwar, but with little confidence; Mr. Rodgers, + however, suggests سيتابور Sítápúr, and the diacritical points favour his interpretation. Mr. Rodgers and Mr. Olivert have read the mint روكانو as روكانو, Dóganw:

^{*} See § 8 below.

⁺ Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, lii. 97.

but, while it is most probably the same name, there can be no question that the last letter on the copper coins nos. 263, 271, is not i. Several places called Deogaon are mentioned in Abu-l-Fazl's list of Todar Mal's rentroll. Málpúr in Gujarát, and Bairátah, which Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham supposes to be Vairáta, in Rájputána, noted for copper mines, are among the rarer mints which occur only among Akbar's copper currency. The mint Tattah has frequently been confused with Patnah: the distinction is explained in a footnote to p. 37.

Among Jahángír's mints we find evidence of this Emperor's well-known predilection for the cool valleys of Kashmir and Afghánistán as refuges from the summer heats of the Indian plains. Kashmir, Kandahar, and Kábul occur frequently upon his coins; and at first sight one is tempted to identify Jahángírnagar with Jahángírpúr, a familiar hunting-ground of the Emperor on the way from Lahore to Kashmír, especially as it first occurs at a time when he was frequently in that neighbourhood: but a comparison of the style of the engraving on the coins of this mint with that of the contemporary coins of Patnah, another mint of the Eastern Súbahs, leaves little doubt that Prof. Dowson* is right in identifying Jahangírnagar with Dhákká (originally Bengálah). † Jahángír not only celebrated his own name in the christening of the city of Jahángírnagar: he also named Akbarnagar (Rájmahall) after his father. So Sháh-Jahán called the new suburb he added to Dehlí in 1648 (1058) Sháhjahánábád, and renamed Agrah Akbarábád. In later times we meet with other eponymous mints, as Murádábád (so named after Murád Bakhsh), Aurangábád and 'Álamgírpúr (after Aurangzíb 'Álamgír),

^{*} ED. vii. 241.

[†] Cunningham, Arch. Survey, xv. 127.

A'zamnagar (after A'zam), Mu'azzamábád (after Mu'azzam, Bahádur's original name), Farrukhábád (after Farrukh-siyar), and 'Azímábád (Patnah, after 'Azímash-Shán). In like manner Murshidábád (formerly Makhsúsábád) records the name of Mír Ja'far Khán, the Diwan or revenue officer and afterwards Nawab Názim or military governor of Bengal (1704-1725), who received the title of Murshid Kuli Khán; while Najíbábád was the capital of the famous Rohila chief Najíb-ad-daulah, of the time of Sháh-'Álam. In still more recent days we meet with such combinations as Abbottábád. Some of these new names for old cities are difficult to identify: e.g. 'Alamgirpur and Zafarpur, in the time of Aurangzíb; Mu'azzamábád in that of Rafí'-ad-daraját, and Bahádurpatan in that of Sháh-'Álam. If we are permitted to regard such terms as -púr, -nagar, -garh, -patan, and -ábád, as interchangeable (which is doubtful), 'Alamgírpúr may stand for 'Alamgírnagar in Bengal, Zafarpúr for Zafarábád, in the province of Alláhábád (N.W.P.), or for Zafarnagar near Burhánpúr, and Bahádurpatan for Bahádurgarh, which is frequently mentioned in the wars of the time of Sháh-'Álam. Mu'azzamábád, however, cannot be explained by any such hypothesis; and Nasratábád, in Aurangzíb's reign, may represent any newly conquered city, or may be the modern Násirábád. Dilshádábád, again, "City of heart's content," is a species of pet-name.

Among Sháh-Jahán's mints is one which, even when compared with several other specimens of the time of Aurangzíb, is difficult to decipher, in consequence of the bad preservation of the marginal inscriptions. There can be no doubt, however, that it must be read جونه خونه کراها, and sometimes more completely [1] Júnáhgarh, (compare Asír and Asírgarh). The extremely rude fabric of all the examples of this mint would be explained

by the remote situation of Júnágarh, a fortress in Káthiáwár, renowned for its formidable strength, but taken by Akbar after three months' siege in 999 (early in 1591) and annexed to the empire.* It is true that Júnágarh is generally spelt with an alif (جونا كره, "Old Fort"), but it may nevertheless have been originally derived from the name Junah, جونه, which belonged to Muhammad ibn Taghlak, and afterwards have been corrupted to suit the meaning of "Old Fort." Júnágarh was an important stronghold, the chief place in the district of Súrat in Káthiáwár (not to be confounded with the greater Súrat further to the south-east). Sir Thomas Roe+ refers to it as the capital of "Soret," and Mandelslo mentions it under the name of "Jangar" as the chief city of that district. It is still a separate native state and has had a Nawab of its own for the last century and a half. Akbar found here and at the greater Súrat (which he took in 980) some guns and mortars abandoned by the Ottoman Sultán Sulaimán the Great, after his fruitless attack on Diu in 1538. Sháh-Jahán's reign may be noted an indication of the southward expansion of the empire in the occurrence of of the mint Daulatábád (the ancient Deogír) on coins of 1039 &c., the date of this Emperor's first campaign in the Deccan.

^{*} Tabakát-i Akbarí, ED. v. 461, 466.

[†] Journal, Pinkerton, viii. 55.

was changed to Iláhábád by Sháh-Jahán. The latter form, however, as well as Iláhábás, occurs on coins of Akbar himself.

The rival princes Shujá' and Murád Bakhsh divided the empire, before the triumph of Aurangzíb: Shujá's advance from Bengal is marked by his issuing coins at Akbarábád (Agrah); while Murád struck at the old and future capitals of Gujarát, Ahmadábád and Súrat, and also at Cambay. It should be noticed that in this, the earliest, occurrence of the mint Cambay, the name is spelt correctly خابات Khanbáyat or Khanbáit (pronounced Khambáit). It is stated in the Túzak-i Jahángírí or "Memoirs of Jahángir" that Khambáit is derived from Khamb, a pillar; whence Khambáwatí and Khambáit.* On later coins the name is spelt خابات , without the h.

Aurangzíb's coinage exhibits several mints unused by his predecessors, chiefly situated in the Deccan, where, as has been seen, he waged continual war. The chief mint is Aurangábád (also called on coins and in Kháfí Khan's history, Khujistah-bunyád, or "Auspicious Structure,") named after himself, and henceforward the capital of the Moghul power in the Deccan,—a dignity previously enjoyed by Burhánpúr. Other Deccan mints now appearing for the first time are Golkondah,† Ahmadnagar, Bíjápúr, Chínápatan (the old name for Madras), and Masulipatan (Machhlipatan). In Hindústán we find

^{*} ED. vi. 354. It should be added that no coins are known corresponding to the "gold and silver tankas" described in the Memoirs as having been struck at Cambay in A.H. 1027, regnal year 12, "ten and twenty times heavier than the current gold mohr and rupee," and with the remarkable legend (on the silver), "After the conquest of the Deccan he came from Mándú to Gujarát." Jahángír claims them as "an invention of my own," and calls them "Jahangírí tankas," adding that all previous tankas were of copper.

[†] The coin No. 726 is erroneously printed Calcutta: it should of course be Golkondah.

as new mints Lucknow, Barailí, Zafarábád, and the unidentified names already referred to:—Zafarpúr, 'Álamgírpúr, and Nasratábád.

Of the later Emperors and aspirants to the throne, A'zam and Kám Bakhsh struck coins only in the Dekhan. the latter adding Haidarábád to the list of Moghul mints: Bahádur struck at Sholápúr in the Deccan (ceded to Aurangzíb in 1668 by 'Alí 'Ádil Sháh of Bíjápúr), and Ujjain in Málwah; and re-named Patnah 'Azímábád, after his son 'Azím-ash-Shán. In Farrukh-siyar's currency Arkát, A'zamnagar, and Murshidábád appear for the first time; and a diminutive gold coinage, resembling that of southern India, forms a new feature; it issued from Imtiyázgarh ("Distinction-Fort," Aurangzíb's new name for Adoni, which I at first read Imtiyaz Karrah), Gútí, Gangpúr (in Chutiá Nágpúr), and another mint which is illegible. A similar issue, also from Imtiyázgarh, occurs in the coinage of Muhammad Shah and of 'Alamgir Two new mints appear with the name of Rafi'-addaraját.: Mu'azzamábád (unidentified) and Kúrá, which is probably not the Kúrá near Sironj, but the city spelt variously کورا and کوره in the Duáb, and generally written Korah in the maps. Muhammad Shah repeats the rare mints Kúrá and Imtiyázgarh, and adds Benáres. Akbarnagar-Oudh, Farrukhábád, Siwáï-Jaipúr (founded in his day by Siwái-Jai-Singh), Islámábád (the new name given to Chátgáon, or Chittagong, on its conquest in 1076), Sháhábád (an ancient city in the province of Oudh, with the addition on the coin of the word اجايور, and Ajáyúr, اختوج thus pointed, possibly Ajáyapúr, the old name of Bakror.* Murádábád, though by no means a new creation, first appears in this series on a coin of Ahmad Shah; and Indrapur (the old name of Indore*) on the issues of 'Alamgir II. In Shah-'Alam's

^{*} Cunningham, Arch. Survey, i. 13.

time the new mints of Bahádur-patan and Najíbábád (already referred to), Srínagar and Dilshádábád, appear for the first time.

Several of the principal mints are generally, but not invariably, provided with honorific prefixes. Thus Lahore is styled Dár-as-Saltanah, "Seat of Empire;" Dehlí, Dár-al-Khiláfah, "Seat of the Caliphate;" Bijápúr, Dár-az-Zafar, "Seat of Victory;" Ajmír, Dár-al-Khair, "Seat of Weal;" Kábul, Dár-al-Mulk, "Seat of Royalty;" Agrah, Mustakarr-al-Khiláfah "Resting place of the Khalifate;" Multán, Dár-al-Amán, "Seat of Safety." A list of these is given in Index II A. Mr. Rodgers* mentions Bandar-al-Mubárak, "the Blessed Port," as a prefix of Súrat (so termed because it was the Báb-al-hájj, or starting point of the Indian pilgrimage to Mekka), and Baldat-al-Fákhirah, "the Resplendent Town," as a prefix of Burhánpúr: neither of these occurs in the British Museum collection.

Abu-l-Fazl's Áin-i Akbarí contains some sections on Akbar's mints and their management, and the simple processes of assaying and coining; and the late Mr. Blochmann's translation reproduces some native drawings of the various operations in use in Akbar's time. The chief officer of the mint was the dárógah,† under whom were the sairafí or sarráf (assayer), the foreman, clerk, bullion-buyer, treasurer, weigher, melter, and plate-maker or flan-cutter (zarráb), and sikhachí or puncher. The best engraver of dies was 'Alí Ahmad, of Dehlí.‡

^{*} Proceedings As. Soc. Bengal, Jan. 1883.

[†] Or 'darugha, in Mongol The word occurs on coins of the Ilkhans of Persia: see my Catalogue of Oriental Coins, vol. vi. p. lxvi. &c. Sir William Hedges, in 1682-4, speaks of the "droga" of the mint (Diary, ed. Yule, i. 129, Hakluyt Society).

† Ain, transl. H. Blochmann, i. 18-22 (1873).

According to Lieut. Moor,* who wrote in 1794, the method of coining in Bombay was extremely primitive, and doubtless had remained unchanged for centuries: "the metal is brought to the mint in bars the size of the little finger, where are a number of persons seated on the ground provided with scales and weights, a hammer, and an instrument between a chissel and a punch: before each man's birth is fixed a stone by way of anvil. The bars are cut into pieces, by guess, and if, on weighing, any deficiency is found, a little particle is punched into the intended rupee; if too heavy, a piece is cut off, and so on until the exact quantity remains. These pieces are then taken to a second person, whose whole apparatus consists of a hammer and a stone anvil, and he batters them into something of a round shape, about seven eighths of an inch diameter, and one eighth thick; when they are ready for the impression. The die is composed of two pieces, one inserted firmly into the ground; the other, about eight inches long, is held in the right hand of the operator, who, squatting on his heels ... fills his left hand with the intended coins, which he with inconceivable quickness slips upon the fixed die with his thumb and middle finger, with his fore finger as dexterously removing them when his assistant, a second man with a mall, has given it the impression, which he does as rapidly as he can raise and strike with the mall on the die held in the right hand of the coiner. . . . The rupee is then sent to the Treasury, ready for currency, as no milling or any farther process is considered necessary."

^{*} Narrative of the operations of Captain Little's Detachment, etc., 499, 500.

§ 4. ERAS, REGNAL YEARS, AND PERSIAN MONTHS.

THE era exclusively employed by all the Moghul Emperors, with the exception of Akbar, is the Muhammadan Hijrah. Akbar also made use of this reckoning up to the 28th (solar) year of his reign, beginning 11 March, o.s., 1583, A.H. 991,* when he instituted his Iláhí or "divine" epoch, composed of solar years, and dating from the vernal equinox of the first year of his reign (1556). The British Museum possesses one rupee of the 28th year of this epoch; and from this time to the end of the reign the Iláhí years were employed to the almost total exclusion + of the Muhammadan reckoning. Together with the use of the Iláhí epoch, the custom of recording the month of issue was introduced upon the currency. The months thus employed were those of the ancient Persian Kalendar, consisting of twelve solar months: Farwardín, Ardíbihist, Khúrdád, Tír, Mardád, Shahriwar, Mihr, Abán, Azur, Dai, Bahman and Isfandármiz.

The following table of Akbar's Iláhí years, from the 28th, when the new reckoning was introduced, will be found useful. It is taken from Sir Henry Elliot's table in the *History of India as told by its own Historians*, vol. iv., p. 246.

^{*} Abu-l-Fazl, in the Ain, places the date of inauguration of the Iláhi era at A.H. 992. The discrepancy between this statement and the positive evidence of the rupee no. 177, which bears the regnal year 28, beginning 28 Safar, or March 10, 991, may be reconciled by supposing the change of reckoning to have taken place near the end of the solar year, which would bring it into the new Hijrah year 992, and A.D. 1584.

[†] See, however, pp. 20, 30-1, and 47.

AKBAR'S ILÁHÍ YEARS

from the 28th to the 50th

WITH THE CORRESPONDING HIJRAH AND CHRISTIAN YEARS.

ILÁ		A.H.		A.D.	
28	began	991 (28 Safar)	• • •	1583	(11 March, *o.s.)
29	"	992 (8 Rabí' I.)		1584	
30	"	993 (19 ,,)		1585	
31	23	994 (29 ,,)		1586	
32	22	995 (11 " II.)		1587	
33	,,,	996 (22 ,,)		1588	
34	,,	997 (4 Jumádá I	.)	1589	
35	,,	998 (14 ,,)	1590	
36	33	999 (24 ,,)	1591	
37			.)	1592	
38	,,	1001 (17 ,,)	1593	
39	"	1002 (28 ,,)	1594	
40	,,,	1003 (9 Rajab)		1595	
41	,,	1004 (20 ,,)		1596	
42	,,	1005 (2 Sha'bán)	•••	1597	
43	,,]	1006 (13 ,,)		1598	
44	,,	1007 (23 ,,)		1599	
45	,,	1008 (4 Ramazán)		1600	
46	"	1009 (15 ,,)		1601	
47	,, 1	1010 (26 ,,)		1602	
48	,, 1	1011 (6 Shawwál)		1603	
49		1012 (17 ,,)	•••	1604	
50	,, 1	1013 (28 ,,)		1605	
			7 12	F. May 1	

^{*} Beginning of course at sunset on the 10th, as the Muhammadan day begins at night.

When Jahángír succeeded his father, he abolished the Iláhí era, and reverted to that of the Hijrah, even specifying the word Hijri , come coins. But, whilst reverting to the lunar reckoning for the years counted from the Hijrah, or ordinary "date" of his coins, he still employed the solar year and Persian months in stating the year of his reign on the coinage, though without any pretence of establishing a new epoch, but simply as our own Acts of Parliament are dated by the Queen's regnal years. This singular juxtaposition of lunar and solar years on the currency has not, I believe, been noticed by numismatists; but the use of the Persian names of months would by itself suggest the employment of a solar reckoning, and the statement of Kháfí Khán the historian and the evidence of the coins themselves place the matter beyond a doubt. It will be found that as the lunar years are about ten days shorter than solar, and therefore advance more rapidly, so on the coins the Hijrah years overtake and finally overlap the regnal years. Thus the regnal year 22 appears on the coins in conjunction with the Hijrah years 1036 and 1037, i.e. it began in 1036 and ended in 1037; whereas, had the regnal reckoning been lunar, 1036-7 would have corresponded to parts of the regnal year 23 (beginning Ramazán 1036). Besides retaining Akbar's solar reckoning for regnal years, Jahángír preserved the special term Iláhí in connexion with the regnal year. using it in the same manner as julús_a term which he also occasionally employed. Thus he inscribed his coins with ضرب اكره د ماه مهر الهي, and also with سنه ۱ جلوس. The custom of recording the julus or regnal year was preserved by all succeeding Emperors and pretenders; but the solar years and Persian months were banished from the coinage and the exchequer by Aurangzib, who was, as has been seen,

a zealous Muhammadan, and thenceforward the lunar reckoning was strictly adhered to, together with the Arabian months, though these are never named on the coins. It should be observed that discrepancies between the Hijrah year and the regnal year are not infrequent. Sometimes this is due to the employment of an old die; sometimes it is caused by the carelessness of the mintmasters. The use of the solar reckoning for the regnal years, and the lunar for the Hijrah date, during Jahángír's and Sháh-Jahán's reigns, when the two were constantly shifting their relative positions, may reasonably have caused some confusion. The Hijrah and regnal dates are always expressed in figures, not words; except and the year 1000, نالف* and excepting also the Hijrah years on Akbar's copper coins, which are expressed in Persian numerals (نیصد وهشتار وهفت) &c.).

^{*} On a probable mystical interpretation of this numeral, in connexion with the anticipated end of the world at the thousandth year of the Hijrah, see above, lii.

§ 5. INSCRIPTIONS, TITLES, WEIGHT, &c.

THE earliest coins of the Moghul Emperors naturally followed the design and style, and adopted the broad thin shape, of the coins of the Transoxine Timúris from whom Bábar sprang. He and his son Humáyún placed the Kalimah, or profession of faith in God and his Prophet in the obverse area, and surrounded it with a marginal inscription containing the names and virtues of the first Four Khalifs. On the reverse were arranged, partly in the margin, partly in the area, the name, surname (lakab), and titles of the Emperor, which began with the usual Transoxine style of السلطان الاعظم الخاقان "the mightiest Sultán, the honourable Khakán.", المكرم Zahír-ad-dín Muhammad Bábar, or Abu-l-Muzaffar Muhammad Humáyún, and ended with the most general of all Moghul titles, Pádisháh Ghází, "Victorious King," خلد الله تعالى ملكه ,together with the benedictory formula or part of it. Humáyún on one coin introduced, وسلطانه the innovation of سيد السلاطين, "Lord of Sultans," into his title; and on another he used, once only, the Koranic verse , يرزق الله من يشاء بغير حساب, "God rewards whom He wills without reckoning" (Kor. ii. 208).

Akbar for a short time followed the example of his predecessors and adopted the Transoxine style of coin, and the same elaborate titles; but already, by the influence of Todar Mal, Arabic was being superseded by Persian in the imperial bureaux and among the engravers of seals and coins;* and by this time Akbar had

^{*} Some of the early Moghul coins evince an imperfect acquaintance with Arabic: as in the frequent confusion of الني المر, and الني المر, and the slip جا ابا بكر for بعدت which, however, should be بعداى الني بكر. The change from Arabic to Persian in the coin inscriptions has necessitated a corresponding change in orthography: e.g. the final ā is no longer to be dotted.

realized the wisdom of conforming to the traditional preference of his Indian subjects for thick dumpy coins, instead of the broad thin pieces of the Khalifs and their successors. Accordingly, we see him abandoning the Transoxine forms; first the Khákán disappeared, then the Sultán, and finally there remained only the title Pádisháh Ghází, which continued in vogue to the end of the Moghul empire. The Kalimah and Khalifs' names, however, still retained their place in the obverse area and margin, and the benediction, دل or رضى الله عنهم or الله بهم, was sometimes appended. At the same time he adopted the thicker form which continued henceforward to be characteristic of the Moghul currency. coins of Akbar and of his successors, Jahángír and Sháh-Jahán, are splendid specimens of the moneyer's art. They may be compared advantageously in respect of execution and uniformity of standard with any contemporary European money, and far excel any other Oriental coinage. The inscriptions are boldly yet gracefully drawn in the rohani (and sometimes the ta'lik) character, and the borders and other ornaments are simple and artistic. The engraving was entrusted to men of reputation in their art, and the difference in their styles may be detected in the issues of the various mints, where a traditional character of writing evidently prevailed. It is easy to distinguish the issues of Kashmír from those of Lahore at a glance, and similarly those of Lahore from the coinage of Patnah, or from that of Burhánpúr, &c. The differences may be clearly traced in the Plates.

Akbar was troubled with a perpetual restless yearning after innovation, in small matters as well as great; and among the useless changes he devised (besides many exceedingly valuable reforms) was an alteration of the shape of the money. Coins had hitherto been usually round, which was a sufficient reason for their being now

made square. Round coins were obviously the more convenient, but the square shape had the merits of eccentricity and originality, though unfortunately the form was not absolutely novel, seeing that it had already been employed by the kings of Kashmír and Málwah. Akbar first tried the experiment of an oblong coin with scolloped ends (see nos. 50, 51, and compare the lozenge-shaped coin, no. 168), known as mihrábí, because it resembled the arch of a prayer-niche; but in 986 he began to strike square coins in gold at Fathpur, his new capital, and in silver at Fathpur, Lahore, and other mints. The squareshape was not long retained for his gold currency, but in silver it lasted, together with the round, until the end of the reign. After Akbar square coins were seldom used; but Jahángír struck a few, and there are four square mohrs of Sháh-Jahán in the British Museum. On Akbar's square coins the long tail of the &c., in the names or epithets of the Four Khalifs, is turned to account to form a sort of border between the margin and the area, which contains the Kalimah; at the same time the reverse margin is abolished, and the simple Pádisháh Ghází takes the place of the longer titles of the earlier coins.

Akbar's Iláhí coinage, begun in A.H. 992, is both round and square in silver (generally square up to the 40th year of the reign, 1003), but only round in gold. The inscriptions indicate the religious changes of the time. The Muhammadan profession of faith and the Four Khalifs and their virtues have vanished, and in their place appears the new Iláhí formula, الله اكبر جل جلاله, "God is most great: glorified be his glory." This formula either occupies the whole of the obverse, leaving the reverse for the Persian month and Iláhí year; or جل جلاله اكبر على على عليه and the Iláhí year on the reverse. The Emperor's name does

not appear upon the Iláhí currency; but it has been pointed out that not only means "God is most great," but also may be interpreted "Akbar is God;" and the suggestion has been made that the Emperor played upon the double meaning. If he did so, the levity was wholly out of keeping with his character and conduct in all other respects. This coinage endured till the end of the reign, but was never imitated by Akbar's successors.*

With Jahangir's coinage (after the rupees, nos. 288-9, which appear to have been struck during his governorship of Gujarát, and on which he is styled Salím Sháh Sultán and Málik al-Mulk), a new phase in inscriptions begins. The Iláhí formula is abandoned, and the Muhammadan Kalimah rarely appears; + and their place is filled by a doggrel Persian rhyme which is dignified by the name of distich or couplet (in Arabic bait). The use of Persian distichs was begun on a coin of the time of Akbar, t but Jahángír employed them on the majority of his coins, and the Court poets were busily engaged in manipulating suitable verses. A list of these jingles is given in Index VI. Their meaning is generally nothing more than a euphuistic mode of expressing the fact that the Emperor caused the coin to be struck; the radiance of the sun and the gold, or the

^{*} A curious little group of coins is described on pp. 47, 48, under the heading "Gujarát Fabric." They have all the appearance of the later Kachh coins, and some present the name of Akbar with the date 1215—in this respect also agreeing with the Gujarát habit of imitating old coins and inserting modern dates. See Catalogue of Indian Coins, Muhammadan States, lx.

[†] In the British Museum Collection it occurs only on a single mohr and ten rupees of the first two or three years of the reign.

[‡] See the three specimens, Nos. 254, 254a, 254b. Mr. Rodgers, who describes dated specimens of this piece (Iláhí 44, 45), remarks that it is said to have been issued by Prince Salim (Jahángir) when in rebellion against his father Akbar; but does not cite his authority for the statement (Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1vii, 1888).

moon and the silver, supplying felicitous references to the glory of his Majesty's epoch. The florid inflation of the distichs, however, finds no counterpart in the enumeration of the Emperor's titles: $P\acute{a}dish\acute{a}h$ $Gh\acute{a}z\acute{a}$ is all he styles himself, and often plain $Sh\acute{a}h$ suffices. When he joins his queen's name on the coins, she is described as $N\acute{u}r$ -Jah\acute{a}n $P\acute{a}dish\acute{a}h$ $B\acute{e}gam$.

Indeed the titles assumed by the Moghul Emperors from Jahángír onwards are singularly devoid of oriental bombast. They seldom used their proper name (as Salim, Khurram),* but employed the name assumed on (or before) coming to the throne, as Jahángír, Sháh-Jahán, together with the orthodox name Muhammad. To this they added their lakab or surname, as Núr-ad-dín, Shiháb-ad-dín; and sometimes a patronymic, as Abu-l-Muzaffar, Abu-l-Fath. Finally came the sovereign title, Pádisháh Ghází, used by all the Emperors. except Farrukh-siyar, who preferred to style himself "Monarch of sea and land," and Rafi'-addaraját, who claimed to be " شهنشاه بحرو بر Sháh of Sháhs of sea and land." Sháh-Jahán added a horoscopic title, Sáhib Kirán Sání, "Second Lord of [auspicious] Conjunction"-his ancestor Timúr being the first; and the same style was adopted by Shujá' and Muhammad. Murád Bakhsh, who had the patronymic Abu-l-Muzaffar. and the unique lakab Muzawwaj-ad-din, "Wedded to the Faith," (?) assumed the title of سكند, "The Second Alexander." Aurangzib was given to ostentatious humility, and beyond his throne-name 'Alamgír,

^{*} Sháh-Jahán's first Lahore rupee is an exception to this rule: here he is styled Abu-l-Muzaffar Násir-ad-dín Muhammad Sháh-Jahán Khurram, though afterwards his lakab is always Shiháb-ad-dín, and his proper name, Khurram, never recurs. This coin may have been struck on the occasion of his first proclamation as Emperor, which took place at Lahore, 2 Jumádá I., 1037; and the style may have been altered when he ascended the throne at Agrah a fortnight later.

generally called himself plain Shúh, rarely Pádisháh or Pádisháh Ghází, and only twice or thrice engraved his lakab, &c., in the form Muhayyí-ad-dín Muhammad Bahádur. A'zam Sháh had a title of his own, Pádisháh Mamálik, "King of Realms." Jahándár was Padisháh Jahán and Sáhib Kirán. Niku-siyar was Pádisháhi zamán Sháh bi-lutfi-lláh Muhammad, "Monarch of the Age, King by the grace of God." Ahmad used the epithet Bahádur, and 'Álamgír II. was styled Abu-l-'Adl 'Azíz-ad-dín. "Father of justice, Honoured of the Faith;" while Sháh-'Álam invented a new formula, including the title عامی دین اله محمد شاه عالی پادشاه Tefender of the divine Faith," &c.

One of Jahangír's inscriptions contains an anagram : زرور ازل در عدد شد برابر حروف جهانگیر والله اکبر

"The letters of Jahángír and Alláhu Akbar

Are equal in value from the beginning of time."

This is explained by the fact that the letters (3), (5), (20), (20), when added together, respectively make up the sum of 289.

The general arrangement of the inscriptions after Jahángír is very regular. Persian distichs become rare, and the Kalimah, with the mint and month,* occupies the obverse, and the imperial titles the reverse of Sháh-Jahán's money, sometimes entirely in the area, sometimes divided between area and margin; while the Hijrah date and regnal year are variously distributed between the obverse and reverse: on some coins the Four Khalifs and their virtues, followed by the mint, surround the Kalimah. The inscriptions on the Nisárs (see § 7) are more elementary. The usurpers Murád and Shujá' imitated Sháh-Jahán's arrange-

^{*} The names of months rarely occur after A.H. 1041.

ment. Aurangzíb, however, introduced a new style, and in spite of his orthodoxy, abolished the profession of faith. The reason was, however, a proof of reverence; for he was afraid lest the sacred words should pass with the coins into "unworthy places and fall under the feet of infidels."* The obverse contains the mint and the formula سنه جلوس ميمنت مانوس "In the year . . . of his reign of tranquil prosperity," while the reverse has the Emperor's simple titles or else the Persian distich,

which has been rendered: †

Through all the world he struck his sun-like coin of golden ore, Shah Aurangzib (throne-ornament) of earth the conqueror.

Marginal inscriptions were abolished (save on a few examples), and never reappear in the series.

The julús formula سنه جلوس ميهنت مانوس and the mint continue to occupy the obverse to the end of the series. The reverse inscription of all the succeeding Emperors from Bahádur to Muhammad Akbar II. consists of the name and titles of the sovereign, preceded by the word محكم , or "Auspicious money;" except in the case of Jahándár, Farrukh-siyar, and Rafí'-ad-daraját, and some of Sháh-'Álam's coins, when Persian formulas were again employed. One Emperor alone, the devout 'Álamgír II., restored for a single year the Muhammadan Kalimah and the Four Khalifs with their virtues, which had been in disuse since Sháh-Jahán's reign.

The names of the coins of the Moghul Emperors appear

^{*} Kháfi Khán, ED. vii. 241.

[†] R. S. Poole, Cat. Coins of the Shahs of Persia, lxxxiv.

to have been numerous, if Abu-l-Fazl's account * of Akbar's coinage may be taken as typical of the whole series. The general term for a gold coin is mohr, commonly called mohur (a "seal" or "impression"); for a silver coin, rupee (or more accurately rupih), and for the copper coin dám. But in Akbar's time the different varieties and subdivisions had separate names. Abu-l-Fazl's list of these names ought to be of great value to the numismatist, but, in fact, it forms but another instance of the incapacity of oriental (and for that matter most European) historians to describe accurately or systematically the coins which passed under their own eyes. Al-Makrízí's well-known treatise is a case in point. It is the best account we have of Arabic numismatics by an Arabic writer, but it is far from being what it might easily have been made, had the author made an adequate study of his subject. Abu-l-Fazl gives a long list of names, without supplying the necessary means of identifying the coins to which they belong. Many of the types he describes do not appear to have been preserved in any collection, whilst many existing coins are not described. His list may be conveniently arranged as follows. All are round coins, unless otherwise described.

AKBAR'S COINAGE.

GOLD.

Sihansah, or 100 mohr piece. (Maksúd's work.)

Obv. Kalimah. Margin, الله يرزق من يشاء بغير حساب (Kor. ii. 208).

Rev. Margin, السلطان الاعظم الخاقان المعظم خلد الاعظم الخاقان الله ملكه وسلطانه

^{*} Ain-i Akbari, Blochmann's trans., i. 31 ff. Compare E. Thomas, Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi, 418 ff.

100 mohr piece (improved by 'Alí Ahmad).

افضل دينار ينفق الرجل دينار ينفق على اصحاب Obv. في سبيل الله

Rev. السلطان العالى الخليفة المتعالى خلد الله تعالى ملكه وسلطانه وابد عدله واحسانه ملكه وسلطانه وابد عدله واحسانه

A third variety was engraved with two Persian rubá'ís of Fáizí.

Rahas, or 50 mohr piece, was inscribed with a rubá'í of Fáizí.

Átmah, both round and square, had also a rubá'í.

Binsat, or 20 mohr piece, both round and square.

Chugal, or double mohr, square.

Round La'l-i Jalálí, or double mohr in weight and value; inscr. يا معين, and يا معين.

Of single mohrs there were eight :-

(1) Round:

Aftábí, worth 12 rupees: على ما و obv. الله اكبر جل جلاله; الله اكبر جل جلاله; الله المبر جل rev. mint and date.

'Adlgutkah, worth 9 rupees: بيا معين and الله اكبر. Mohr, worth 9 rupees: with Kalimah.

(2) Square:

Square La'l-i Jalálí, worth 10 rupees : obv.الله اكبر; rev. جلاله.

Mu'ini, worth 10 rupees: inscr. يا معين; also round, worth 9 rupees.

(3) [Other shapes, not so stated]:

Mihrábí, worth 9 rupees.

Chahárgóshah, worth 12 rupees (Thomas says 30).

Of half-mohrs, three :-

 $Gird = \frac{1}{2}$ Iláhí, same inscriptions.

 $Dhan = \frac{1}{2}$ La'l-i Jalálí.

 $Salimi = \frac{1}{2}$ 'Adlgutkah.

Of quarter-mohrs, three:-

½ Salimí.

 $Rabi' = \frac{1}{4}$ Aftábí.

 $Man = \frac{1}{4}$ Iláhí and Jalálí.

Of other fractions :-

 $Panj = \frac{1}{5}$ Iláhí.

 $Pandan = \frac{1}{5}$ La'l-i Jalálí: lily and wild rose on two sides.

 $Sumni = \frac{1}{8} \text{ Háhi}: obv.$ جل جلاله ; rev. جل جلاله :

 $Kalá = \frac{1}{16}$ Iláhí: wild rose on both sides.

 $Zarah = \frac{1}{32}$ Ilahi: ,, ,,

SILVER.

Rupee, round worth 40 dáms: obv. الله اكبر جل Jalálah, square ; rev. date.

 $Darb = \frac{1}{2}$ Jalálah.

Charn = $\frac{1}{4}$,,

 $Pand\hat{u} = \frac{1}{5}$,,

 $Asht = \frac{1}{8}$

 $Das\acute{a} = \frac{1}{10}$,,

 $Kal\acute{a} = \frac{1}{16}$,

 $Súki = \frac{1}{20}$,,

COPPER.

Dám, originally called Paisah or Bahlólí: obv. mint; rev. date.

 $Adhélah = \frac{1}{2} dám$

 $P\'{aulah} = \frac{1}{4}$,,

 $Damri = \frac{1}{8}$,.

Abu-1-Fazl adds that mohrs, rupees, and dáms form the usual commercial currency. He also mentions that in the 27th year of Akbar's reign four kinds of mohr were allowed to be current, viz. the La'l-i Jaláhí, which was quite pure, and worth 400 dáms; the mohr (360 dáms); the mohr reduced by wear (355 dáms), and the mohr much rubbed (350 dáms); also three kinds of rupees, viz. square, pure silver, worth 40 dáms; the old round Akbarsháhí (39 dáms), and worn specimens of both (38 dáms). These regulations for passing worn coin

were modified in the 29th and 36th years of the reign. It is clear that Abu-l-Fazl is writing of Akbar's later coinage, after the introduction of the Iláhí issues, and that he does not concern himself much with the earlier coins, which he refers to under the name of "the old round Akbarsháhí." In silver, he only mentions Iláhí rupees and jalálahs, though he refers to the older Kalimah coins in gold as mohrs. He is obviously wrong in attributing an issue of La'l-i Jalálís to the 27th year of the reign, for it was not till the 28th year that the Iláhí era and the formula Jalla Jaláluhu were introduced. Of Akbar's large coins (100, 50, 20, and 2 mohr pieces) not one is known in modern collections; but a five mohr piece is preserved in the British Museum (no. 23), which is not mentioned in Abu-l-Fazl's list. A few of the single mohrs may be identified. Nos. 50 and 51 are undoubtedly Mihrábís from their shape, resembling the arch of a niche for prayer, and the lozenge-shaped coin no. 168 may be a variety of this species. The Chahár góshah, or "four-cornered," sounds very like the same thing. No coin of Akbar in the Museum bears the inscription (O Protector)*; but it appears on some of Jahángír's issues. Of the Iláhí gold, no. 165 is an Aftábí. and 164 a Rabí' or quarter-Aftábí; but no. 163 has the inscriptions of the square La'l-i Jalálí, only it is round. It seems probable that Abu-l-Fazl, whilst describing a round La'l-i Jalálí, equal to two mohrs, omitted to mention that there was also a round La'l-i Jalálí single mohr. He also entirely ignores the singular square issue of Fathpur in 986, etc., and of Urdu-Zafar-Karin of 1000, though these have the peculiarities of a square form, and a heavier weight than the rest. The difference of value seems to have depended upon the purity, and

^{*} One is described by Mr. Delmerick, with no mint, but year 981, in J.B.A.S. xlv.

not upon the weight, and this cannot be tested without injuring the coins. Of the silver pieces mentioned by Abu-1-Fazl, it is easy to recognize the Rupee in (e.g.) no. 177, and the square Jalálah in 179 and 185, etc.; the Darb in 184, the Charn in 188, the Asht in 202, etc.; Of the copper, the Dáms and half Dáms (Adhélahs), are called fulús on their inscriptions, and tankahs and double tankahs occur.*

In Jahángír's Memoirs † some names of his coins are recorded, but they only refer to phenomenal pieces. The Núr-i Sháhí was equal to 2000 tolahs, the Núr-i Jahán to 1000, the Núr-i daulat to 500, the Núr-mohr to 100. The tolah was substituted for the gold rupee (i.e. mohr). There were corresponding pieces in silver. The tolah was probably the heavier coin issued by Jahángír in the first five years of his reign.

The weight of the Moghul coinage, allowing for wear, is strikingly exact and uniform, as soon as the uncertainty of the earliest issues is passed. There are no gold coins of Bábar in the British Museum, but his silver pieces weighed from 69 to 73 grs., and were doubtless intended for dirhams of the Timúri standard, not rupees. Humáyún struck small gold pieces of 13 to 16 grs. and 8 grs. ($\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 of dínár), and silver of 37, 47, 68, 71, 72, 73, 110. 112, 113, and 180 grs., in which we may perhaps trace a transition from the Transoxine dirham to the full rupee weight of 180 grs. Akbar, with his habitual comprehension of the exigencies of the time, began at once with an Indian standard, and his weights of 170 grs. for the gold mohr, and 180 for the silver rupee, continued to be the accepted model, with few exceptions, throughout the rule of his dynasty. His gold coins (in the British Museum series) vary in weight from 166 to

^{*} See below, § 8.

169, and only a few worn coins drop to 164, 162, and one to 157. The square issue of Fathpur and Lahore 986-8, and Urdú-Zafar-Karín rise to a different standard of 186 to 187 grs., with sub-divisions of 93 and 46: but the object of this alteration is not known, nor is it referred to by the historians. In 992, the new Ilahi issue was introduced, with the weight at first of 187, and later of 168 (for 170). A few early gold coins weigh only 18 and 9 grs., like Humáyún's, and two of A.H. 988 weigh 15 grs. The silver coinage was clearly intended to weigh 180 grs., though most of the existing specimens are reduced a few grains by wear. The half rupee weighs from 86 to 89 grs.; the quarter from 42 to 44; and the eighth, from 19 to 21. Jahángír for the first five years of his reign, up to A.H. 1019, used a weight of 202, rising finally to 211 grs., for his gold coins, and 212, rising to 220, for his rupees (and 105-106 for the half-rupee): but after 1019, except in the case of four coins of Kandahár and Kashmír, he reverted to Akbar's standard, and his mohr weighs about 168, and his quarter-mohr 42, while his rupee weighs about 176 grs., and the half-rupee, 89. One five mohr piece of his is preserved, weighing 843 grs., which gives 1683 to the mohr. Sháh-Jahán, Aurangzíb, Bahádur, Muhammad, etc., follow the same standard; but a few of Farrukhsiyar's rupees, struck at Katak and Jahángírnagar, rise as high as 187 grs.

A curious variety of gold coin was issued by Farrukh-siyar, Muhammad, and 'Álamgír II., in addition to their ordinary mohrs. The coins of this type are very small, with a diameter of '4 to '5in. for the larger, weighing 51 to 53 grs., and of '3 or '35 for the smaller, weighing 22 grs. In the character of the engraving they resemble other small issues of Southern India, and two of their mints are in the Deccan, Imtiyáz-garh and Gútí. The former

has always been read Karrah, وكرف, the city in the Duáb, and the word beneath it has been interpreted as referring to the coin: "decoration of Karrah." There can be no doubt, however, that the two form a compound name Imtiyáz-garh, وامتياز كره "Distinction Fort," or "Fort par excellence," which, according to Mr. C. J. Rodgers, was a name given by Aurangzíb to Adwání, the Adóní of the maps, a little north of Gútí. The close similarity of its style would lead one to look for the third mint, Gangpúr, in the same neighbourhood: but the district of Gangpúr is in Chutiá Nágpúr. Possibly it has some traditional connexion with the old Ganga dynasty of Talkad in Mysore; or it may relate to one of the sacred rivers of Southern India. Of its Deccan fabric there can be no doubt.

§ 6. IMAGES AND ZODIACAL SIGNS.

Moghul Emperors, with the exception THE Aurangzíb 'Álamgír and his name-sake 'Álamgír II., were far from strict in their observance of the laws of the Korán. As has been seen, they were commonly addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors; they married unbelieving wives, instead of making them merely concubine slaves in accordance with the orthodox custom of Islám, and their encouragement of the fine arts was free from the trammels of Koranic Puritanism. were fond of pictures and sculpture, and paid no regard to the divine ordinance which prohibited the representation of living beings in art. They even delighted to adorn their palaces with paintings and statues portraying scenes which belong to the sacred traditions of Christianity, and images of the Blessed Virgin and portraits of St. John Baptist contributed to the decoration of their Court. The same disregard of orthodox prejudices may be occasionally observed on their coinage. So long, indeed, as the Muslim profession of faith occupied its rightful place on Akbar's coins, no profane image desecrated the formula: but after the Emperor had discovered the errors of Islám and had founded his own "Divine Religion," the objection to the representation of living things on the coins was no longer in force. Yet Akbar used images very sparingly. A falcon is depicted on the first and only coin of Asir (No. 166), possibly in allusion to the conquering swoop of the besiegers. On No. 173, a duck appears on a coin of Agrah. Another gold coin, without the name of the mint, bears a curious representation of a crowned archer, with stretched bow and sheaf of arrows, followed by a

woman, who draws back her long veil from her face. This may refer to the submission (in A.H. 1013, the date of this coin) of the King of Bíjápúr, which was accompanied by the gift of his daughter to be the bride of Prince Dániyál, Akbar's son.

Jahángír's use of images on the coinage was much more marked than his father's. In the sixth year of his reign (1020) he ventured upon the daring innovation of engraving his own portrait on some of his gold coins. He is represented in bust with head turned to the left, and face wearing only a moustache; the shoulders are covered by a brocaded dress, and a turban adorned with the imperial jikkah or egret is on his head; his hand holds sometimes a book, sometimes fruit; and sometimes he holds a book in one hand and a goblet in the other. If, as is probable, the book is intended for the Korán, its combination with a wine-cup must have been regarded by orthodox Muslims as an outrage. In the following year (1021), and in 1023, Jahángír placed on some of his gold pieces his royal person seated cross-legged on a throne, with the inseparable goblet raised in his right hand, and with an aureole or nimbus round his head, which he probably derived from some Christian paintings, but which wears a singularly incongruous air in conjunction with the wine-cup and the Emperor's bacchanalian pose. the reverse of most of these portrait coins is a lion surmounted by the sun, apparently setting behind it, or, in astrological language Sol in constellatione Leonis, the sun entering the sign Leo; but on some coins the sun appears without the lion. The presence of the sun has been explained as a reference to the fact that Jahángír was born on a Sunday; but it is more probable that the sun's image appears in virtue of the tendency towards solar worship which undoubtedly found encouragement under Akbar, and was never positively

repudiated by his successor. It is possible that the choice of the zodiacal sign Leo may be connected with the month (rather than the day) of the Emperor's birth, which was surrounded by mysterious omens and spiritual agencies, if we are to believe the historians.

It is not probable that these "bacchanalian coins," as they have been called, were intended for general circulation. They would have caused deep umbrage to any orthodox Sunnís into whose hands they fell, and even Shíya'ís, with all their freedom from traditional prejudice, would hardly have relished these vinous representations. The portrait-coins were doubtless in the nature of medals or presentation pieces, rather than money for circulation. The ordinary coinage without images continued to be struck simultaneously with the "bacchanalian" issues.

On the other hand, the well-known zodiacal coins of Jahángír were certainly intended to pass as ordinary money, and generally took the place of the common coinage of the Agra mint during the eight years of their issue (1027-34). Tavernier, who visited the court of Aurangzib in the middle of the seventeenth century, was the first to report the pretty legend that Núr-Jahán, the Emperor's gifted wife, begged her adoring husband to allow her twenty-four hours of supreme sovereignty. and, on obtaining his consent, immediately issued the celebrated zodiacal coins, having previously had the necessary bullion collected and the dies engraved with her own name and that of the Emperor. The story is refuted by the zodiacal coins themselves: they do not, as a rule, bear Núr-Jahán's name; and instead of being all of one date, and issued within twenty-four hours, they are spread over eight years.* Jahángír's own account of the origin

^{*} Two zodiacal mohrs (not in the British Museum) present the name of Núr-Jahán as well as that of Jahángír, and bear the latest

of these pieces is doubtless correct and authentic. He says in his Memoirs,* "Formerly it was customary to strike my name on one side of the coin, and that of the place, and the month, and the year of the reign, on the obverse. It now occurred to my mind that, instead of the name of the month, the figure of the sign of the zodiac corresponding to the particular month, should be stamped. For instance, in the month of Farwardín, the figure of a ram, in Ardibihist that of a bull, and so on; that is, in every month in which a coin might be struck, the figure of the constellation in which the sun might be at the time, should be impressed on one side of it. This was my own innovation: it had never been done before."

The British Museum possesses an unrivalled series of these zodiacal issues.† It includes a complete set of all the zodiacal signs in genuine mohrs, with several varieties of each sign, in all forty-three specimens; seven signs (fourteen coins) of the silver zodiacal rupees, in which a complete set of the signs is not known to exist; ten gold and one silver specimen of mediæval forgeries, and a complete series of the signs in modern imitation half-rupees. Some of the signs are rarer than others, and Aquarius is especially rare in both metals. The figures of the various signs, combined with the solar rays, as a rule agree with their traditional representation. The ram, humped bull, embracing twins, crab, lion, scales, scorpion, centaur, capricorn, and two fish present no special peculiarities. But Virgo appears in three different forms on the genuine mohrs; first as the

known date, 1034. One of these, of the sign Cancer, and mint Ajmír, was described by Mr. Gibbs in *Proceedings of the As. Soc. of Bengal*, 1883. The other, in the Bibliothèque Nationale, is engraved in Bonneville, and mentioned by Marsden, *Num. Orient*, 630.

^{*} Túzak-i Jahángíri, ED. vi. 357.

[†] It does not, however, possess any of the earliest year, 1027, nor of the latest, 1034.

traditional standing winged figure with ear of corn; secondly, as a squatting woman with a braid of hair down her back,—a typical Indian figure; and thirdly, as a woman with a pitcher on her head, who might be described as a female Aquarius; and a fourth form, of a dancing girl, appears on one of the forged mohrs. Aquarius is represented as an old man with a pitcher of water, or by the pitcher alone.

The zodiacal coins, both gold and silver, have always attracted much attention and emulation among collectors. The Hindús after a time came to regard them as talismans, to be worn prophylactically round the neck,* and English ladies have not despised them as ornaments. They have consequently been extensively forged, and few collections exist which do not contain some of these imitations. A distinction, however, must be drawn between different classes of these forgeries. There is (1) a small class of gold zodiacal mohrs which are clearly ancient, and in spite of their rude workmanship and the peculiar forms of the zodiacal signs, may not be forgeries at all, but merely trial-pieces of Jahángír's time: such are nos. 333c, 339, and 346a, all of the year 1030 and 16th of the reign, which are represented in the lowest line of Plate X. On the whole, I believe them to be almost contemporary imitations. Then (2) there are more recent forgeries, distinguished by a certain crudeness and sharpness in the drawing and execution of the figures, and a tendency to blunder in the Persian inscriptions; these are numbered, in the gold, 376 to 384 in the Catalogue; and there is but one silver forgery of

^{*} Marsden states that his zodiacal coins came from Mr. Crow, formerly chief of the Súrat factory of the East India Company; and adds that the Hindús treated them as talismans. Lieut. Edward Moor (Narrative of the operations of Captain Little's Detachment, 490) mentions the sale of a set of zodiacal mohrs at Bombay in 1790 for the sum of 2500 rupees.

this class, the rupee no. 385. In the representation of Virgo, the forgeries show, besides the usual type (as the true coin 338, and the forgery 378), a curious figure of a dancing woman, which does not occur on any genuine mohr at present known. Finally (3), there is a class of modern half-rupees which, unlike the first two classes, can never have been intended to pass as counterfeit money, but must have been either an avowedly new currency, or else intended merely as ornaments. They are struck from the same dies as the imitation gold mohrs, or from dies closely resembling them; and thus bearing inscriptions peculiar to mohrs, and not borne by rupees, would have been immediately detected. They were probably struck to please somebody's fancy, and tradition ascribes them to a Frenchman, Colonel Martine, well known in the history of the Company's power in India; but Marsden denies this, on the authority of the Colonel's personal friends.

In spite of general indications in the style and fabric, there is often considerable difficulty in distinguishing the imitation from the genuine mohrs, and numismatists are frequently found to differ in their decisions. In distinguishing the British Museum forgeries, the late Mr. James Gibbs' experience has proved of value.*

^{*} See Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, xiv. 155-160, and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1883.

§ 7. NISÁRS OR PRESENTATION MONEY.

Among the coins of the Moghul Emperors, from Jahángír onwards, certain pieces, generally of small size, bear the word nisár (نثار), which means "scattering." These coins were struck for the purpose of distribution among the crowd on the occasion of certain festivities, such as marriages, or progresses of state, and the like. They were in fact a species of Maundy Money. The custom is common in Eastern countries and survives to the present day. The Moghul coins struck for this purpose (except Aurangzib's) are economically thin for their diameter, and weigh from 43 to 44 grains (i.e. \frac{1}{4} mohr or rupee); but one weighs 88 grains, and another 22. They are executed with considerable elegance, and have a border of dots. Aurangzib's, on the other hand, are clumsy and thick, of South Indian fabric, and weigh 44 grains. The British Museum contains no specimen of Jahángir's nisárs, but Mr. Rodgers has described three, of Ajmír in the 10th year of the reign, Ahmadábád in the 13th, and Agrah in the 14th year; and also two of Sháh-Jahán, of Kashmír and Lahore; and adds that he has never seen any others.* The British Museum. however, has ten of these coins, viz:-

Sháh-Jahán. A Agrah, 1038, Y.R. 2. (5)

A Lahore, 1044, Y.R. 7. (3)

A Lahore, 1049, Y.R. 13. (3)

A Sháhjahánábád, 1060, Y.R. 24. (5)

A Kashmír, 1061, Y.R. 25.

A Sháhjahánábád, 1067, Y.R. 31. (5)

(posthumous) N Sháhjahánábád, 1069. No regnal year (5)

^{*} Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1883.

Aurangzib. A Chínápatan, 1103, Y.R. 35.
A Chínápatan, 1111, Y.R. 4x.

Jahándár. A Sháhjahánábad, 1124. (5)
A Akbarábád, 1171, Y.R. 4.

All Sháh-Jahán's nisárs save one (where it may be obliterated) have an initial letter 3 over the j. The same sign (or its points) appears on Jahándar's nisár, but not on those of Aurangzíb or 'Álamgír II. This abbreviation has not hitherto been noticed, and its meaning is enigmatical. As it occurs on coins of four different mints, and two different weights (44 and 88 grs.) it can neither be a mint-mark nor a sign of denomination.

Nisars were used for other purposes than scattering among crowds. The word is also used as signifying the periodical tribute or gift, symbolical of homage, rendered to the Moghul Emperor on certain festivals, such as the anniversary of his coronation, or New Year's day. Delmerick says* that "coins used to be specially struck in his [Bahadur II.'s] name and offered as part of the customary nazar by the Resident on behalf of the British Government," until the practice was abolished by Lord Ellenborough "in the cold season of 1842-3." I have no doubt that the coins used for this purpose were the thin pieces issued in the name of Shah-'Alam, of Muhammad Akbar, and of Bahádur II., at Sháhjahánábád, the residence of the titular Emperors under British protection. They are numbered in the Catalogue nos. 1104-9, 1210-16, 1221-2, and in style they closely resemble the thin half-rupee nisár of Sháh-Jahán, no. 669, which is 1.15 in. broad, yet weighs only 88 grs. They are not in the least like current coins meant for circulation, but they are unmistakeably like nisárs, though the name does not occur in their inscriptions.

^{*} Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, xlv. 295.

In connexion with occasional coins of this kind, mention should be made of certain abnormally large and heavy pieces, two of which, though not the largest, are found in the British Museum series. These are both five-mohr pieces, issued by Akbar at Agrah in A.H. 971 and by Jahángír at Agrah in 1028, and weigh respectively 838 and 843 grains. There are also preserved in the British Museum two casts of a gigantic 200-mohr piece of Sháh-Jahán, $5\frac{\pi}{8}$ in. in diameter, with mint Sháh-jahán-ábád, and date 1064, regnal year 28. It is represented in full size in pl. xxxiii. The inscriptions are as follows:—

Obv. Area, within square,

Margin, in segments,

شد ایمان از صدق ابی بکر انور شد از عدل عمر اسلام قوی دست از شرم وحیای عثمان دین تازه شد وزعلم علی ولایت زیسور یافت

Rev. Area, within square,

Margin, in segments,

سکه بر مهر دو صد مهری زد از لطف اله

ثانی صاحب قران شاه جهان دین پناه

روی زر بادا ز نقش سکه اش عالم فروز

تا شود از برتو خورشید روشن روی ماه

A drawing of a similar 200-mohr piece, of the same mint and date, but with the inscriptions slightly varied in arrangement, and انور در علم على انور در علم على instead of فلايت زيور يافت was exhibited by Mr. J. Gibbs at a meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society, and is engraved in the Proceedings of January, 1883. General Sir A. Cunningham states that the original coin was at Patnah some fifty to eighty years ago. According to Richardson, it weighed above 70 oz. (33,600 grs.), and had a diameter of 4 inches.*

Mr. Gibbs also published a photograph of a 100-mohr piece of Aurangzíb, struck at Sháhjahánábád, A.H. 1083, Y.R. 15, diameter 4 in., thickness ¼ in., weight 35 oz. 4 dwt., or 16,880 grs., belonging to the Mahárájá Sindhia.† One like it was at Benáres 45 years ago, according to Sir A. Cunningham. A silver coin of Aurangzíb's at Dresden, issued at Sháhjahánábád in the tenth year of his reign, has a diameter of 4·4 in., and a weight of 5·15 English lbs.‡

General Cunningham is of opinion that these large pieces were probably "Nazzarnána medals," given to the Emperor by nobles who paid their tribute in a single lump coin. § That such large pieces were not infrequently struck is shown by the inventory of Jahángír's treasure given by William Hawkins, in which we find these items: "Of another sort of Coyne, of a thousand rupias [i.e. 100 mohrs] a piece, there are twenty thousand pieces. Of another sort, of halfe the value, there are ten thousand pieces. Of another sort of Gold, of twenty Tolas a piece, there are thirty thousand pieces. Of

^{*} It is referred to by Tavernier, and described by Richardson, Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary, art. (ed. 1777); see Marsden, Num. Orient. 641; Thomas, Chronicles, 423.

[†] Proceedings Asiatic Soc. Bengal, March, 1885.

[‡] Thomas, l.c.

[§] Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1883.

another sort of five Tolas, which is this King's stamp, of these there be fiftie thousand pieces." There were also, in silver, "of another sort of coin of Selim Sha this King, of an hundred Tolas a piece, forty thousand pieces," * &c. Aurangzib, as he grew old, displayed a notable talent for hoarding money. According to the Venetian physician Manouchi, he devised peculiar safeguards for his treasure. "He caused to be constructed under his palace at Dely two deep caves, supported by vast marble pillars. Piles of gold were stored in the one, and of silver in the other; and to render more difficult any attempt to convey away his treasure, he caused, of both metals, pieces to be made of so prodigious a size as to render them useless for the purpose of commerce," meaning currency. + Such, no doubt, are the pieces belonging to the Mahárájá Sindhia and the Dresden Cabinet. Doubtless, the reason that so few of these unwieldy coins have come down to us is that they were melted down into the current coin of commerce.

^{*} The Hawkins Voyages (Hakluyt Society), 421-2.

⁺ See Appendix iv. to Bernier's Travels, edited by Arch. Constable (Oriental Miscellany), 476.

§ 8. COPPER COINAGE.

THE rarest of all Moghul coins are those of copper. The British Museum possesses seventeen specimens of the early local issues of the time of Bábar and Humáyún (pp. 262-4), thirty-nine copper coins of Akbar, one of Jahángír: but none of any other Emperor. The reason for this singular scarcity of copper is the general use of other substances for petty currency in India. Cowries formed the chief small change of Bengal, and bitter almonds of Bombay. Admiral John Splinter Stavorinus (1768-71) states that "copper coin is not seen in Bengal. For change they make use of the small sea-shells called cowries, eighty of which make a poni; and sixty, or sixtyfive ponis, according as there are few or many cowries in the country, make a rupee. They come from the Maldive Islands. The money-changers sit upon all the bazars with quantities of them, to furnish the lower orders with change, for the purchase of necessaries."* The same authority says that at Súrat, "in the same way as cowries are made use of in Bengal, as the lowest medium of exchange, almonds, which are called badams, are employed for the purpose here."+ Linschoten remarked in 1584 that almonds were used for coins at Súrat, 1 and the observation is confirmed by Mandelslo (1638), who says that thirty-six almonds or eighty "kauret" shells went to the pice. We read of ten tons of cowries being ordered by "our Honourable Masters" to be shipped in 1753, and of a tribute of "12,000 kahuns of cowries" in 1803.|| This accounts

^{*} Voyages to the East Indies, 1798, i. 461-2. † Ibid. iii. 10.

[‡] Voyage of John Huyghen van Linschoten to the East Indies, ed. A. C. Burnell and P. A. Tiele, i. 241 ff. (Hakluyt Society).

[§] Voyages, 118. || Hobson-Jobson, s.v.

for the absence of copper coins in the series of the later The Emperors. L. H. 13.

The copper currency of Akbar, however, was abundant, the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal * and the Indian Antiquary.† Some obscurity exists as to the weights and denominations of these pieces. Abu-l-Fazl enumerates only the dám (or paisah), and its half, quarter, and eighth. But the word dúm does not occur by itself on the coins. Instead, we find generally the vague term fulús فلوس, which means "money," the weight-denomination tankah تنكه , with its half بنيم تنكه , نيم تنكه , with its half quarter چہارم حصه, eighth هشتی حصه, and sixteenth and the forms dú tánkí دو تانكي, or double مسعد and the forms dú tánkí دو تانكي túnkí, and what Mr. Rodgers reads as chú tánkí جو تانكى four tánkís; though the Hindústání form se for the Persian ; is somewhat unexpected. The muhr of somewhat unexpected. also occurs; and the dámrá دامرى, and dámrí دامرى. هما دامرى These terms require consideration.

These terms require consideration.

The thirty-nine specimens in the British Museum may be classified as follows:—

1. Fulús: 307 to 325 grs.‡

Ahmadábád A.H. 982 (wt. 312), 98x (314). Dehlí, Iláhí 42-4 (37= $\frac{1}{8}$).

^{*} xlix. (1880); liv. (1885). + 1890, July, 220-224.

[†] Mr. Rodgers, in Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, xlix. 213-7, and Ind. Antiq., 1890, gives the following weights of fulus and their fractions:—Alwar, A.H. 968 (303); Ahmadábád, A.H. 980 (314), 986 (318); Ajmír, 988 (313); Attak Benáres, Iláhí 37 (316); Burhánpúr, Iláhí 48 (310); Chitór, A.H. 999 (314); Dehlí, A.H. 981 (311), Iláhí 38 (308); Fathpúr, A.H. 989 (319), 986 (78 = \frac{1}{4}); Gwálior, Iláhí 38 (315); Hisár Fírózhh, A.H. 967 (320) 996 (314); Jaunpúr, 970 (307); Lahore, A.H. 987 (325), 970 (315), 976 (289), Iláhí 43 (295), 38 (39 = \frac{1}{4}); Lucknow, A.H. 989 (317); Malpúr, 985 (309); Multán, Iláhí 41 (312); Nárnól (?), A.H. 969 (37 = \frac{1}{8}); Urdú-Zafar-Karín, Iláhí 42 (315), &c. These are all regular in weight, and in accord with the weights of fulús in the British Museum.

Dógám, A.H. 983 (312), 994 (321).

Fathpúr, A.H. 987 (309), 988 (311).

Gwálior, A.H. 9xx (309).

Iláhí 38 (316).

Jaunpur, A.H. 98x (312).

Kábul, Iláhí 32, 33 (155= $\frac{1}{2}$).

Lahore, A.H. 97x (310).

,, Iláhí 39 (312), 43 (78 $=\frac{1}{4}$), 36 (40 $=\frac{1}{8}$).

Málpúr, A.H. 985 (319).

Multán, Iláhí 37 (310).

Nárnól, A.H. 963 (325), 965 (317), 980 (311), 982 (312).

Iláhí 36 (128).

Urdú-Zafar-Karín, A.H. 1000 (307).

Mint obliterated A.H. 966 (315), 980 (314), 987 (314, 318).

2. Tankah.*

Bairátah, Iláhí 44 (634, 644, 316).

No Mint, Iláhí year obliterated (36: 16th حصت شانزدهم حصت).

3. Tánki (all Agrah).†

1 Tánkí, Iláhí 47 (58).

2 ,, ,, 46 (116); 47 (120); 50 (122).

4 ,, ,, 47 (244).

4. Mohr.

Iláhabás, Iláhí 31 (315).

5. No DENOMINATION.

Agrah, Iláhí 4x (67).

^{*} Mr. Rodgers (ubi supra) describes tankahs of 618, 620, 623, 625.5, and 626 grs., and of 327 and 315 grs.; half-tankahs (so specified in their inscriptions), of 317, 309, and 318 grs.; a quarter-tankah of 158 grs.; an eighth of 39.5 grs. (sic); and sixteenths of 37.5 and 38.5 grs., all so specified.

[†] Mr. Rodgers (*ubi supra*) publishes a 1 tánkí piece of Lahore (? Iláhí 46 (59 grs.), and others of 59, 58.8 grs.; 2 tánkí pieces of Agrah of 108 and 109 grs.; 4 tánkí pieces of 237-244.5 grs., agreeing with the weights in the British Museum.

According to the Aín-i Akbarí the dám or copper unit of Akbar weighed 1 tolah, 8 máshas, 7 ratis, or, at Mr. Thomas's estimate of the rati, 323.5 grs. It is therefore clear that the coins which are named fulús in their inscriptions, and weigh from 307 to 325 grs., are dáms, whilst the Kábul specimen of 153 grs. is an adhélah or half-dám; the Lahore piece of 78 grs. a páulah or quarter-dám; and the two coins of 36 and 37 grs. dámrís or eighths of a dám. Mr. Rodgers has published a half-dám (is), specifically so named) of 148.7 grs., a dámrí of 40 grs., and a dámrá (presumably two dámrís, or 1 paúlah) of 76 grs. The mohr of Iláhábás (315 grs.) is also clearly a dám, and the word mohr is probably used, not as a denomination, but merely as meaning "stamp."

The term tankah appears to be used just as vaguely as fulús, both for dáms of 315 to 327 grs. and double dáms of 618 to 644 grs. Mr. Rodgers states that his weights prove that the tankah was equal to two dáms: but I do not draw the same inference. All his weights prove is that some tankahs weighed about 630 grs., and others about 320. He publishes a coin specifically named an eighth of a tankah, weighing nearly 40 grs., which brings the tankah to 320 grs., and also sixteenths of 38.5 grs., which would make it 616 grs.

The tánkí is quite distinct from the tankah. It weighs 58 or 59 grs., and its double weighs 108 to 122 grs.; while four-tánkí pieces weigh 237 to 244 grs. According to Mr. Rodgers the tánkí is a weight, not a coin, and he endeavours unsuccessfully to reconcile its weight (say 62 grs. when unworn) with the "jeweller's tank," which is stated in the Áín to be of 24 ratis (42 grs). A more probable hypothesis would be that, just as there were fifth parts (panj, pandan, pandú) of the mohr and rupee, so the dám had its fifth, called a tánkí. The weight, of 63 grs. or so, corresponds fairly well with

one-fifth of the dám of about 320 grs.; and the $d\acute{u}$ $t\acute{a}nk\acute{i}$ and $ch\acute{u}$ $t\acute{a}nk\acute{i}$ pieces would correspond to $\frac{2}{5}$ ths and $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the dám.

To sum up, allowing for wear, we have roughly-

The Dám (paisah, fulús, tankah), about 320 grains.

 $\frac{1}{3}$,, (adhélah, ním dám, nasfí), 160 grs.

 $\frac{1}{4}$,, (paúlah, dámrá), 80 grs.

dámrí, hashtum hissah), 40 grs.

Tankah, large (double dám), 640 grs.

small (dám), 320 grs.

½ tankah, large (chuhár hissah), 160.

 $\frac{1}{8}$,, small (hashtum hissah), 45.

1 , large (shánzdahum hissah), 40.

Tánkí, fifth of dám, 63.

Double tánkí, 125.

Quadruple tánkí, 250.

Further investigation and the discovery of more specimens may confirm or modify these conclusions.

§ 9. COINAGE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

In the latter part of this volume will be found descriptions of various coins issued by the East India Company in imitation of the Moghul currency. According to the principle of classification adopted in the Department of Coins, all clearly European issues, by which are meant coins issued with European legends or images, struck in the colonies and British possessions abroad, are placed among what is termed the British Colonial Series; and accordingly the early issues of Elizabeth, the obviously English coins of the Bombay factory, and the Imperial currency instituted by the Company in 1835, with the head of the King or the Lion on the obverse, etc., are omitted from the present volume and included in the Colonial Series. But when the Company's coins bear the name of an Indian sovereign, and were intended to pass among the people as though they had been struck by that sovereign himself, they cannot be regarded as part of the regular Colonial Series, but must be classed along with the coins which they avowedly counterfeit. Thus the coins issued by the Madras and Calcutta authorities, nominally from the mint of Arkát, in 1815, etc., are included in this Catalogue, because they bear the name of 'Alamgir II.; and similarly the Company's well-known "19 san" rupee of 1793-1835 is described in this volume, because it bears the name of Sháh-'Álam. though it continued to be issued long after this Emperor's death.

The task of distinguishing the Company's imitations from the Moghul issues is not always easy, and sometimes is impossible. Considerations of fabric, mintmarks, &c., are of assistance, but a knowledge of the

mint records is essential to a final and permanent classification, and it may be doubted whether even these would avail to solve a large proportion of the complicated problems presented by the coinage. At present, however, this branch of information has been but imperfectly investigated. A considerable number of important facts has been collected by Prinsep, Marsden, Ruding, Atkins, and Sir Walter Elliot, &c.; and recently a valuable addition has been made to our sources by Mr. Edgar Thurston, the superintendent of the Madras Central Museum, who has explored the archives of the Madras mint.* It is much to be desired that similar researches should be made at Calcutta and Bombay; for until this is done more completely than Prinsep was able to do it, any detailed classification must be more or less tentative.

A cursory glance at the history of the Company's coinage will show the causes of this difficulty of classification. Although the first charter of the "Old"† or London East India Company (styled in full, "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies,") dates from the close of the year 1600, the Directors never assumed the right to authorize the issue of a universal currency for India, bearing the Company's name, till 1835. During this long interval several methods were employed to meet the monetary exigencies of their trade. For example, special coins with the device of a portcullis were exported from England in Elizabeth's reign for use in the Company's factories:

* History of the Coinage of the Territories of the East India Company in the Indian Peninsula, &c., with 20 plates. Madras, 1890.

[†] So called to distinguish it from the later "English Company" or "General Society," founded in 1698. The two were united in 1708-9 under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies," commonly called the Honourable East India Company. The natives called it Jahán-Kumpani, "Company of the World," whence the nickname "John Company."

such, however, would of course be employed only for trade with European nations, and would not pass in the interior of India. When Charles II.'s queen brought him, as part of her dowry, the port and island of Bombay (in 1661, but the place was not surrendered till 1665), the king by Letters Patent dated 27 March, 1669, transferred them to the Company, to be held "as of the Manor of East Greenwich" in free and common soccage at a farm rent of 10l. Bombay soon (1685) became the seat of the Western Presidency, and already in 1671 a mint was founded, where the Company's agents by royal permission issued a local coinage of their own with English inscriptions, for circulation in the island and the immediate neighbourhood. The Letters Patent of 5 October, 1677, contain the following clause on this subject: "And also of our farther especiall grace vertuwe knowledge and meere motion THE DOE by these presents for us our Heires and Successors give and graunt unto the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies and their Successors full and free liberty power and Authority from tyme to tyme and at all tymes hereafter within the Port and Island of Bombay in the East Indies and the Precincts and Territoryes thereof and thereunto belonging to Stamp and Coyne or Caused to bee Stamped and Coyned moneys of Gold Silver Copper Tynne or Lead or of any mixt mettall Compounded or made up of them or any of them to bee Currant within the said Port and Island Fort and Townes and the Precincts and Territories thereof And also in all the Islands Ports Havens Cittys Creeks Townes and Places whatsoever within the East Indies Expressed mentioned or contayned in our said severall Charters or Letters Patents herein before mentioned or either of them with such Impression and

Inscription thereupon to bee made and to bee called or knowne by the Name or Names of Rupees Pices and Budgerookes," etc.* The historian Kháfí Khán records that "some rupees which the English had coined at Bombay with the name of their impure king," were shown to the Emperor Aurangzib in 1694 (A.H. 1105); but when Khafi Khán was sent to expostulate, the chief of the Bombay factory explained that these pieces were only "current in our own jurisdiction." + Such coins are, therefore, properly classed as English colonial currency. For circulation among the natives in India, the Company were forced either to send their bullion to be minted by the Moghal governors, or to imitate at various local mints the common coins of the contemporary Moghul Emperor. The native princes having raised objections to this exercise of the privilege of coining. the Company obtained further powers by Letters Patent from James II., dated 12 April, 1686 (A.H. 1097), by which they were authorized to issue at all their forts copies of the current native coins, on the condition that they maintained an equal weight and fineness with the pieces they copied. The Bombay factory was directed to use "such stamps, dies, and tools, as were common in the country." In 1688-9, the native authorities, anxious to obviate the exercise of this royal permission, granted the Company the right to send their bullion to be coined at the Moghul mint at Súrat; but it appears they preferred to continue their practice of coining at Bombay.

At this early period there is no means of distinguishing between the Moghul issues and the Company's

^{*} Facsimile in Journal of Indian Art, No. 31. See also Sir G. Birdwood, Report on the Old Records of the India Office, 2nd reprint, 219, &c.

⁺ Kháfí Khán, ED. vii. 351.

[‡] Parchment Records, India Office: Birdwood, op. cit., 285.

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imitations. Nor can we be certain that a coin bearing the name of a certain city was struck at that mint. We read, for example, that the Bengal Council in 1707 (1119), sent a specimen of the new Emperor Bahádur's rupees to Fort St. George to be copied for use in the trade with Bengal.* But it is specially mentioned that this rupee was not to be used at Madras, because it might give offence to the rival Emperor, or pretender, Kám Bakhsh, whose influence was then predominant in the Deccan. Thus Bengal rupees † might be coined at Madras, and (as will be seen) Madras rupees at Calcutta.

So far all coining by the Company at their own mints was carried on with difficulty and interruption, and against the will of the Moghul rulers; indeed, the Company's coinage was at this period simple forgery, though the fact that it passed among the natives shows that it was intrinsically as good as the imperial currency, from which it apparently could not be distinguished. But in 1717 (1129) the Company were permitted to escape from this invidious position. In that year the Emperor Farrukh-siyar, yielding, no doubt, to substantial persuasions, and perceiving the futility of resistance, granted a firmán by which the English were allowed to coin money of the Empire in the island of Bombay. The permission, however, is said to have not been practically put in force till 1725 (1137), when the Bombay mint, which had apparently fallen into disuse, no doubt by reason of the Emperor's opposition, was rebuilt.§ In 1742 (1154-5) the Company were also granted permission to coin rupees in imitation of those struck by the Imperial

^{*} Thurston, op. cit., 24.

[†] The word rupee is often officially used in a general sense to include both gold and silver coins; and we come across the term "gold rupee" in the writings of European travellers.

[‡] Thurston, op. cit., 25.

[§] In contradiction of this statement, see below, p. cvi.

governors at Arkát,* and they issued rupees, with the name of the nominal mint Arkát, at Fort St. George for circulation in the Deccan, and later on, at Calcutta and Dhákká for use in Bengal. The French Compagnie des Indes exercised a similar privilege of issuing "Arkát" rupees at Pondicherry. The Arkát rupees struck at Madras had the mark of a trisúl, or "Siva's trident"; those struck at Calcutta, a rose; and the French, a crescent.†

In Bengal the Company were for a long time obliged to send their bullion to be coined at the mints of the Nawab of the province, which were at Dhakka, Patnah, and Murshidábád. But at length in 1759 (1171-2), the Nawáb Siráj-ad-daulah gave them permission to establish a mint of their own at Calcutta. ‡ \\ In 1764 (1176), after the battle of Buxar, the Moghul Emperor Sháh-'Álam submitted to the English, who in 1765 took over the administration of what remained of his realm, but assigned to him the province of Alláhábád with the district of Korah, together with a subsidy for his establishment.§ In taking over the administration, the Company also assumed the right of coinage. At first, indeed, the Nawab of Bengal continued to strike coins, whilst agreeing to pass Calcutta rupees as equal to those of his own mint of Murshidábád: but the mints at Patnah, Dhákká, and Murshidábád were soon abolished. and all the coins for Bengal were struck at Calcutta. whatever supposititious mint name they might bear.

† Thurston, op. cit., 50; 102 note. ‡ Ibid. 33.

^{*} Prinsep, Useful Tables, 24.

[§] This was arranged by the Treaty of Allahábád, dated 16 Aug., 1765, between the English and the Nawáb Vazír of Oudh, and by "Articles of agreement," dated 19 Aug., 1765, confirming certain firmáns of the 12th of the same month. The Treaty is given in facsimile in the Journal of Indian Art, No 31. The coin issued in the Emperor's name at Calcutta in A.H. 1176, the only piece of its kind, seems to have been struck in commemoration of this event. It is in the nature of a medal.

^{||} Thurston, op. cit., 34, 38.

Here, then, we come upon one of the perplexities of this period. For some years after 1765 there appears to have been a double issue in Bengal,—the Nawáb's and the Company's; and no record so far has been published of the distinction between the two. In the classification of these issues in the present volume, the principal guide has been the style and fabric of the coins themselves.

In 1793 (1207-8) the Company endeavoured to put an end to the existing confusion and discrepancies of weight and purity by establishing a standard currency which should supersede the various local issues. For this purpose they selected the coinage struck at Murshidábád in the 19th year of Sháh-'Álam's reign as the most suitable for imitation,-presumably because the most correct in standard and the most perfect in design and execution. The result was the coin familiar to Anglo-Indians under the name of the "19 san" or "sikkah" rupee (and mohr) of Murshidábád, which was now fixed as the standard coin to the exclusion of all others in Bengal, though the old rupees of the 11th, 12th and 15th year were still to pass current until there should be a sufficiency of the new coinage.* The old mints at Dhákká, Patnah, and Murshidábád are said to have been revived for this issue: but Marsden asserts that it was all coined at Calcutta. The 19th year of Sháh-'Alam's reign was retained on the obverse, whatever Hijrah year might appear on the reverse, and this absurd anachronism went on until the true colonial coinage of 1835 was introduced.

So much for the foundation of the Lower Bengal coinage which formed the chief currency of Calcutta until 1835, though modified, from time to time, notably in 1818 and 1832. The upper country in Bengal, however, was served from other mints, of which the chief were Benáres and Farrukhábád, and these were the only two

^{*} Marsden, Num. Orient., ii. 688. Prinsep, op. cit., 24.

up-country mints used by the Company until 1830. The Benáres mint was established by Rájá Balwant Singh in 1730 (1142), and remained under native control for twenty years after the Company took over the administration of the province in 1765.* The Company's Farrukhábád mint was founded in 1803 (1218), about a year after the Duáb had been ceded to the English, and issued its "45 san" rupee, in imitation of what was known as the "Lucknow 45 san sikkah" + struck at the Fathgarh mint of the Moghul: the 45th year of 'Shah-Alam corresponding to the year 1218 of the Hijrah (1803). The Benáres mint which had for some time been issuing the Nawáb of Oudh's rupees, in 1806 was made to coin Company's coin, with the mint-mark of the trisúl or Siva's trident. Neither mint enjoyed a long existence. That at Farrukhábád was closed in 1824 (1240) and that at Benáres in 1830 (1246): but, in accordance with the anomalous ways of the time the Benáres mint ceased to issue its own rupees in 1819, and substituted an issue of Farrukhábád rupees from 1819 till its suppression in 1830. After that date, Ságar § and Calcutta took up the duty of issuing Farrukhábád coins for the up-country circulation, until this branch of the coinage was suppressed in 1835. The various difficulties in the classification of the coins arising from this confusion of mints will be noticed further on.

The following table, based upon Prinsep's data, || shows the different classes of the Company's Bengal

* Prinsep, op. cit., 26. Thurston, op. cit., 43.

‡ Prinsep, op. cit., 26.

⁺ It is not explained why it was called a "Lucknow" rupee, although it bore the name of Ahmadnagar Farrukhábád, and was struck at Fathgarh; but this is merely an example of the confusion of the subject.

[§] Ságar was established as a native mint in 1779 (1193) by the Peshwa's officer at Garrah Mandlah; and was ceded to the English in 1818.

issues, so far as they adopted the European style of a collar, rim, or milled edges, by which they may be distinguished. That there were other issues after the native style will be shown later.

Murshidábád:-

Old standard sikkah rupee of 1793-1818.

New ,, ,, ,, 1818-1832. Later standard sikkah rupee of 1832-5.

Farrukhábád :-

Old standard Farrukhábád rupee (or "45 san Lucknow rupee") of 1803-19.

New standard Farrukhábád rupee (coined at Farrukhábád, 1819-24, at Benáres 1819-30; and at Ságar and Calcutta, 1819-33).

Later Farrukhábád rupee 1833-5.

Benáres:—
Benáres rupee 1806-1819

Milling, etc.

No milling, but a dotted rim on the face.

MAMAMA

Plain edge and plain rim.

It will be noticed that oblique milling prevailed in all three mints until 1818-9, straight milling from 1819 to 1832-3, and plain edges from 1833-5.

In September 1835 the Company established an English coinage with the head of William IV. in place of the name of the Moghul Emperor, and all the older issues were ordered to be suppressed.

Turning to Bombay, we find that the plan of a uniform and fixed coinage was adopted there rather later than the establishment of the "19 san Murshidábád" currency in Bengal (1793). The mohrs and rupees of

Súrat had long been the models on which the Bombay coins had been imitated; but there arose discrepances in the fineness which obliged the Company to have their coins restruck at Súrat. It was not till 1800 (1214) that the Bombay mint recommenced the issue of Súrat rupees,* and not till 1804 (1219), the 46th year of Sháh-Álam, that a fixed coinage was established.† The Bombay-Súrat coins, both in gold and silver, bearing this year, were distinguished by a crown, but this mark was soon abandoned, and the familiar "46 san Súrat rupees" are only distinguishable by their date from the native issues. Like the "19 san" rupee of Murshidábád, the "46 san" rupee of Súrat continued to be struck, irrespective of the true date, until the establishment of a general British currency in 1835.

The Madras coinage, with the nominal mint Arkát, has already been mentioned.

The foregoing summary of the history of the coinage of the East India Company up to the establishment of an English currency in 1835 prepares the way for an examination of the reasons which have ruled the classification of these issues in the present volume, and of the means of distinguishing between them and the contemporary native coinages.

The history of the Company's coinage (for circulation among natives) before 1835 has been seen to fall into three periods:—

1. The Period of Prohibition; when the Company either sent its bullion to be coined at the Moghul mints, or else issued illicit imitations, *i.e.* forgeries.

^{*} Prinsep, op. cit., 24. This year is the date of the suppression of the native Nawab or governor at Surat.

[†] Atkins, Coins of British Possessions and Colonies (1889), says that Súrat rupees were copied by the Company from 1733 to 1780 (1146—1194), and then the 46 san rupee was introduced. This last statement is irreconcilable with the fact that Shah 'Alam's 46th year corresponds to 1804.

- 2. The Period of Concession; when the Company obtained limited rights of coining, viz.:
 - a. To coin at Bombay, 1716 (1129), but not exercised until 1725 (1137).
 - b. To copy Arkát rupees, 1742 (1154).
 - c. To establish a mint at Calcutta, 1759 (1171).
- 3. The Period of Administration; when the Company practically took over the administration and minting of the Moghul Empire, 1765 (1178).

In classifying the coins these three periods must be treated in succession:—

- (1.) During the first of these periods it is obviously impossible to distinguish between the Moghul and the Company's issues. The latter were forgeries, and forgeries that were so good that they apparently could not be detected.
- (2.) In the second period there are only three mints to be considered: Bombay, Arkát (Madras), and Calcutta, corresponding to the three chief factories of the Company and to the three modern Presidencies.

We are not informed what coin the Bombay mint was authorized to issue in 1716, but it is termed "coin of the Empire," which must indicate coin such as the Moghul Emperor issued from his own mints: and any doubt which might be entertained on the subject is removed by the discovery, in the British Museum, of the very coins in question. They will be found described on pp. 278-9, and all bear the mint name (or) (or) (minds), pronounced Mumbai (Bombay).* The earliest, three in number, are dated a.H. 1131 (1719), and the year 1 [of Muhammad Sháh], which shows that the

^{*} Marsden read this as "the Moneer of the maps," and Mr. Thurston, op. cit., describes his no. 39 (Pl. xvi. 4) as a Súrat rupee, though it reads Munbai and is similar to nos. 79 and 80, p 279, in the present volume.

privilege of coining, granted in 1716, was speedily exercised, and not postponed till 1725 as stated in the records. These coins, and one of 1143 (1730), do not bear the name of a Moghul Emperor on the reverse, but merely the inaccurately engraved inscription What the figure 5 represents . سكه مبارك شاؤن شاه غازي is a difficult problem, unless it be a bad copy of the la in شاهان شاه. It may refer to the relation of the coins to the rupee: for they all weigh 37 grains, which is about one-fifth of the full weight of a rupee. The 1725 issue, recorded in the annals, is represented by the rupee no. 72, p. 278, which bears the name of Muhammad Sháh and the regnal year 7, corresponding to 1137 (1725). A later rupee is dated in the eighteenth year of Muhammad Sháh, and A.H. 1148 (1735), with a counterstamp, probably a shroff-mark of a Moghul moneychanger. A gold mohr is dated the 9th of Sháh-'Alam, A.H. 1182 (1768); and a rupee bears the same regnal year, but the Hijrah date is 1188 (1774), an error not infrequent on Anglo-Moghul coins. Finally, two very badly engraved rupees, having no dates, and wearing a modern look, appear to have been issued at Calcutta for Bombay in 1800.*

As to Arkát, there is little difficulty in distinguishing the coins struck with this name at Madras, Calcutta, and Pondicherry, from those issued by the Moghul authorities at Arkát itself. The latter have no particular mark, whilst there is ample authority for identifying the trisúl, rose, and crescent, as the respective symbols of the three European mints. Examples of the native issues are described on p. 239, and illustrated on Pl. xxvii. The Company's coins all bear the name of 'Álamgír II., and the sixth year of his reign (whatever the Hijrah year),

^{*} See the footnote, p. 279.

which seems to suggest that the issue of Arkát rupees, though authorized in 1742 (1154), was not actually carried out till the reign of that Emperor 1754-61 (1167-75). The earliest dated issues in the British Museum are of A.H. 1213-4 (1798-1800), and are precisely similar to the contemporary native coinage of Arkát, with the addition of the trisúl Y. In 1815 a milled coinage was established (with the name of 'Alamgir II., and years 1172 and 6 of reign) which lasted until 1835, and was issued at Madras with the trisúl and at Calcutta with the rose. The Calcutta issues have a straight milling, which, on the analogy of the Company's Bengal currency, would suggest that they were struck between 1818 and 1832. (See pp. 282-5, and Pl. xxxii.). The French rupees, with the mint Arkát and the crescent, bear the name of Sháh-'Álam more usually than that of 'Alamgir II., and, unlike the English issues, they vary the regnal years on the obverse nearly in accordance with those of the Hijrah on the reverse.* (See pp. 286-7 and Pl. xxxii.) The same symbols, the trisúl and the crescent, appear on some rupees of Masulipatan, but here both belong to the period of the English occupation; though the crescent is doubtless a survival from the French conquest. (See p. 288, Pl. xxxii.)

Of the Calcutta mint, authorized in 1759 (1171), very little is known in this second period. The only† occurrence of this name is on the commemorative piece of 1176 already referred to (ante, p. lxxxv., note), and on some copper coins (p. 289). The Calcutta mint was almost exclusively employed in issuing coins bearing the names of

^{*} M. Zay's work on the French colonial coinages is weak in the Indian section.

[†] The rupee no. 726, described by an oversight on p. 143 as of Calcutta, is, of course, of Golkondah.

other mints (e.g. Arkát, and later on Murshidábád, Furrukhábád, &c.).

(3.) The third period presents the chief difficulties in classification. It extends from the assumption of administrative powers by the Company in Bengal in 1765 to the inauguration of a European currency in 1835, during the whole of which interval the name of Sháh-'Álam appears on the Company's coinage (except that of "Arkát"), although this Emperor died in 1806. As Sháh-'Álam's authority was purely nominal, and he was generally under British or Marátha control, it is idle to seek for any individual exercise of monetary powers by the Emperor personally. All that has to be done is to draw the line between the coinage issued in his name by the provincial governors (however independent, or however much under the real authority of the English) and the coinage issued at the Company's mints, which were few and well known. (See table above, p. ciii.) The latter alone can be properly termed Company's coins, however much other money may have been supervised by their officers.

We have first to determine what coins must be placed under Sháh-'Álam. Under this head are classed all those coins which bear his name, and have legible mints and consistent dates (i.e. dates in which the regnal and Hijrah years are in accord). A large number of these coins were issued by one or other of the numerous quasi-independent states which sprang up all over India upon the decay of the Moghul authority; but so long as they show the Emperor's name, and so long as their dates tally with his reign, they must be classed as his coinage, though he was only a figure head. This principle of classification excludes a large number of coins which do not fulfil the conditions here laid down: these will be referred to later. Sháh-'Álam's coinage is essentially

of a local character, and is therefore divided under the several mints.

It is curious that there seem to be no specimens of Sháh-'Álam's coinage issued at his first capital, Alláhábád. His most important coinage was at Sháhjahánábád, modern Dehlí, where he can hardly be said to have been master; since he was a puppet there in the hands of the Maráthas from 1771-88 (1185-1203) and their prisoner from 1788 until Lord Lake's victory over them. March 14, 1803 (1217), when Delhí was administered for a year or two by a British resident. There are very few coins of this mint belonging to the Marátha period. and these present no peculiarities: but the British occupation is prominently signalized on the coinage. The British lion, which was the Company's crest, appears to the right of the imperial umbrella on rupees of 1218 (which year began in April 1803), but in deference, it is said, to the prejudices of the blind Emperor, who was told that the English had engraved an unclean animal on the coins, the lion gave place to the cinquefoil (the badge adopted on the coinage by the Company)* on rupees of 1218 and 1219 (1803-4). In the same way, on the large thin issues (probably nisárs, see above, p. lxxxvi.) of this mint, instead of the tree which usually stands beside the umbrella, we find the

^{*} Although a rose with five petals formed part of the arms of the "Old" Company, at least as early as 1677 (cf. plate in Journal of Indian Art, no. 31), it was not found in the arms of the "New" Company, or of the Honourable United Company. The newarms granted in 1698 were: Argenta cross gules, on a shield in the dexter quarter the arms of France and England quarterly within a compartment, adorned with an Imperial crown; for the crest, upon a helm on a torse or wreath argent and gules, a lion rampant gardant or, holding between his paws an imperial crown proper, mantled gules, doubled argent; supported by two lions gardant or, each holding a banner argent charged with a cross gules. (See facsimile of the Grant in Journal of Indian Art, no. 31.)

cinquefoil * introduced on rupees of 1218 to 1221, while a truly British wreath, composed of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, encircles the coinage of A.H. 1219 to 1220. (See pp. 234-6 and Pl. xxvii.) Sháh-'Álam's coinage at Etáwá, Ahmadábád, Arkát, Akbarábád, Najíbábád (the capital of the Rohila chief Najíb-ad-daulah) and other mints, calls for no special notice; he died in 1221 (1806).

We now come to mints which passed from native control into the Company's, such as Benáres, and the problem to be determined is where the native coinage ends and the Company's begins. The older Benáres type (represented in the Museum from A.H. 1183 to 1196) was exchanged for a new issue, distinguished by a large flower of four petals, at or before 1203 (1787-8). These coins bear a double regnal year, one referring to Sháh-'Alam, the other invariably 17. Marsden + explains this latter as being the date of the succession (1191 A.H.), of Ásaf-ad-daulah, the Nawáb-Vazír of Oudh, under whose authority these coins were issued: the year 1191, of course, being the 17th year of Sháh-'Alam, who came to the throne in 1173. This type of Benáres coinage runs on, as to regnal years, to the 49th vear of Sháh-'Alam, which corresponds to 1221, the year of his death; but the Hijrah dates include 1222, 1224, and 1225 (1810 A.D.), all later than the Emperor's death. (See p. 244, Pl. xxviii.)

Now we have already seen that Prinsep says that the Benáres mint remained under native control for twenty years after the Company took over the administration of Bengal in 1765. It is distinctly stated by the Indian historians that on the death of the Nawáb Vazír Shujá'-

^{*} The same arrangement was adopted by Muhammad Akbar II. and Bahádur II., the two puppet Emperors who succeeded Sháh-'Alam, until the Indian Mutiny brought about the end of the effete dynasty.

† Num. Orient. 693.

ad-daulah in A.H. 1191, the English received the districts of Benáres, Jaunpúr, Gházípúr, and Chunár, from his successor Asaf-ad-daulah, in consideration of his being confirmed in his post, and these parts were accordingly The coins with the special year of the annexed. Nawab of Oudh seem to disprove this statement: the native control, according to them, must have lasted up to 1810. On the other hand, the only milled Benáres rupee in the collection (no. 66, p. 277, Pl. xxxi), clearly belonging to the Company's issue of 1806—1819, bears the Nawáb's number 17 and the four-petal flower, exactly like the earlier issues, but the Hijrah year 1229 (1814). Moreover, it is distinctly stated that the Company issued coins at Benáres from 1806. We must therefore conclude either that the Company permitted the Nawab to go on coining till 1810, or that they began their own coinage at Benáres by copying his. But that the Company did issue coins of a pronounced native type, without the collar or milled edge, is shown by the series of eleven coins described on p. 276 (Pl. xxxi). These belong to the older Benáres type, prior to the four-petal-flower type, but the fabric is unquestionably more modern, and the fact that a fixed regnal year (26) is retained, whilst the Hijrah years range from 1212 to 1233 (1797 to 1817), is a probable indication of European negligence. These are, in my opinion, Company's coins. And if so, this is a reason why the flower type should not be theirs, for it is improbable that they issued both simultaneously. Thus we have-

The next transitional mint, first native, then belonging

to the Company, is Súrat. The Company coined here at the native mint and imitated native Súrat coins at Bombay in the first and second periods (see above, p. xclvii. ff.), but illegally: they only possessed the right to coin at Bombay for internal circulation. Whatever coins they may have issued before 1800 with the name Súrat are indistinguishable, so far as I know, from the Moghul coinage. Prinsep tells us that in 1800 the Bombay mint recommenced the issue of Súrat rupees,* and the date is confirmed by the circumstance that the English, who had owned the fort of Súrat since 1611 (1020), and had become supreme in the city since 1759, took the final step of abolishing the nominal authority of the native Nawab in 1800.† The earliest specimen of this new issue of Súrat rupees and mohrs by the Company is the quarter-mohr, No. 81, p. 280. It shows but a portion of the usual inscription, and no Hijrah or regnal year; but it is marked with a crowned head, in token of English fabrication, and it has the figures 1802 engraved (not counterstruck) on a label on the reverse. The next dated specimens have the regnal year 46 (which, as has been seen, was a fixed date), a crown in place of the third point over شاه, and (on the silver coins) the Christian date 1825. The next issue resembles this last, except in the absence of the crown: there is nothing to show that it is a Company's coinage except the year 46 (1804) which is posterior to any native rule in Súrat. The style and fabric of all these coins is native. In Nos. 87 ff... however, the milled edge is employed, and coins of this type continue down to the establishment of the European currency of 1835.

The Company's "Murshidábád" coinage is known to

^{*} Op. cit., 24. Rupee, here as before, is used as a generic term for coin, and includes gold mohrs.

⁺ Hunter, Imp. Gazetteer of India, s.v.

have begun soon after their assumption of administrative authority in Bengal in 1765 (1178), but it does not follow that it began at Murshidábád itself. The Nawáb of Bengal undoubtedly continued to issue Sháh-'Alam's money at Murshidábád, Patnah (also called 'Azímábád), and Dhákká, for some time later.* The Murshidábád coins Nos. 1188-1198, ranging from A.H. 1180 to 119x (1766-1776 ff.), which I have ascribed to the native mint, are of a totally distinct fabric from any of those on pp. 267 to 273, which belong to the Company's coinage. regnal and Hijrah years, moreover, are consistent, which cannot be said of many of the Company's issues. If it be urged that the Company's badge, a cinquefoil, occurs on Nos. 1195-6, the natural reply is that the cinquefoil, like everything else in the Company's imitative issues, must have existed on the native currency before it could be copied.

On the other hand, the issues of the regnal year 10, 1182-3 (1768) with dotted rims, described on pp. 267-8, although they present consistent regnal and Hijrah years, are marked by their fabric as the work of the Company's servants. The same fabric as that of the year 10 is seen in the issue of the year 11 (p. 269), and 12, 13, 15, and 19; but in those of 19 the regnal year for the first time remains stationary, while the Hijrah years move on through 1196, 1197, 1198, 1201, 1202, to 1203, a tolerably sure sign of the Company's handiwork. If these last belong to the Company's series, so do those of the regnal year 10. They are doubtless the coins referred to in the Company's regulation of 1793, in issuing the "19 san" coinage: "the rupees of the 11th, 12th, and 15th sun were indeed directed to be received equally with the 19th sun sicca rupee, but this

^{*} See above, p. lxxxv.

was a temporary measure." A glance at Plates xxix and xxx will show the difference between this fabric and that of the native issues.

The deduction from what has been said above is that the Nawáb went on coining at Murshidábád for some years, whilst the Company were simultaneously striking coins, with the name of Murshidábád, at Calcutta. This was the result of the treaty made in 1765 between the Governor and Council of Fort William and the Nawab of Bengal by which the latter agreed to "cause the rupees coined at Calcutta to pass in every respect equal to the Siccas of Moorshedabad, without any deduction of Batta."* It is true that the native mints were withdrawn "soon after the commencement of the Company's administration," + but the phrase is elastic, and the native mints may have continued to issue Murshidábád rupees for a dozen years, whilst the Company was going through the experiments of the regnal years 10 to 15, leading up to the well-known "19 san sikkah," the various stages of which are described on рр. 272-3,

The trial piece of 1784, p. 271, is included in this volume as the earliest milled coin of the Company. The inscription on the edge ("United East India Company"), however, would not have commended it to natives.

The Farrukhábád issues call for little notice. The native coinages run from A.H. 1179 to 1218, though the regnal year 39 is misused on the last four coins. The Company's issues of "45 san" rupees, with three successive varieties of milling or plain rim, are represented on pp. 274-5 and Pl. xxxi.

^{*} Thurston, op. cit., 34.

[†] Regulation of 1793: Ibid. 38.

§ 10. LOCAL COINAGE.

In spite of this somewhat intricate examination of the various issues of the 18th and 19th centuries in India, a considerable number of coins have necessarily been omitted. These are what are known as "Indian Local Coinages."

They consist of the issues of the numerous petty states which attained to various stages of semi-independence or nominal dependence during the decay of the Moghul empire, and especially during the reign of Sháh-'Álam. They generally bear this Emperor's name, often long after his decease, but their dates are frequently fictitious, the regnal year bears no agreement with that of the Hijrah, and worst of all the mint itself is often wanting. or is merely represented by a symbol, which not seldom stands for more than one mint, and which too often it is impossible to identify with any mint. Had these local issues been carefully described and engraved when they were current, there would be no difficulty in the subject; and the plain reason that they defy classification is that all those who were living at the time when they were in circulation are long dead, and even Prinsep, with all the materials which were at his hand in 1833, was compelled to acknowledge the hopeless confusion of this branch of the coinage. What Prinsep could not effect with his opportunities in 1833, no one can accomplish after sixty years have diminished or abolished every source of information. The complexity of the subject may best be illustrated by a quotation from Prinsep's work.* He based his remarks on reports presented by government officers in

^{*} Useful Tables, 27 ff.

Ajmír, Málwah, and the Narbada provinces in reply to questions circulated though the Mint Committee in 1818 and 1823; but in spite of such valuable materials he was forced to admit the incompleteness of his information.

"We have before remarked," he says, "that none of the coins now [1833] forming the circulation of Hindústán bear any other name than that of Sháh-'Álam,* and although we have no perfect information of the origin or date of the mints of Púnah, Nágpúr, or of the principal states of Rájputána, still we may safely assume that, until the authority of Dehlí was annihilated, the representative of the monarch in the various súbahs, or provinces, alone exercised the privilege of coining; and that even when it was assumed by chieftains already in actual independence, the form of a sanad or permission was obtained from the Emperor by purchase or extortion. The petty Rájá of Dattiah, for instance, was indignant [in 1824] at the supposition that he had opened his mint without authority, and of all the chiefs within Lieut. Moody's agency [at Bangál and Kantál], Rájá Pratáp Singh of Chatrapur was the only one who could not produce his authority. The chiefs of Jhánsí and Jálaon cited the sanction of the Peshwá; the Tahrí Rájá, the tacit permission of the English. No notice, however, of mints was found in any of the sanads or treaties to which that officer had access.

"When first established, the mints were no doubt in most cases made the source of fraudulent profit to the government, by the issue of a debased coin, which was supported at an enhanced nominal value through the interdiction of the purer standards of neighbouring districts. A Hindú prince, or the minister who rules for him, is in general a money-dealer: thus at Kotá the executive authority has a shroff in each town, and participates in all the benefits arising out of money operations in the market.....

"The list of mints which have sprung up in Central India is so formidable that it is difficult to attempt any classification of

^{*} This is not strictly accurate. The Arkat rupees, for example, bore the name of 'Alamgir II.

them. Mr. Wilder, in 1819, enumerates the following rupees current in Ajmír:—Old Ajmír, Srísáhí, Krishnagarh, Kochanam, Chitor, Jaipúr, Hálí, Jodhpúr, Udaipúr, Sháhpúrah, Pratápgarh, Kotá, Búndí, and Bhilwárá.

"Mr. Maddock furnishes an equally long list from the Narbada:—Panná, Chatrapúr, Sironj, Shánsí, Chanda, Srínagar, Nágpúr, Garrah-Kotá, Bálásáhí, Ráthgarh, Tahrí, Bhopál,

Sohágpúr, Sudhaurah, Jálaon, Ujjain, Iságarh.

"The difficulty is also increased by the threefold appellations given to coins: first, from the place of fabrication, as Indore, Ujjain, Ságar proper, etc.; second, from the person issuing them, as Sindhiasáhí from Sindhia, Bálásáhi from Bálájí Pandit, Gaur Sáhí from 'Alí Gaur, afterwards Sháh-'Álam, Mutí-Sáhí, a well-known Alláhábád coin of Mr. Achmuty; third, from some distinguishing symbol impressed on the field, as Trisúlí, from the 'trident' of Siva; Shamshírí from the figure of a 'sword' on the Haidarábád coin; Machhlisáhí and Shírsáhí from the 'fish,' and 'tiger' of the old and new Lucknow rupee, etc. There are also other titles common to different localities, as Chalan, 'current,' Hálí, 'of the present time;' and the distinction into Sans or different years of Sháh-'Álam's reign.

"In Ajmír the Srísáhí rupee, coined by Tantia, formed in 1815 the principal currency; it has been partly supplanted by the Farrukhábád rupee since the province came into our possession.

"In Kotá there are three mints, at Kotá, Tantia Patan, and Gangroun, coining on an average thirty-six lákhs per annum; the currency is not debased.

"The Holkar currency of Indore, Hardá, and Makeswar and Ujjain rupee, are nearly at par with the Farrukhábád, but they maintain an unequal contest with the Sálimsáhí rupee, coined by the Rájá of Pratápgarh, of which there are three kinds.....

"The northern parts of the Narbada territories were supplied with a base currency struck at Jabalpúr by Nána Ghatka in 1800; this mint was suppressed on cession to the English. The southern part (Dakhantír) had a rupee of still lower value struck at Sohágpúr, where a mint was established in 1810: it was abolished in 1818 by Mr. Molony. These rupees passed at par with Chanda and Nágpúr rupees, the chief issue of Berár.

"The Ságar mint was set up in 1779 by the Peshwa's officer at Garrah Mandlah, and coined about seventeen lakhs of Bálásáhí rupees per annum. Its operation continued under Mr. Maddock, who, to counteract the forgery going on at Garrah, inserted the word 'Sagar' in small English characters on the die. The new Ságar mint, erected in 1824, is now rapidly removing all the old coins from circulation.

"The standard of the Maráthí Government at Nágpúr, to which all the neighbouring mints were doubtless intended to conform, presents itself [even since the appointment of a British resident] one of the worst examples of irregularity and depreciation

"In the Haidarábád country the government of the Nizám or of his Hindú minister has not been behindhand with its Maráthí rivals in the adulteration of the local currency; and by way of introducing greater confusion and vexation, there is a superior standard for the Palace and the Residency, an inferior for the city, and a hukm chalami, or forced token, the precise nature of which is dubious. The worst species are struck at Náráyanpat.

"In Bandalkhand the circulation consisted chiefly of Bálá Ráo's rupee, struck at Srínagar, near Panná. This mint issued at the time of its institution, in 1794, about eighteen lákhs per annum, but after 1819 the coinage fell to four lákhs. The same prince set up a mint at Jálaon, his capital, in 1809; its issue was at first six lákhs, and is now diminished to one-third of that amount.

"The Hánsí mint of Ráo Raín Chand dates from 1780; it issued three lákhs. Kuár Pratáp Singh's at Chatrapúr dates from 1816. The mints of Panná (1780), Samtar (of 1808) were on a most insignificant scale and have been put down. The Dattiah mint dates from 1784."

The Korah, Alláhábád, Agrah, Saháranpúr, Barailí, Kálpí, Etáwá, Mathurá, Pánípat, and other rupees, belonging "more immediately to the Dehlí group," were coined only on particular occasions or for short periods, and the mints "have long disappeared from our list."

It is obvious that the local issues described in the

preceding extracts cannot properly be classed with the imperial currency of the Moghuls, but form a series apart. On this ground, and on account of the impossibility of identifying most of the mints with any approach to precision, they have been excluded from the present Catalogue. Their proper place would be in a catalogue of the minor coinages which sprang up on the decay of the central power, in which the coins of the Sikhs, the Maráthas, and other modern Indian money, would also find a place. It must be confessed, however, that the line between the local and imperial coinage is hard to draw during Sháh-'Álam's reign, and some of the coins described under this Emperor might perhaps be classed with equal reason among the local issues.

In conclusion I have to thank Dr. Rieu and the Keeper of Coins for reading and interpreting the Persian distichs; and Mr. E. J. Rapson for deciphering the Nágarí and Bengálí inscriptions on the copper coins of the East India Company. My indebtedness to various books and articles is duly recorded in numerous references in the preceding pages.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

ATHENÆUM CLUB, May 30, 1892.

TABLE

OF THE

METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED IN THIS CATALOGUE.

			1				
Ī	α,				ظ	z	
ب	b				ع	,	
Ų	p				ع غ	gh	
ت	t				ف	f	
ث	th				ق	k	
3	\boldsymbol{j}				ك	k g	
	ch		-		J	l	
をとう	h	-	-		مر	m	
خ	kh				ن	n	
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ذ	z		4		٥	h	
ر	r		*		9	w	
j	z		.,		S	y	
س	8		4				
ش	sh	8		_	a	1=	á
ص	8			7	i	5-	í
ض	z			-	u	<u>-</u> و	ú
Ь	t			2	ai, é	ه ـُو	ıu, ó

^{*} The distinction between the letters and s is not shown on the coins, and therefore is not marked in the Catalogue.

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Benúres (gold and silver)	N. 1
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Bombay (gold and silver)	
Mumbai-Súrat (silver)	
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No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	А.Н.
1	R	Bábar		933
2	,,	,,	Name and Address of the Address of t	935
3	,,	***	Lahore	936
8	N	Humáyún		
9	,,	"		
11	Æ	,,		962
12	,,	"		
13	,,,	,,	Lahore	
18	,,	,,		942
19	,,	. ,,		Thomas prilate

PLATE II.-AKBAR: GOLD.

23	N	Akbar	Agrah (Five Mohrs)	971
24	,,	"	Agrah?	22
25	7,	"	Lahore	- >>
26	2,	33	-	**
31	22	,,	Sárangpúr	972
37	,,	, ,		975
38	,,,	,,,,	Dehlí	79
40	,,	,,	Agrah	976
43 R	,,	2)	Lahore	977
46 R	>>	25	Jaunpúr	978
48	,,	99	Ahmadábád	980
50	,,		Agrah	981

PLATE III. - AKBAR: GOLD.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	А.Н.
52	N	Akbar	Agrah	982
58	,,	**	Jaunpúr	983
59	,,	,,	Lahore	"
61	,,	>>	Sirhind	984
63	>>	"	{ "Muhammadábád } called Udaipúr "}	,,,
64	17	27		,,
65	,,	"		985
66	,,	**	Fathpúr	986
70	,,,	**	Lahore	988
71	,,	22	*	,,
73	,,	"	Urdú-Zafar-Karín	1000
79	"	,,	,,	37
81	"	,,	,,	,,,
82	,,	,,,	"	,,
83	,,	**	Patnah	_
	1			

PLATE IV. - AKBAR: SILVER.

	N BUNE A		(m) (it i Oir ariti	
84 R	R	Akbar	-	963
86	39	>>	Agrah	967
88	,,	,,	Jaunpúr	96x
90 R	. ,,	>>		970
96 R	22	,,,	Jaunpúr	974
97 R	,,		Dehlí	975
105	;;	;,	Ahmadábád	982
108 R	,,,	>>	Jaunpúr	983
119 R	,,	1)		986
122	,,	22	Lahore	->>
124 R	37	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Fathpúr	,,
127 R	,,	,,	Ahmadábád	987
128	,,	,,,	Urdú	,,
131 R	.52	77	Patnah	,,
132 R	>>	79		,,
151	37	33	Urdú-Zafar-Karín	1000

PLATE V.-AKBAR: GOLD WITH ILAHÍ YEARS.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Iláhí year and month =	A.H.
163	N	Akbar		32	995
164	.,	,,	Agrah	42 Bahman	1005
165	33	,,	,,	44 Ardíbihist	1007
166	,,	,,	Asír	45 Isfandármiz	1008
167	,,	,,	Agrah	49 Farwardín	1012
168	,,		27	" Amardád	,,
169	,,	,,	77	" Azur	,,
170	***	,,	22	50 Amardád	1013
171	,,	,,	Lahore	,,	,,
172	,,	***		" Farwardín	,,
173	,,	,,	Agrah	" Khúrdád	,,
175		,,	77	51	1014
176	,,,	,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		_

PLATE VI.-AKBAR: SILVER WITH ILÁHÍ YEARS.

155	R	Akbar	Sítapúr	1 28	991
177	27	\$	Ahmadábád	30 Dai	993
178	27	,,	Allmadabad	34	997
184	"	,,,			
191	"	,,	Ahmadábád	37	1000
194	,,	,,,	Lahore	38 Tír	1001
197	.,,	,,	Burhánpúr	48 Dai	,,,
199	,,	"	Tattah	40 Khúrdád	1003
202	,,	,,		,,	,,
204	,,	,,	Lahore	41 Isfandármiz	1004
209	,,	1,	Patnah	42 Shahriwar	1005
215	,,	,,	22	43 Khurdád	1006
218	"	,,		" Shahriwar	27
221	,,	,,	Kábul	44 Abán	1007
233	,,	,,	Lahore	46 Azur	1009
238	,,	,,	,,	47 Khúrdád	1010
241	,,	,,	Burhánpúr	48 Mihr	1011
243	"	"	Lahore	" Abán	, ,,
250	,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Agrah	50 Amardád	1013

PLATE VII.-AKBAR:

SILVER AND COPPER.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	A.H.	
252a	R	Akbár		992	
252b	1)	"		997	
252c	,,	>>		1215 (sic)	
254	17	27	Alláhábád		
255	Æ	"	Nárnól	963	
257	,,	"	Management and	966	
258	,,	77	Lahore	97x	
261	,,	. ,,,	Ahmadábád	982	
263	,,,	27	Dógám	983	
264	,,	>7	Málpúr	985	
266	,,	-,,	Fathpúr	987	
270	, ,,	,,,	Jaunpúr	98x	
272	1)	35 11	Gwálior	9 <i>xx</i>	
273	,,	";	Urdú-Zafar-Karín	1000	

COPPER WITH ILÁHÍ YEARS.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Iláhí year and month	A.H. (not on coins.)
273a	Æ	Akbar	Alláhábád	31 Mihr	994
274	"	"	Kábul	32	995
275	,,	,,	Lahore	36 Dai	999
282	,,	>>	Dehlí	42-4 Dai	1005-7
283	,,	,,	Agrah	46 Abán	1009
287	,,	,,,	33	4x	10xx

PLATE VIII.—JAHÁNGÍR: SILVER, WITH NAME SALÍM; GOLD, WITHOUT PORTRAIT.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year and month.	A.H.
288	Æ	Jahángír	Ahmadábád	2 Farwardín	æ
290	A	27	Agrah		1015
291	,,	,,	Lahore	1	"
292	,,	"	23))	"
294	,,	29	72	3	1016
295	,,	27	Agrah	4	1017
297	77	22	,,	6 Mihr	1020
300	,,	, ,,	,,	7 Ardíbihist	1022
302	,,	"	Ajmír	-	1025
306	>>	. >>	Ahmadábád	14	1028
308	,,	,,	Jahángírnagar	19 Isfandármiz	1033-[4]
310	,,	"	Lahore	22	1036
311	27	"	Burhánpúr	— Abán	

PLATE IX.-JAHÁNGÍR:

GOLD, WITH PORTRAIT (except 305).

305	N	Jahángír	Agrah	14	1028
312	25	29	decomposition of	6	1020
313	22	2)	and the second s	,,	,,
314	22	23	B hart Barranan	"	- 77
315	22	29	-	22	,,
317	"	22		7	1021
318	27	"	Ajmír	8	1023
319	27	,,	22	9	,,

PLATE X.-JAHÁNGÍR:

ZODIACAL MOHRS.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Zodiacal sign.	Regnal year.	А.Н.	
322	A	Jahángír	Agrah	Aries	14	1028	_
323 324)	,,	"	,,,	"	16	1030	
325 ∫	"	"	"	Taurus	14	1028	
328	"	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	37	27	16	1030	
331	"	,,	,,	Gemini	"	1031	
332	"	,,	,,	,,,	18	1032	
333a	,,	,,,	2)	Cancer	15	1029	
333c	.,,	,,	"	77	16	1030	
334	99	,,	, ,,	Leo	14	1028	
337	"	,,,	,,	,,,	17	1031	
339	77	,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Virgo	16	1030	
340	,,	,,	**	"	,,	1031	
341	,,,	"	29	>>	19	1033	
343	"	"	77	Libra	16	1030	
346	27	. ,,,	"	Scorpio		1030	
346a	77	,,	22	,,	16	27	
348	"	"	,,,	Sagittarius	"	1031	
350	"	27	22	Capricornus	14	1028	
353	"	,,,	27	"	16	1031	
355	,,	- 77	27	Aquarius	,,	,,	
356	,,	,,	,,,	>>	18	1032	
357	22	"	Ahmadábád	22			
358	,,	,,,	Agrah	Pisces	13	1028	

PLATE XI.-JAHÁNGÍR:

ZODIACAL RUPEES.

			JODINONE III	,, LLO.		
No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Zodiacal sign.	Regnal year.	А.Н.
362	Æ	Jahángír	Ahmadábád	Aries	13	1027
364	,,	,,	"	Taurus	22	,,
369	,,	,,	,,,	Gemini	,,	19
370	"	23	22	Cancer	27	"
374	,,	,,	"	Scorpio	-	,,
		IMITATIO	NS OF ZODI	ACAL MOHRS		
376	N	Jahángír	Agrah	Cancer	· 	1028
377	27	,,	. ,,	Leo		1032
378	22	,,	**	Virgo	14	1028
379	"	, ,,	**	"	17	1033
380	"	,,	,,	Scorpio	12	1028
381	-,,	"	,,	Sagittarius	17	1033
382	,,	22	,,,	Capricornus	16	1031
38 3	22	,,	,,	Aquarius	13	1028
384	,,	,,	,,	Pisces	,,	"
		IMITATIO	ON OF ZODIA	CAL PLIPEE		4-
385	A	Jahángír	Ahmadábád	Leo [13	1027
		LATE IM	ITATION HAI	F-RUPFES		
386	A	Jahángír	Agrah	Aries	14	1028
387	77	,,	,,	Taurus	,,	
388	,,	,,	29	Gemini	15	1029
390	,,	3)	***	Cancer	17	1031
391	"	,,	.,	Leo	16	1029
393	"	,,	,,	Virgo	17	1033
395	"	,,	,,	Libra	18	1032
97	,,	,,	,,	Scorpio	12	1028
98	,,	,,	,,	Sagittarius	17	1033
99	,,	"	27-	Capricornus	18	1033
00	"		33.	Aquarius	13	1028
01	,,	"	,,	Pisces		

PLATE XII. - JAHÁNGÍR: SILVER.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year and month.	A.H.
402	R	Jahángír	Agrah	1	1014
403	27	,,,	>>	"	"
404	22	33	Akbarnagar	Emilionia .	"
405	,,	33	Kábul	1	27
411	27	27	Ahmadábád	2	1015
413	,,	. 22	Patnah	2 Isfandármiz	,,
414	,,	÷	Lahore	1	,,,
415	"	× 23	39	2	,,
424	27	. >>	,	5	1017
425	,,	>>	Ahmadábád		1018
432	>>	>,	Agrah	" Isfandármiz	1019
433	,,	>>	Kashmír		,,
438	,,	>>	Lahore	5 Bahman	"
439	,,	,,	Agrah	6 Abán	1020

PLATE XIII. - JAHÁNGÍR: SILVER.

AR	Jahángír	Kandahár	6	1020
29	29	Agrah	" Isfandármiz	1021
22	29	22	7 Ardíbihist	,,
"	72	Dehli	" Mihr	27
22	79	Kandahár	,, —	,,
29	73	Lahore	" Farwardín	,,
,,	99	Kandahár	8 Ardíbihist	1023
,,	>>	Lahore	9 ,,	
"	23	Ajmír	11	1025
,,,	33	Ahmadábád	— Abán	.,,
72	33	Lahore	11	,,
"	277	Patnah	12 Shahriwar	1026
"	"	Tattah	" Khúrdád	,,
,,	"	Kandahár	13	1027
,,		Kábul	"? Shahriwar	,,
	22 22 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 24 25 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	29	""" "" """ "" """ Dehli """ Kandahár """ Kandahár """ Ajmír """ Ahmadábád """ Patnah """ Tattah """ Kandahár	""" """ Agrah """ Isfandármiz """ """ 7 Ardíbihist """ """ Mihr """ """ Kandahár """ """ """ Kandahár 8 Ardíbihist """ """ Ajmír 11 """ """ Ahmadábád —— Abán """ """ Patnah 12 Shahriwar """ """ Tattah """ Khúrdád """ """ Kandahár 13

PLATE XIV. - JAHÁNGÍR: SILVER.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year and month.	А.Н.
475	R	Jahángír	Ahmadábád	13	1027
488	,,	,,	Lahore	15	1029
491	,,	,,	>>	16	1030
498	"	"	Súrat	18	1033
501	"	"	Jahángírnagar	19 Shahriwar	2
510 R	,,	,,	,,	20 ? Mihr	-
Eio	1 773	,	COPPER.		
512	Æ	,,	Agrah	7	1021
	1 1	WITH N	AME OF NÚR	-JAHÁN.	
513	N	(Jahángír and) Núr-Jahán	Súrat		1036
515 R	Æ	,,	Ahmadábád		1034
516	"	,,	Lahore	20	,,
518	,,	,,	27	- :	,,,
519	"	,,	Súrat	2[0]	,,
523	"	,,,	\mathbf{Agrah}	22	1037
525	"	22	Patnah	22	,,
526	"	,,	22	"	7.967
		DÁV	VAR BAKH	SH.	
527	AR	Dáwar Bakhsh		1 1	1037
	PLA	ATE XV	-SHÁH-JA	HÁN: GOLD.	
529	N	Sháh-Jahán	Ahmadábád	2 Khurdád	1038
530	,,,	"	Daulatábád	72	
534	"	,, ,	Akbarábád		1042
536	,,	"	Lahore	5	"
541	"	"	Akbarábád		1043
544	,,	,,	Ahmadábád	8	1045
549	"	,,,		12	1049
551	22	2)	Akbarábád	14	1050
563	"	27	Burhánpúr	25	1061
566	"	27	Daulatábád	27	1063
568	"	,,	Sháhjahánábád	30	1066
577	,,	22			

PLATE XVI.-SHÁH-JAHÁN: SILVER.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year and month.	А.Н.
578	R	Sháh-Jahán	Lahore	1	1037
580	"	,,	Burhánpúr		•
581	"	33	Agrah	"	1038
582*	77	"	,,	2	
583	"	39	Akbarábád	"Tír	"
584	79	"	Patnah	2	"
585	,,,	,,	Súrat	1	"
588	72	,,	Akbarábád	$\frac{1}{2}$	1039
589	27	"	Akbarnagar		
603	,,	,,	Dehlí	3 Dai	1040
605	22	,,	Akbarábád	5	1041
606	22	"	Alláhábád	4 Azur	, 1 Th
608	"	,,	Patnah		"
621	27	,,	Akbarábád	6 "	1043
622	22	"	,,,	,,	,,

PLATE XVII.-SHÁH-JAHÁN: SILVER.

623	R	Sháh-Jahán	Alláhábád	1 6	1
625	- ,,	2)	Bhakar	,,	1043
626	,,	,,	,, ?	,,	- 11
629	,,	,,	Akbarnagar	7 Farwardín	"
632*	22	,,	Lahore		1044
634	22	"	Bhakar	8	1045
643	"	"	Tattah	10 Khurdád	1047
651*	,,	22	Lahore	13	1049
659	27	,,	Súrat	20	1057
666	27	"	Júnahgarh		1059
669*	27	,,	Sháhjahánábád	24	1060
671*	,,	"	Kashmír	25	1061
676	27	,,	Danlatábád	31	1067
678*	,,	72	Sháhjahánábád		1001
681	"	"	"	32	1068
689*	A	Anonymous	,,	[1069

^{*} The coins distinguished by an asterisk are denominated in their inscriptions is nisar, i.c. presentation pieces, or coins for distribution as largesse or for the annual tribute, &c.

1 1069

PLATE XVIII.—SHUJÁ', MURÁD BAKHSH, AND AURANGZÍB 'ALAMGÍR: GOLD.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year.	A.H.
690	AR	Shujá'	Akbarábád		1068
691	,,	,,	Jalaonábád?	1	,,
692	N	Murád Bakhsh	Ahmadábád	1	27
694	R	,,	222	,,	,,
$696\mathrm{R}$,,	,,	Súrat	22	,,
699	27	,,	27	,,	
700 R	,,	"	Cambay	,,	
701	A	Aurangzíb	Tattah	5	1072
702	"	"	Aurangábád	6	1074
706	,,	,,	Akbarnagar	12.	
708	,,	***	Golkondah	20	1086
709	,,	***	Sháhjahánábád	24	1091
711	,,	,,	Bíjápúr	31	1099
715*	22	"	Chínápatan	35	1103
719	"	,,	{ Khujistah-bunyád } { (Aurangábád) }	4x	1109
721*	,,	57	[Chíná]patan	,,	1111

PLATE XIX.—AURANGZÍB 'ALAMGÍR: SILVER.

725	AR	Aurangzíb	Akbarábád	1	1 -
726	22	77	Golkondah	1	1069
728	,,	,,	Patnah	. 1	1070
729	,,	39	Multán	3	27
732	"	,,	- * * * * * * - * *	4	1071
733	,,	,,	Akbarábád	,,	29
734	77	,,	Júnahgarh		,,
739	27	25	27	6	1074
742a	"	27	Akbarnagar	9	107x
743	,,	,,,	Shábjahánábád	27	1076
745	,,	2)	Akbarábád	_	1077
748	22	,,	Golkondah	14	1076 (sic)
749	,,	,,	"	15	
762	"	27	Súrat	24	1091
772 Obv.	,,	22	'Álamgírpúr		1096
777	>>	20	Nárnól	3x	1098
781	77	,,	Zafarpúr	32	1100
782	"	"	Kábul	"	_

PLATE XX.
AURANGZÍB 'ALAMGÍR: SILVER; AND A'ZAM.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year.	А.Н.
788	R	Aurangzíb	Chínápatan	35	
796	,,	29	Súrat	. 37	1105
7980bv.	,,	22	Ajmír	38	"
804 "	29	"	Barailí	39	1107
805 "	"	29	Nasratábád	3x	
808 "	22	> >	Zafarábád	40	1107
809	,,	29	Ahmadnagar	,,	1108
811	,,	>>	Etáwah	41	2,
814	"	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Lahore	"	,.
819	, ,,	22	Júnahgarh	41	1109
821	,,	23	Cambay	43	1111
822	23	"	Masulipatan	44	,,
847	N	A'zam	Khujistah-bunyád	1	1118
849	,,	,,	Burhánpúr	1	1119
850	R	,,	Ahmadábád	22	,,
851	,,	22	Burhánpúr	,,	,,

PLATE XXI.-KÁM BAKHSH, BAHÁDUR.

852	N	Kám Bakhsh	Haidarábád	2	1120
853	Æ	>>	Bíjápúr	,,	27
854	N	Bahádur	Pesháwar	27	77
856Obv.	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	"	,,
858	"		Lahore	,,,	27
861	"	77	Khujistah-bunyád	4	1121
862	,,	19	Ujjain	1 1	1122
863	,,	77	A kbarábád	5	1123
866	R	,,	Ajmír	1	1119
867	,,	7)	Sháhjahánábád	"	,,
868	22	,,,	'Azímábád (Patnah)	2	1120
870	"	22	Akbarábád	,,	,,
873	"	22	Burhánpúr	4	1121
874	,,	,,	Sholápúr	,,	1122
875	22	,,	Súrat	6	1123

PLATE XXII.-JAHÁNDÁR, FARRUKH-SIYAR: GOLD.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year.	А.Н.
877	N	Jahándár	Khujistah-bunyád	1 1	1124
878	25	77	>>	,,	;>
880	,,	"	Sháhjahánábád	,,	, ,,
885	Æ	**	39	,,	"
887	"	"	[Akbarábád]	,,	"
889*	,,	39	Sháhjahánábád	1 1	22
890	N	Farrukh-siyar	Murshidábád	1	
891	,,	,,	Sháhjahánábád	4	1127
892	,,	**	Lahore	5	1129
893	22	72	Barailí	,,	
894	,,	;;	Burhánpúr	6	
897	"	,,	Multán	7	1130
898	,,	;;	Bíjápúr	22	
900	,,	,,		1	1125
900α	"	22	Imtiyázgarh	3	
901	"	77	Gútí	5	1128
902	"	,,	Gangpúr	,,	- 2)

PLATE XXIII.

FARRUKH-SIYAR: SILVER, RAFÍ-AD-DARAJÁT.

	11110	MI DILAM. SI	LVLIN, IIMII MU	- DANAU	11
903	AR	Farrukh-siyar	Jahángírnagar	1 1	1124
907	27	22	Katak	2	1125
918	**	23	Etáwá	5	1128
920	93	,,,	Chínápatan	,,	,,
924 Obv.	,,	22	Akbarábád	. ,,	1129
925 ,,	**	,,	Sháhjahánábád	22	,,
927 ,,	22	>>	Gwálior	6	33
928 ,,	"	27	Lahore	55	33
931 "	"	2,	Murshidábád	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
933 "	. ,,	2)	Arkát	7	1130
935 "	22	27	Multán	,,	,,
936 ,,	,,	5)	A'zamnagar		
937	N	Rafí'-ad-daraját	Shábjahánábád	1	1131
937a	"	55	Mu'azzamábád	,,	>7
938	AR	,,	Akbarábád	,,	32
941	25	22	Sháhjahánábád	,,	27
942	77	33	Kúrá	,,	22
943))	,,	Lahore	22	22

PLATE XXIV. RAFÍ'-AD-DAULAH, NÍKÚ-SIYAR, IBRÁHÍM.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year.	А.Н.
945	N	Rafi'-ad-daulah	Sháhjahánábád	1	1131
946	,,	2)	Khujistah-bunyád	_	22
947	R	,,	Akbarábád	1	"
948	,,	**	Barailí	,,,	,,
950	"	27	'Azímábád (Patnah)	,,	"
951	>>	27	Lahore	,,	,,
952	77	>>	Murshidábád	,,	,,
953	N	Níkú-siyar	Súrat	1	
955	N	Ibráhím	Sháhjahánábád	1	1132
956	AR.	,,	,,	,,	"

PLATE XXV.-MUHAMMAD.

958	N	Muhammad	Khujistah-bunyád	1	1131
959	"	22	Shábjahánábád	3	1134
967	"	, ,,	Akbarábád	17	1147
968	,,	22	Etáwá	20	1150
973	,,	22	Kashmír	24	1154
974	,,		Lahore	25	1155
976	"	22	Imtiyázgarh	-	1161
977	17	- 22	"	-	14
985	AR	,,,	Akbarnagar-Oudh	5	1135
998	,,	22	Kúrá	11	1141
1011	"	"	Ajáyúr	1x	1148
1019	37	2)	Sháhábád	21	1151
1029	,,	3,	Farrukhábád	25	1155
1032 Obv.	99	,,	Siwái-Jaipúr	26	1156
1035 "	,,	,,	Barailí	27	115x
The second of the second					

PLATE XXVI.
AHMAD, 'ALAMGÍR II, SHÁH-JAHÁN [III].

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year.	А.Н.	
1039	N	Ahmad	Sháhjahánábád	1	1161	
1040	"	23	Benáres	2	1162	
1044	22	25		_		
1045	Æ	"	'Azímábád (Patnah)	1	1161	
1047Obv.	"	"	F arrukhábád	,,	,,	18.00
1057 "	22	,,	Murádábád	6	1167	
1059	N	'Álamgír 11.	Sháhjahánábád	1	11xx	
1060	,,	, ,,	27	2	1168	
1062	,,	, ,,	Indrapúr	4	11xx	
1065	,,	>>	Lahore	5	1171	
1066	,,	23	Ahmadnagar-Farrukhábád	6	- 27	
1069	"	. 27	Imtiyázgarh	_	<u> </u>	
1077*	Æ	23	Akbarábád	4	1171	
1082	,,	73	Sháhjahánábád	5	1172	
1086	N	Sháh-Jahán [111.]	Islámábád	1	1173	
1087	"	22	Ahmadnagar-Farrukhábád	"	,,,	
1090	R	,,	Indrapúr	22	,,	

PLATE XXVII.-SHÁH-'ÁLAM.

1093	A	Sháh-'Álam	Sháhjahánábád	3	1176
1094	,,,	,,	27	32	1205
1099}†	IR	23	"	46	1218
1104	N	337	2)	27	"
1110	"	29))	47	1219
1118	Æ	"	Etáwá	18	-
1121	"	,,	Ahmadábád	16	118x
1122	"	,,	Arkát	12 ?	119x
1129	"	,,-	Akbarábád	26	1198
				4.4	

^{*} Nisar.

[†] Struck on occasion of Lake's entry, 1803.

PLATE XXVIII.-SHÁH-ÁLAM.

No.	Metal.	Emperor.	Mint.	Regnal year.	A.H.
1135	R	Sháh-'Álam	Benáres	17	1189
1137	,,	,,,	23	19	
1138	,,	77	21	23	1196
1139	,,	22	"	30	1203
1143	"	"	22	45	1217
1157	AR	**	Jahángírnagar	10	1183
1159	22	>>	Srínagar	2	_
1160	,,	>>	Súrat	4	_
1161	"	>>	"	5	_
1163	21	23	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	6	
1166	N	39	'Azímábád (Patnah)	2	1174
1167	,,	5 ,	,,	10	1182

PLATE XXIX. SHÁH-'ÁLAM, BÍDÁR-BAKHT, AKBAR II, BAHADUR.

1196
1
1179
1218
1181
1180
7 1
1195
1183
1202
1203
1221
1257

PLATE XXX.—EAST INDIA COMPANY. MURSHIDÁBÁD.

No.	Metal.	Denomination.	Mint.	Titular Emperor.	A.D.
Appendix.	N	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mohr	Murshidábád	Sháh-'Álam	1768
3	,,	1/8 ,,	22	22	"
5		4 Annas	77	"	"
8	N	Mohr	"	,,	1770
14	AR	Anna	27	,,	22
17	N	Mohr	"	22	1773
20	");	22	>>	1782
22 28	R	1/4 Mohr Rupee	"	27	1787
29	N	Mohr	"	"	1784 1793-1818
33	,,	1 Mohr	"	"	
35	R	Rupee	"	"	"
37	,,	,,	22	,,	"
39Obv.		1/2 ,,	,,	>>	,,
43	N	1 Mohr	,,	"	1818-32
470bv.	Æ	Rupee	"	,,	1832-35

PLATE XXXI.—EAST INDIA COMPANY. FARRUKHÁBÁD, BENÁRES, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.

50	R	Rupee	Farrukhábad	Sháh-'Álam	1803-19
52	"	"	2)	"	1833-35
54	"	1/4 "	"	"	,,,
61	"	Rupee	Benáres	,,,	1811
66	"	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	"	"	1806-19
67	77	,,,	Calcutta	"	1763
68	"	1/4 Rupee	Bombay	Sháh	1719
71	"	""	"	"	1730
72)) AT	Rupee	"	Muhammad	1725
76 77	A	Mohr	>>	Sháh-'Álam	1768
79	Æ	Rupee	"	"	1774
80	22	Rupee	"	>>	1800
00	27	1 4 22	Bombay-Súrat	,,	1718

PLATE XXXII.—EAST INDIA COMPANY. SURÁT, ÁRKAT (MADRAS, CALCUTTA), MASULIPATAN.

FRENCH COMPANY.

ARKÁT (PONDICHERRY).

No.	Metal.	Denomination.	Mint.	Titular Emperor.	A.D.	
Appendix.	N 1/4 Mohr		Súrat	Sháh-'Álam	1802	
82	,,,	Mohr	"	22	1825	
85	R	Rupee	"	"	1825	
87	N	Mohr	, ,,	22		
96	Æ	Rupee	,,,	27	1818-32 ?	
98	,,	,,	,,	>>	1832-35 ?	
103	R	Rupee	Arkát (Madras)	'Álamgír 11.	1798-99 9	
109	N	½ Mohr	2). 22	,,	1815?	
111	R	Double rupee	22 22	,,	,, ?	
122	33	½ Rupee	" (Calcutta)	27	1818-33	
127	22	Rupee	" (Pondicherry)	,,	1755	
128	,,	22	22	Sháh-'Alam	1763	
145	22	Double rupee	Masulipatan	'Alamgir II. (sic)	1780	
148	"	Rupee	22	Sháh-'Álam	1797	

PLATE XXXIII.

SHÁH-JAHÁN.

Page.						A.H.
lxxxvii	N	200 Moh	rs	Sháhjahánábád	Sháh Jahán	1064
			- 4	From a cast.		

CORRIGENDA.

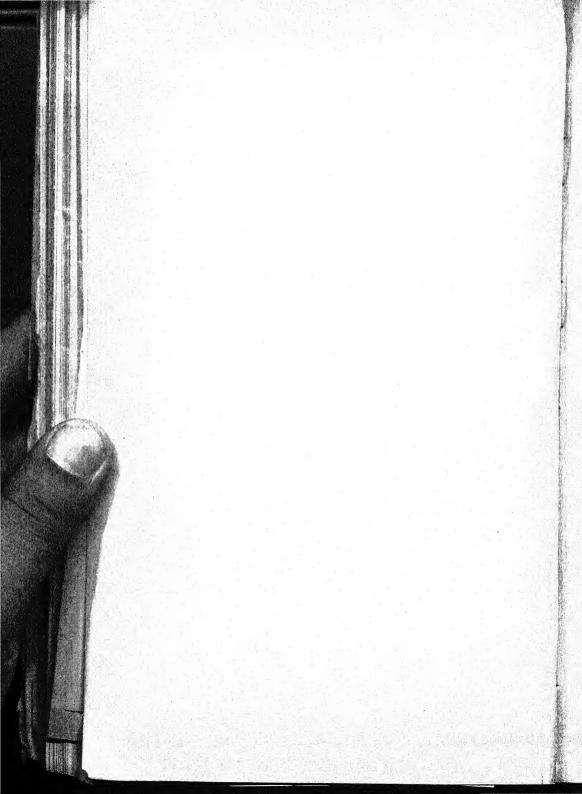
The reader is requested to make the following corrections before using the Catalogue.

```
PAGE.
            heading: for 960 and 1554 read 963 and 1556.
  8
            .سار[نك]يو[ر] read سار[ك]يو[ر].
 13
       31
 19
       68
            dele Pl. III. 🗸
            note, for April 1st read March 11th.
 32
            for (sic.) سیتایور read : بسیتایور; for Peshawar? read
 35
      177
                Sítápúr.
            heading: transpose Obv. and Rev.
 36
            dele Pl. vi.
 37
      196
      197
            for MA, 38, read MA, 48.
             الهاباس read الهاباد ,,
      273a
 53
             ,, چو تانکی read دو تانکی; for two read four.
 54
      284
             ,, Tanka read 1 Tanka, and for read read
 55
      2876
                  حصالة
             بناه read شاه ,,
 58
     295
             " Wt. 16 read Wt. 163.
 59
     298
               (regnal year) 7 read 8,
     300
 60
     302
             " jir read , ji.
             ,, tions read amos.
 62
     310
 64
     318
             ,, و زيور read روز نو زينت ,.
     328
            transfer Pl. x. Marsden, to 327.
 66
68,75 341,378
                for 339 read 338. 🛩
     357
           for dilia read all Tilia.
     405-7 add in first col. \frac{1}{2}.
 80
             " Wt. 17, read Wt. 175.
     476
 93
                for Tions read amost.
94,95 488, 491
     512
           add Wt. 315.
```

PAGE.	NO.	
114	headir	ng: for Kharram read Khurram.
135	691 for	· Jalúnábád read Jalaonábád?
137	699 ,,	شه and [كر]فت read غازي and يا]فت.
143	726 ,,	Calcutta read Golkondah.
33	2) 2)	کاکند[ه] read کاکته
183	900a ,,	Karrah read Imtiyázgarh (Adóní).
191	937 ,,	هراران read هراران.
202	975a om	it this coin: it is transferred to p. 251, 1171a.
203	967-7 for	Karrah read Imtiyázgarh (Adóní).
212	1019 "	read فتوح read فنوج
223		and and
224	1068-70a	for Karrah read Imtiyázgarh (Adóní).
226	1077 firs	t col. add $\frac{1}{8}$.
227	1085b for	Karrah read Imtiyázgarh (Adóní).
229,		ding of first col.: for N read R
,		

In several instances Daulatábád is spelt Dawlatábád, and Azur, Adhur.

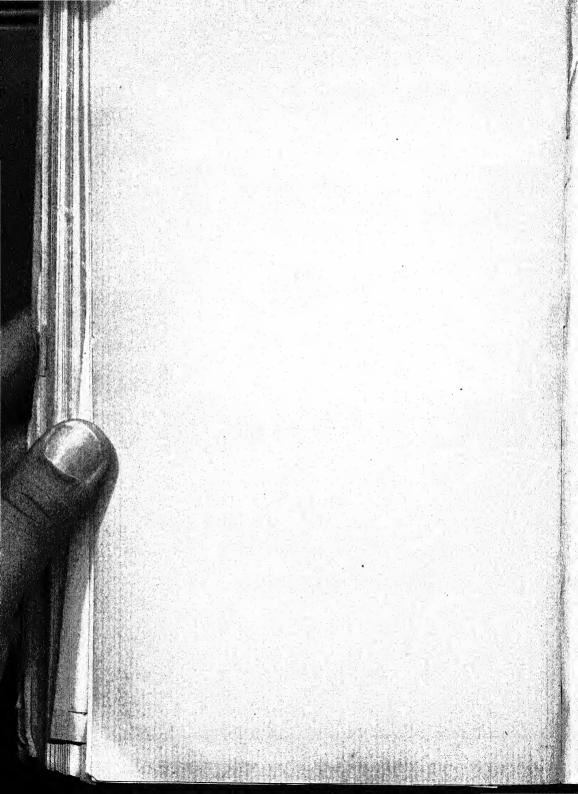
THE MOGHUL EMPERORS OF HINDUSTAN.



MOGHUL EMPERORS

OF HINDUSTAN.

		А.И.	A.D.
I.	Bábar, Zahír-ad-dín	932	1525
II.	Humáyún, Násir-ad-dín	937	1530
III.	Akbar, Jalál-ad-dín	963	1556
IV.	Jahángír, Núr-ad-dín Dúwar Bakhsh	1014 1037	1605 1627-8
V.	Sháh-Jahán, Shiháb-ad-dín Shujá' (in Bengal) Murád Bakhsh (in Gujarát)	1037 1068-70 1068	1628 1658-60 1658
VI.	Aurangzíb 'A'lamgír, Muhayyí-ad-d. A'zam Sháh	1069 1118 1119-20	1659 1707 1708
VII.	Bahádur Sháh-'A'lam, Kutb-ad-dín	1119	1707
VIII.	Jahándár Sháh, Mu'izz-ad-dín .	1124	1712
IX.	Farrukh-siyar	1124	1713
X.	Rafí'-ad-daraját, Shams-ad-dín .	1131	1719
XI.	Rafí'-ad-daulah Sháh-Jahán 11 Niku-siyar Ibráhím	1131 1131 1132	1719 1719 1720
XII.	Muhammad, Násir-ad-dín	1131	1719
XIII.	Ahmad	1161	1748
XIV.	'A'lamgír II., 'Azíz-ad-dín Sháh-Jahán [III.]	1167 1173-4	1754 1759-60
XV.	Sháh-'A'lam, Jalál-ad-dín Bídár Bakht	1173 1202-3	1759 1788
XVI.	Muhammad Akbar II.	1221	1806
CVII.	Bahádur Sháh 11 Deposed by the British Government	$1253 \\ 1275$	1837 1857



I.-ZAHÍR-AD-DÍN BÁBAR.*

A.H. 932-937 = A.D. 1525-1530.

No.	Mint.	Year.	
7 16			
R			SILVER.
1		933	Obv. Area, within square,† اله الا الله
			رسول الله
			Margin, in segments, divided by ornaments, ابو بكر الصديق [عمر] الفاروق عثمان العفّان على المرتضى
	. *.		Rev. Area, within twelve-foil,
			محمد بابسر
			خ الدين
		-	السلطان ال اعزه(؟) الله ٣٣٣ السلطان ال
			PL. I. CUNNINGHAM. R 1.0, Wt. 70
			* The following coins were presumably struck by Bábar about A.H. 917, when in alliance with the Safaví Sháh Ismá'íl. See R. S. Poole, Catalogue of Persian Coins, Introduction, pp. xxv. ff., and 210. They are also published in my Catalogue of Additions, part ii., p. 163, where two of them (134v and 134x) are figured in Pl. xxxi.
			R SILVER.
			Obv. لا اله الا الله Rev., within square, سلطان , بابر*
		-	Around, names of the twelve Imams, partly obliterated.
			7D +07 7771 hrs
			† This common formula is arranged in various ways, as a reference to the plates will show; but these slight variations are disregarded in the descriptions, so long as the general division of the formula into three lines is maintained.

No.	Mint.	Year.	
AR 2	and the same of th	935	Obv. as 1: but twelve-foil border (ابو, instead of
			Rev. Area, within circle,
21.5		Transaction of the last of the	غازى
		-	شــــاه
			غازی شــــاه ع۳۶ الدین محمد پاد
			ظـــهـــيــر بابر
			Margin, الله تعا
	- ''		PL. I. CUNNINGHAM. R. 95, Wt. 7
			134 No mint or date.
			ولا الله الا الله Obv. Area, within square, محمد رسول الله
			Margin obliterated.
			Rev., as 134t; but no star, and order of Imams varied.
			Æ *8, Wt. 7
			134w No mint or date.
			Coin similar to 134°, struck over coin of Sháh Rukh, similar to 58, mint and date obliterated.
	31		Æ '95, Wt. 7
	1.500		134x No mint or date.
			Obv. Area as 134 ^t , but within square, and divided by lines; margin obliterated.
	w.		Rev. Area, in pear-shaped border,
			سلطان مسلطان
v E	1.27		بابريها
			قرآ
			Margin, منالم ملكه وسلطانه Margin
1.12			

No.	Mint.	Year.	
R			
3	Lahore	936	Obv. as 1: but area enclosed in circle (ابابكر)
	4		ال]سلطان الأعظم خاقان المكرم [ا
	The state of the s		ظهير الدين محمد بابر پادشاه غازي
	and was you can be dead of		
	Office and the second s	AND THE PROPERTY AND TH	الله ملكه [وس]لطانه لاهور PL. I. CUNNINGHAM. Æ 1.0, Wt. 69
4	And the second s	936	As 3: mint obliterated.
			PEARSE. A. 9, Wt. 72
5	And place without		Obv. as 1: but area enclosed in circle.
	rathermore than company to make		الــــــلـطـان الاعــظم Rev.
	The state of the s		الخاقان المكرم ظهير الدين
			محمد بابر پادشاه خلد الله مل.
			CUNNINGHAM. R 1.0, Wt. 72
1 1			
6	-		As 2: but no date.
			[السلطان ا] لاعظم خاقان المكرم Rev. margin shows
		and the same	Æ 1°15, Wt. 73
7			Obv. as 2.
			Rev. Area, within eight-foil,
	*		پ <u>شاه</u> اد
			Amount of managed Dark suppliers A
	0	12.1	ظهير الدين بابر
			Margin as 6

II.-MUHAMMAD HUMÁYÚN.*

A.H. 937-950 = A.D. 1530-1554.

No.	Mint.	Year.	
70.00			
N			GOLD.
8	-	-	Obv., within octagon,
			لا اله الا الله
			محصم
100			رسول الله
			Rev., within circle,
4			غازى
			محمد همايون پادشاه
			ابو المظفر
			PL. I. A 5, Wt.
, 10, 10a	- - 0	-	Obv., within circle, as 8.
	11	0.01	Rev., within circle,
	- 2 1		خلد الله تعالى
			پادشاه غازی
			محمد همايون
			مىلىكىد
			Pr. I. CUNNINGHAM. N . 55, Wt. 1 I.O.C. N . 5, Wt. 1
			I.O.C. A 45, Wt.

No.	Mint.	Year.	
	Management of the State Co. on Section 1999.		
AR			SILVER.
11		962	Obv. Area, within looped square,
			لا اله الا الله
and the state of	- Andrews		سول الله
		The later as party	محمد ر ۴
	The same of the sa	The second secon	ابابكر الصديق عمر الفاروق عثمان العفان Margin,
			على الهرتضي
			Rev. Area, within looped square,
			پادشاه غازی
			Characteraphone
			همايـون ٩٢٢
			العادل ابو المظفر ,Margin
		-	PL. I. CUNNINGHAM. A 95, Wt. 180
	1		
12	-	-	Obv. Area, within looped circle,
	1.41		لا اله الا الله
			محمد رسول الله
		Selection of the select	ابا بكر الصديق عمر الفاروق عثمان العفان Margin, ابا بكر الصديق عمر الفاروق على المرتضى
	V- 11		Rev. Area, within eightfoil,
-			محمد غازي
			هـهايــون
	-		السلطان الاعظم الخاقان المكرم[خلد الله Margin,
			تع]الى ملكه و[س]لمطانه ض
			Pr. I. CUNNINGHAM. R. 1.05, Wt. 113

No.	Mint.	Year.	
AR 13	Lahore		As 12: but ضرب لاه at end of rev. margin.
			Pr. I. HAY. R 1.0, Wt. 111
14-17	_		As 12: rev. area in different border; margin varied in arrangement, and partly obliterated.
			BOMBAY AS. SOC. R. 1.0, Wt. 112 HAY. R. 'S, Wt. 110 R. 'S, Wt. 110 R. 'S, Wt. 37 EDEN. R. 'S, Wt. 47
18	, —	942	Obv. as 12.
		COLLEGE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	Rev. Area, within ornamented oblong border, محمد همایون پادشاه غازی
			سيد الــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
		And the second of the second o	السلطان الا]عطم الخاقان الم[كرم] خلد الله Margin, السلطان الا]عطم الخاقان الم تعالى ملكه سنة ٢٦ PL. I. BUSH. Æ 85, Wt. 72
19	_	_	Obv. Area, within looped circle,
		- Luciania	لا اله الا الله
		Constitution of Constitution o	محمد رسول الله الله بغير حساب
			يـرزق مـن يـشـا
			Margin as 12.
		Cod Basignatistic property	Rev. as 12. PL. I. CUNNINGHAM. R. 1.05, Wt. 72
20	_	-	Obv. Area as 19. Margin, بعدل عمر بحياى عثمان
	= 1		Rev. as 11: but barbarous.
			CUNNINGHAM. Æ 1.0, Wt. 68
21			Obv. as 20.
			Rev. as 12.
22	_	1 -	As 12. CUNNINGHAM. 28. 95, Wt. 71

III.-JALÁL-AD-DÍN AKBAR.

A.H. 963—1014 = A.D. 1556—1605.

No.	Mint.	Year.	1 1
-			
N	×		IWITH HIJRAH YEARS.
-			GOLD.
23	Agrah	971	Obv. Area, within ornamented pentagon,
			لا اله الا الله
			J
	* * .	,	رسول الله
			بى بكر صديق عمر الفاروق Margin, in segments
	1		عثمان العفان على المرتضى [ر]ضى الله عنهم
312			
			Rev. Area,
			السلطان الاعظم الخاقان
			المكرم اكبر پادشاه غازى الله
			ماغ المحمد المحم
		res dimension (s.c.) una magne	تعالى جـــلال الديـن ١٧٩
100			د. اته ملکه وسلطانه ضرب

No.	Mint.	Year.	
A 21	Agrah?	971	Obv. Area as 23.
			بصدق ابابکر اصسا (؟) عممر بحیای ، Margin [عثم]ان بعل[م] علی دل الله بهم
		Marie of the state	السلطان الاع[ظم] خلد الله Rev.
		And the second supported the second subsequence of the second supported to the	پــادشـاه ۱۷۹ غـاز
		in the second se	جلال الدين محمد اكبر
			تعا ملكه [و]سلطا [نه . ك
			(کلطان written السلطان) Pr. II. A 1.05, Wt. 165
25	Lahore	,,,	As 24: mint, &) PL. II. BENGAL AS. SOC. A 1.05, Wt. 188
26-28	-	,,	Obv. as 23: no margin.
			Rev. غازی
		-	اڪبر پادشا[ه
			مد مد ۱۷۱ جلال الدین
			(Year imperfect on 27 and 28; dots omitted on 29.)
			PL. II. I.O.C. AV 5, Wt. 18 , 5, Wt. 18 , 45, Wt. 9
29		972	As 26: but year 9 V I
		-	,, '5, Wt. 18
30	Ag[rah]	"	As 24: [ر]ضى الله عنهم;
			year and mint ۹۷۲, ڪرب 16. BENGAL AS. SOC. N 1·1, Wt. 188

No.	Mint.	Year.	
N			
31	Sárang- púr ?	972	As 24: obv. margin partly obliterated; year 9V7, and lowest line of rev.,
		The second secon	
	-	100000	تعا ملكه سار[ك]پو[ر]
	And the Control of th	The second of th	PL. II. I.O.C. N .9, Wt. 16:
32		973	As 24: obv. margin (as 30) partly obliterated; on rev.,
			year VM: mint obliterated.
			MARSDEN. A 1.05, Wt. 168
33	Lahore	974	As 24: obv. margin partly obliterated; year 9 v ?: mint
			. رب هور
	The second secon		BENGAL AS. SOC. N 1.05 Wt. 109
34		975	As 24: inscriptions barbarous; year 9νε: mint illegible.
	× -		N 1·2, Wt. 169
35	_	,,	As 24: obv. margin obliterated; year 9vo; mint
			obliterated.
			MARSDEN. A 1.05, Wt. 169
36		,,	ق ابا بكر و ا. عمر .ىان مان As 24: obv. margin,
		The state of the s	year ٩٧٤: mint : بع[لم على] [ر]ضى عنهم
		-	STUBBS. A 1.05, Wt. 167
37		"	As 36.
			PL. II. BENGAL AS. SOC. N 1.05, Wt. 168
38	Dehlí	22	As 30: year and mint ۹۷۵, ضرب حضرت دهلی.
	224-2-1		PL. II. BENGAL AS. SOC. N 1.1, Wt. 169

No.	Mint.	Year.	
N			
39		976	As 24: obv. margin barbarous; year 9 v 7: mint obliterate
			MARSDEN. A 1.0, Wt.
40	Agrah	77	Obv. as 24, within ornamented quatrefoil; margin om
			benediction.
		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	
			Rev. allo
	Control Control		خالد الله تعالل
			9 × 7
	- * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		پــادشــاه غــــاز
	W		خـلــد الـله تـعا[ا]ح پــادشــاه غـــاز جلال الدين محمد اكبر
			دار الحدلافية اكيوه
			ضسسوب
			PL. II. BENGAL AS. SOC. A 1.0, Wt. 1
	8		
41	Jaun- púr	977	As 24: year and mint ۹۷۷, ضرب جونپور
	9375		
42	Dehlí	"	As 40: year and mint ۹۷۷, فرب حضرت ده
			BENGAL AS. SOC. A '95, Wt. 1
	Lahore		۱۷۷ As 40: year and mint رار الخلافة لاه[و]ر
43			

No	. Mint.	Year.	
N			
44		977	Obv. Area, within dotted border,
			لا اله الا الله
	and the second s	ethyritileruses	Ammontono
		-j liveau one	رسول الله
			Margin obliterated.
	N No. of the latest states and the latest st		Rev ؟ خاقان
			 یا]دشاه غازی
	*		محمد اكبر
			جلال الدين
			bl 9 v v
		-	Ornament, obv.,
			MARSDEN. A 95, Wt. 157
45	Agrah	978	As 40: but year and mint ٩٧٨, اخلافة المعالمة المعالمعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة المعالمة الم
			PRINSEP. A '85, Wt. 168
16	Jann-	"	As 24: but year and mint ٩٧٨, ضرب جونپور
	púr		(رضى الله عنهم and ابى بلر (رضى الله عنهم
			PL. II. CUNNINGHAM. N 1.0, Wt. 166
17	,,	97x	As 46: but unit of year obscure.
			PRINSEP. N 1 05, Wt. 166
18	Ahmad- ábád	980	As 40: but year and mint ٩٨٠, [لخ] لافة احمدا
			Ornament, obv.,
			PL. II. BENGAL AS. SOC. A ·8, Wt. 189
9	Agrah	"	As 40: but year and mint ٩٨٠, الخلافة ا
	1	1 -	MARSDEN. A '8, Wt. 168

No.	Mint.	Year.	
A7 50,51	Agrah	981	Obv. الله الا رسالله ول السلم الله الا رسالله ول السلم الله الا رسالله ولم الله ولم الله ولم الله ولم الله ولم الله والله و
			جلد ملکه پادشاه غازی پادشاه غازی میکه میکند میکند میکند میکند کرد بادشته اکبر میکنده این میکنده ای
-0.2		982	PL. II. MARSDEN. A 1.3 × 8, Wt. 16, MARSDEN. A 1.2 × 8, Wt. 16, Obv. Area, within triple square,
52,5	"	002	لا المال الله
			محمد رسول الله ۱۸۲ Margin, in segments, ابصدق ابی بکر
	allo	*	ی عثمان [ب] هد[م] علی
			خد]د الله ملکه پادشاه غازی اکبر جلال الدین محمد د]ار الخلافة اکره

No. Mint. Year.	The second second second		1	
As 52: but mint []	No.	Mint.	Year.	
### As 52: but mint [ع]الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	N			
As 52: but mint [عالا]	54	Agrah	982	
As 52: year and mint, ٩٨٣, المه الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	55		,,,	
### MARSDEN. # 100 Sample	56		وو	
Jaun- púr , As 52: year and mint, ٩٨٣, [] عنب اله اله اله 1984	50			MARSDEN. A 1.0
púr Pr. III. A · s, Wt. 169 P	01	22	900	
PL. III. A' '', Wt. 169 59,60 Lahore ", As 52: year and mint, ٩٨١", هور ١٩٨٠ الله ١٥٥ الله	58		وو	As 52: year and mint, ٩٨٣, [ر] ضرب ج[و]نپو[ر]
Fr. III. GOVT. INDIA. N -95, Wt. 108 As 52: year and mint, ٩٨٩, بنهرند, ٩٤٠ Pr. III. YEAMES. N -9, Wt. 109 As 52: year ٩٨٩; mint obliterated. LADY FRERE. N -9, Wt. 165 Obv. Pr. III. YEAMES. N -9, Wt. 109 As 52: year ٩٨٩; mint obliterated. LADY FRERE. N -9, Wt. 165 Obv. Pr. III. YEAMES. N -9, Wt. 109 As 52: year ٩٨٩; mint obliterated. LADY FRERE. N -9, Wt. 165 Pr. III. OVT. INDIA. N -95, Wt. 109 As 52: year and mint, ٩٨٩, بنهرند و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و	59,60	_		The state of the s
Sirhind 984 As 52: year and mint, ٩٨٩, مهرند بهرند به				PL. III. GOVT. INDIA. N '85, Wt. 108 A' '85
As 52: year ٩٩٩; mint obliterated. LADY FRENE. A '9, Wt. 186 Obv. (عمل الله الا الله اله ا	61	Sirhind	984	As 52: year and mint, ٩٨٩, شهرند
Muham-ma dabád Udaipúr " Obv. الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل	62	-		
madabád Udaipúr و الله الا الله اله ا	764			
Rev. پادشاه غازی جالات محمد اکبر جلال الدین محمد اکبر مخطف اکبر مخطف اکبر مخطف الدین محمد اکبر الدین محمد اکبر الدین محمد اکبر الدین محمد اکبر مخطف الدیپور مخطوع الدیپور م	63	madábád	"	
Rev. پادشاه غازی جالات محمد اکبر جلال الدین محمد اکبر مخطف اکبر مخطف اکبر مخطف الدین محمد اکبر الدین محمد اکبر الدین محمد اکبر الدین محمد اکبر مخطف الدیپور مخطوع الدیپور م		Udaipur		ل لا اله الا الله عم يخ
Rev. پادشاه غازی جالات محمد اکبر جلال الدین محمد اکبر مخطف اکبر مخطف اکبر مخطف الدین محمد اکبر الدین محمد اکبر الدین محمد اکبر الدین محمد اکبر مخطف الدیپور مخطوع الدیپور م		-		E: 7-0
Rev. پادشاه غازی جالات محمد اکبر جلال الدین محمد اکبر مخطف اکبر مخطف اکبر مخطف الدین محمد اکبر الدین محمد اکبر الدین محمد اکبر الدین محمد اکبر مخطف الدیپور مخطوع الدیپور م				رُد رسول الله الح
Rev. پادشاه غازی جلال الدین محمد اکبر مخصد اکبر مخصد اکبر مخصد الدین محمد الدین مخصد الدین محمد الدین			-	بعلم ١٩٨٥
جلال الدين محمد اكبر مُفُــــــو حـــــــــــ ابــــاد عـــرف اديپور ضرب ضرب Commemorative of the reduction of Muhammadábád, com monly called Udaipúr.	30			
اباد عسرف آدیپور مصحت ضرب Commemorative of the reduction of Muhammadábád, com monly called Udaipúr.				جلال الدين محمد اكبر
ضرب ضرب Commemorative of the reduction of Muhammadábád, com monly called Udaipúr.				
Commemorative of the reduction of Muhammadábád, com monly called Udaipúr.			-	J
monly called Udaipúr.				
	- 1	and all office has been presented as		
(Persian style.) PL. III. I.O.C. A '9, Wt. 169			and the same of th	(Persian style.)

No.	Mint.	Year.	
AT			119
34	1),	984	Obv. Area, within triple eightfoil,
			لا اله الا الله
		The second secon	A comment of constant and of the
			. رسول الله
5			Margin obliterated.
		And the second	
			Rev. Area, within triple square,
		and the sections	پ_ادش_اه
Cont			اكبر غازى
W = 1		and the second second second	ن محــــه د > > حــــــه حـــــــــــــــــــــــــ
		t ja varanteen en	جـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
		an a special party of the second	Margin obliterated.
		the right rights the second	PL. III. MARSDEN. A '95, Wt. 16
	A 1	To the state of th	
	1	and or other than	
65	_	985	Obv. Area, within triple square,
7	= 0		لا اله الا الله
			محمد رسول الله ع∧م
			Margin obliterated.
			Rev. Area,
			پادشاه غازی اکبر
	1.77		جلال الدين محمد
			Margin obliterated.
	1 1 V		PL. III. A '9, Wt. 16

N	o. Mint	. Y	r.	
A'	Fathp	úr 9	Obv.	
		7	Ber Sign	
	-	Commercial	ور الله الا	
	**************************************	the different values of		
			evide letter	
		Name of the last o	with the state of	
	A company of the comp	man or the contract of the con		
	Consequence of the Consequence o		Rev. Jakla lei alli 112	
			Annual Distriction of the Control of	
			محمد اكبر بادشاه	
			جـلال الـديـن غـازع ضرب دار السلطنة فتحبور	
			PL. III. PRINSEP	. A '75, Wt. 180
	The second secon			
7	Fathpú	987	As 66: but year 9 AV on reverse.	- 15-
q.		No.		N .7, Wt. 187
8. L	Lahore	"	As 66: year 9 AV on reverse; and lowest lin	e,
5) 5)			ضرب دار السلطنة الاهو[ر	
			Pr. III. PRINSEP.	N '75, Wt. 187
9 1•	Fathpúr	988	As 66: year 9 AA on reverse.	N '75, Wt. 187
				1
7			* In this volume all coins are assumed to be round inguished as square (sq.) beneath the number in the	first column
			The fractions $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ beneath the number indicate a halmohr or rupee as the case may be.	f or a quarter

			*	
genturaeller:				
		170		

No.	Mint.	Year.	
N		000	
70	Lahore	988	As 66: year Ann on reverse;
sq.	*		and lowest line, ها السلطنة لاه
			PL. III. MARSDEN. A '75, Wt. 188
71,72	_	27	As 26, but _&_ divides reverse; date 9^^
			Pu. III. I.O.C. A 45, Wt. 15 I.O.C. Pierced. A 55, Wt. 15
	-		
73-77	Urdú-	1000	As 66: year الف on reverse;
sq.	Zafar- karin		ضرب اردو ظفر قرین lowest line, ضرب
			PL. III. MARSDEN. A '75, Wt. 186 A' '75, Wt. 186
			I.O.C. N 8, Wt. 186
			MARSDEN. A '75, Wt. 187
	2.	***************************************	I.O.C. A '7, Wt. 183
78	,,	,,	As 73: no year.
sq.			A7 ·7, Wt. 187
79,80		A Property of the Property of	As 73: but round. Barbarous.
10,00	"	"	PL. III. A '8, Wt. 166
-17			A 'S, Wt. 184
81	"	,,	As 73.
sq. ½			PL. III. CUNNINGHAM. N 55, Wt. 93
82	·		آوين Rev. اڪبر
sq. \frac{1}{4}	22	"	ظيفر الله
			اردو الـف
			PL. III. CUNNINGHAM. N ·4, Wt. 46
83	Patnah	-	As 73: lowest line of rev., الضرب يتنه
sq.			PL. III. MARSDEN. N '65, Wt. 169

No.	Mint.	Year.	
		e contract the contract of the	
		Aller of the control	SILVER.
AR 84	b-9-MAGON	963	Obv. Area, within looped circle,
1		To the second	لا اله الا الله
		discommon of the	Comments and Comme
100		Andrews of the second	وسيول المله
Market Side of the Assessment		indicate (entitlementalism) in the second	Margin obliterated
The Post of the Land of the London		and the second	Rev. Above, عظم
		- CHEST SERVICE AS A CO.	Within square,
	and the state of t	- Line Control	پادشاه غازی
			محمد اكبر إ
		-	جـلال الديـن
			Beneath, inscription obliterated.
			PL. IV. CUNNINGHAM. R. 9, Wt. 179
35		964	Obv. Area, within square, as 84; year 9 715
			ابابكر الْعلدال. تض. Margin,
			Rev. Area, within square, as S4, but no date.
			Margin, in segments, وسلطانه
			CUNNINGHAM. R 1 0, Wt. 176

No.	Mint.	Year.	
AR 86	Agrah	967	Obv. Area, within square, as 84.
			صدق ابی بکر بعدل عمر *Margin, in segments بحیای عثمان بعلم علی
		a production and a production of the state o	Rev. Area, within square,
		Printer on Contrada	اکبر پادشاه غازی >
	The second secon	gatespeed and a second control of	ج مسحسس
	and the second s		لسلطان الاعظم خاقان [خ]لد Margin, الله تعالى ملكه وسلطانه ضرب اكره
			PL. IV. PLAYFAIR. R. 1.2, Wt. 1;
87		22	As 86: mint obliterated.
			STUBBS. Æ 1·1, Wt. 17
88	Jaun- púr	96x	Obv. Area, within wavy lozenge border, as 84.
			Margin, ابابکر بعدل عمر بحیای (sic)
			عثمان بعلم على رضى الله
	in the		ناصر الدنيا والدين Rev.
		***	محمد اكبر پادشاه غازى ك ٩٢ جـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			ابو الفتح (؟) ضرب جونهو[ر PL. IV. BANKS. Æ 1·2, Wt. 17

No.	Mint.	Year.	
/R 88ª	Jaun- púr	96x	As 88: but 9 in rev. area, and no trace of anything
		Print the second second	before ضرب PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R. 1.1
89		970	As S6: obv. margin obliterated; on rev. area, year 9v. margin obliterated.
	The state of the s	Charles and Charles and	MARSDEN. R 1.05, Wt. 170
90		970	Obv. as S6; margin as 88, ending عنهم
	THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER		Rev. Area, within eightfoil,
			خلد الله
	And Andreas and An		اكبير پادشاه غازى
			Actions of programme assessed Distributions A
			۹۷۰ جـــلال الــديــن
			Margin,ملكه وسلطانه
			Pr. IV. 28 1.1, Wt. 178
91	Agrah	970	As 86: year 9v.; rev. margin partly obliterated;
. Y			پ اڪره
			GRANT. R. 1.05, Wt. 173
92		971	As 90: obv. and rev. areas inclosed in wavy border;
			year on rev. 9 v 1; margin obliterated.
			Æ 1·1, Wt. 160
93		971	As 86: obv. area within circle; rev. area within wavy
			square; rev. margin obliterated; year on rev. 9 V I.O.C. R. 95, Wt. 177

No.	Mint.	Year.	
AR 94	Deh!í	971	Obv. as 84: within circle; margin ends رضى الله عنهم
	-	annual in a little de la contraction de la contr	Rev., within ornamented square,
		, A.	طا. الاعظم الخاقان ال
			اكبر پادشاه الله
			(محمد غازی) خلد
			الجدلال الديدن دهلي
	1 N		ضسرب حسفسرت
	×		مل]كمه وسلطانه
			THOMAS. R 1-1, Wt. 17
95		973	As 90: obv. border varied; year on rev. 9vr, margi
			obliterated.
			(Formerly ringed). EDEN. R 11
00	_	ė.	Obv. Area, within wavy pentagon, as 84.
96	Jaun- púr	974	Oov. Area, within wavy pentagon, as out.
		-	Margin obscure.
	2 8	-	
	7	-	الدنيسا والسديسن Rev.
1	100		
1			
3-			ل الديس اكبر عازى
			ل الدين اكبر عازى

No.	Mint.	Year	
AR 97	1	975	Obv., within circle, as 86, adding رضى الله عنهم
The second section of the sect	The second on second se	e e e e entre l'indicate de l'indicate e entre l'entre entre entre entre entre entre entre entre entre entre e	ال]سلطان الاعظم الناقا[ن اكبر پادشاه الله محصد غازی خلاد الدین ۱۷۶ ده[لی الدین ۱۷۶ ده[لی
-			. اجال الدين ١٧٤ ده[لمي ضرب حيضرة
Carl Company of the	The state of the s		PL. IV. CURETON. AR 1.05, Wt. 174
98	Jaun- púr	22	Obv. as 86.
	The same of the sa	ile republishe amous e me	Rev. as 96: year 9∨€
			(Ringed.) GRANT. R. 1-1
99		,,	As 90: mint obliterated; year 9vo
Make a property of the state of			(Obv. margin as 97.) R 1.1, Wt. 169
100	_	976	As 90: mint obliterated; year 9 v 7
			EDEN. R 1.05, Wt. 168
101	Agrah	977	As 86: year 9vv
			(Obv. in looped square; rev. margin varied in arrangement.)
			THOMAS. Æ 1.0, Wt. 177
102		978	As 90: mint obliterated; year [9]VA
			GRANT. R 1.05, Wt. 165
103	_	980	As 86: margins partly obliterated; year 9 A. 1.0.c. R 95, Wt. 174

No.	Mint.	Year.	
Æ 104	argument.	981	As 90: but year 9 1
		erepe, es defendelightendeligher verse	(Borders varied.) R 1.0, Wt. 178
105	Ahmad- ábád	982	As 86: areas inclosed in triple squares; year 9 A F
		an ammana and Palifolish	ضرب دارالسلطنة احمداباد , Rev. margin
		STATE OF STREET	PL. IV. GRANT. Æ 1.0, Wt. 175
106	,, P	,,	As 105: mint partly obliterated.
	,		THOMAS. Æ 1.05, Wt. 176
107	-	983	As 86: margins chiefly obliterated; year 9 A
			(Borders varied.)
			MARSDEN. R '95, Wt. 177
108-	Jaun-	22	As 96: mint partly obliterated; year 9 AF
110	púr		Pr. IV. GRANT. A. 85, Wt. 175
			,, Æ '85, Wt. 175
			EDEN. R. 9, Wt. 17:
111	Ahmad-	,,,	As 105: year 9 A
	ábád		STUBBS. AR 1.05, Wt. 175
		7	
110			A-00 0
112		"	As 90: year an; rev. margin nearly obliterated.
			Æ 1.0, Wt. 170
113	_	984	As 86: year 9 AF; mint obliterated.
			THOMAS. R. 9, Wt. 174
114	Dehlí	985	As 86: year 9AE
		1	Rev. Margin, ضرب ده

-	-		and the state of t	
No.	Mint.	Year.		
.R 115- 117		985	As 86: year 9AE; mint obliterated.	
		To desire the second	I.O.C.	AR '95, Wt. 17
		and the second		Æ '95, Wt. 16
-			PRINSEP.	A '9, Wt. 173
18,		986	As 86: year 3 A7; mint in rev. margin obsc	ure.
.19				Æ '95, Wt. 175
-				Æ '95, Wt. 174
20		,,	As 105: year 9 A 7; margins obliterated.	
				Æ '9, Wt. 177
21		987	As 105: year 9 AV; mint obliterated.	
				A 9, Wt. 170
*				
			•	
	-			
Ch. a.	-			
-				
	- ,			
				* 100
	*			
				- 4-
9				
	11			

No.	Mint.	Year.	
	3,		
			SQUARE ISSUE.
Æ 122, 123	Lahore	986	Obv. Light ison
sq.			Obv. -
		× -	مسلعب
1			جاد الله تعالے ملکه ۹۸۲
		-1	محمد اكبر بادشاه جلال السدين غازم
			ضرب دار السلطنة لاهور
			PL. IV. PRINSEP. R. · S, Wt. 17 (Formerly ringed.) MARSDEN. R. · S
			فتحدد
124 sq.	Fath- púr	27	As 122: but [خار السياط نق] Pr. IV. THOMAS. A. '8, Wt. 17
125,	,,	987	As 124: but 9AV
125a, 126 sq.			MARSDEN. R. ·75, Wt. 17 PRINSEP. R. ·75, Wt. 17 LO.C. R. ·75, Wt. 17
127 sq.	Ahmad- ábád	"	As 122: butاحمدا ; and ٩٨٧
			Obv. ornamented with branches. PL. IV. GRANT. R. *8, Wt. 17

No.	Mint.	Year	
.R 128	Urdú	9 87	Obv. Arca, within quatrefoil,
sq.		The state of the s	الله
	· ·	The John Townson and John Townson	لا اله الا
	*		Annie An
	State of contract		رسول الله
		Under Activities and Activities of the Control of t	At corners, عمر ,عثمان ,على At corners,
	Manager Company of the Company of th	Birth J. J. Danister - reproductions	Rev., within square, اردو
		and the same of th	ضرب
		The state of the s	جلال الدين محمد اكبر پادشاه غازى ۱۹۸۷ Margin, ۹۸۷
			PL. IV. MARSDEN. R. 85, Wt. 175
129, 130	Lahore	"	As 122: year ٩٨٧; mint, او السلطنة لا
sq.			GRANT. R '8, Wt. 175
			I.O.C. R '75, Wt. 172
131	Patnah	,,	As 122: year on obv. ٩٨٧; last line of rev., ضرب يتنة
sq.		"	PL. IV. I.O.C. AR '8, Wt. 176
$132 \text{ sq.} \frac{1}{2}$		"	As 122: year 9 AV; mint obliterated.
			PL. IV. 1.O.C. 4R .05, Wt. 88
133	Lahore	988	As 122: (letters form diamond instead of square on obv.);
sq.			year 9 ^^
			Æ .75, Wt. 177
134,	Fath-	"	As 122: year 9 ^^; lowest line of rev.,
135 sq.	púr		ضرب دار السلط[نة] فتحبور
	1. 14.	÷	BURNES. R. 75, Wt. 176 THOMAS. R. 8, Wt. 173

No.	Mint.	Year.	
AR		000	100
136 sq.		988	As 122: year 9 AA; mint obliterated.
aq.			MARSDEN. R. S, Wt. 17.
137	Lahore	989	As 122: year 9 A 9; mint partly obliterated.
sq.			PRINSEP. A. S, Wt. 17:
138,	Fath-	,,	As 134: year 3 A 3
139	púr		I.O.C. A. 95, Wt. 17.
sq.			MARSDEN. R. 75, Wt. 17
140		990	As 122: obv. margin (if any) cut off; mint obliterated
sq.		,	year 99.
			I.O.C. IR 7, Wt. 16
141	_	992	As 122: year १९ ; mint obliterated.
sq.	100		Æ ·7, Wt. 17
142		993	As 122: year 997; mint obliterated.
sq.		000	MARSDEN. R. 7, Wt. 17
1 (6		00.1	A- 199
143 sq.	-	994	As 122: year 9912; mint obliterated.
			BURNES. 28 :7, Wt. 17:
144,	_	995	As 122: year 990; mint nearly obliterated (probably
145	5 - 5		Lahore).
sq.			I.O.C. A. 75, Wt. 174
			A .75, Wt. 175
146		997	As 122: year 99v; mint obliterated.
sq.	Ya	001	GOVT. INDIA. Rt. 7, Wt. 177
147	1		As 122: year 99v; mint obliterated.
sq. ½		"	I.O.C. ZR •55, Wt. 86

No.	Mint.	Year.					
R 148,	gininenapa.	998	As 122:	year 9 ^	A; mint obliter	rated.	
149							AR '7, Wt. 17
sq.						PRINSEP	. Æ '7, Wt. 17
150		999	As 122:	year 99	9; mint obliter	ated.	
sq.							Æ .7, Wt. 17
-							
151- 155	Urdú- Zafar-	1000	As 122:	year لف	فر قرین , mint ; ا	ضرب اردو ظ	•
sq.	karin					Pr. IV.	A .75, Wt. 17
sq.	11001111						EDEN. R.
							I.O.C. IR .
						GOVT.	INDIA. AR .
						(Imitation.)	AR '8, Wt. 17
156-	,,	,,					
159	,,	,,,	"	"		TOG	7D +55 W/4 CG
sq. ½							R .55, Wt. 88
					(Mint obliterate		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
					(Millio Obliteriale)		AR 5, Wt. 82
1	- 1	-				412411	210 0, 17 0. 52
160	-	-		no won	*	*	
sq.	"	_	27	no yea	61	7777 77 14	
1						EDEN.	AR -7, Wt. 175
61	Fath-				mint, فتحيور		
sq.	púr		"	22	محچور اسس		
1	. 1					EDEN.	Æ '8, Wt. 178
	. "						
.62	· · ·	_	"	1	rev. partly oblit	erated.	
sq.					RIVE	TT-CARNAC.	Æ ·85, Wt. 180
			For square	silver co	oins of Akbar s	truck in K	ashmír, see
		0			dan States, nos.		
All and							

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Obv.	Rev.
		THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN NAM	II.—WITH ILÁHÍ (SOLAR) YEARS.*
			Obv. GOI	LD. Rev.
N 163		32	Within double square, with	Border as obv.,
		[995]	wavy border,	الم اله
			الله	. جل جلاله
			اڪبر	PL. V. N ·8, Wt. 18
64	Agrah	42	Within dotted circle,	Within dotted circle,
4		Bah- man [1005]	الله	بهمن اله
			اكسبسر	۲۲ اکره
			جل جلاله	Commission
				Pr. V. A 5, Wt.
65	22	44	, ,	Within dotted circle,
		Ardi-		نہست
		[1007]	*	all coat
		week of the same		اردى الهم
				ضرب اكره
		and the same of th		PL. V. I.O.C. N '9, Wt. 18
				1 8
			* The Iláhí or 'divine' epoch o Emperor in the year 992 of the Hij- 5th day of Rabí' II. of the year 963 being the time of the entering of the and the Iláhí years are composed of the names of the ancient Persian Ka	rah, A.D. 1584, and dates from th (Feb. 1556, the first of his reign sun into the constellation Aries of twelve solar months, called by
			Ardibihist Shahriya Khurdad Mihr	Bahman
		100	Tír Abán In giving the corresponding Hijral Catalogue, the Hijrah year in wh roughly, at April 1st) alone is give	ich the Iláhí year began (i.e.

No.	Mint.	Year ; Month	Obv.	Rev.
N 166	Asir	45 Istan- dar- min [1008]	Hawk to right. Ornaments in field,	الله اکـــبــر ا ^د کا اسفندارمز الهے ضرب اسیر ضرب اسیر Pr.V. <i>PAYNE KNIGHT</i> . <i>N</i> ·8,Wt.183
167	Agrah	49 Far- war- din [1012]	As 164.	فرورديــن اله ۱۴۹ اكـــره نــــ ضـر PL.V. CUNNINGHAM. N·75,Wt.168
168	,,	49 Amar- dád [1012]	"	امرداد الــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
169	"	49 Azur [1012]	است ایسن زر م شاه اکبر ایرو مسهسر مهر ضرب اکره	ست انـــور زيورا مـــهـــر اســهــانرا تا زمين واله اذر ۱۹۹ ادر ۲۹ ادر ۲۰۰ PRINSEP. AV 1.0, Wt. 166
170		50 Amar- dád 1013]	As 164: within octagram.	Within octagram, as 168, but g. PL. V. MARSDEN. A '9, Wt. 167

No.	Mint.	Year: Mouth	Obv.	Rev.
A 171	Lahore	50 Amar- dád [1013]	As 164: within dotted circle.	Within dotted circle, امرداد الــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
172		50 Far- war- din [1013]	Within dotted circle, two figures: (1) a man, wearing crown of three cusps, and carrying a sheaf of arrows and a stretched bow; followed by (2) a woman, who draws back her long veil from her face.	Within dotted circle, الغم فروردين PL. V. PRINSEP. N '8, Wt. 74
173	Agrah	50 Khur- dád [1013]	Within dotted circle, duck to right. Ornaments in field.	الله اكببر اكببر فرب اكره ضرب اكره PL. V. YEAMES. N '8, Wt. 182
174	,,	T T	As 169:	As 169: but, 8 . خورداد CUNNINGHAM. N 1.0, Wt. 167
175	??	51 [1014]	نور شـــاه اڪبر پاد مــهـر از سـت زر ا B	نور علی بر ان زر نامر شه نور سب ضر اکره فر اکره PL.V. CUNNINGHAM. N·85,Wt.165
176	_		الله اڪبر Borders as 163.	جل جلاله Pr. V. <i>I.O.C. A</i> ·75, Wt. 187

No.	Mint	Year Month		Rev.

.R 177		- 28) [991]	alli	ILVER.
		The state of the s	اڪبر جل جلاله	مهو الهم ۲۸ پشلور (sie)
7s	Ahmad	20		PL.VI. CUNNINGHAM. A.S.S., Wt. 17
	ábád		, 27	[د]ی الیم
79	,,,		"	ضرب PL. VI. 1.0.C. AR '85, Wt. 17
q.		Mar- dad	" ,	Same, but مرداد . 7. Wt. 17:
80 q.	pagamana	32 [995]	الله اڪبر	۲۳ الــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
. 7				MARSDEN. R7, Wt. 173
31		33 [996]	, 29 ,	,, but
2, 3,	-1	34 [997]	"	,, but MG
1 2	ō			GOVT. OF INDIA. R. *65, Wt. 176 EDEN. R. *7, Wt. 175 PL.VI. CUNNINGHAM. R. *6, Wt. 87
5	-	35 Ardi- bihist	As 177.	₽~ الـــي
		[998]		ه ۱ السب بهست اردی

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	٧٠٠٠	Rev.	* **	Obv.
Æ 186 sq.	Control of the Contro	35 Amar- dád [998]	As 177.			السبح امرداد CUNNINGHAM. R. 7, Wt. 174
187 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	Lahore	36 Abán [999]	27			ابان الم
		COTTON AND THE COTTON AND THE COTTON				ضرب 1.0.C. Æ '55, Wt. 88
188 sq. 1	22	36 Bah- man [999]	22			Same: but بم]من CUNNINGHAM. Æ ·4, Wt. 43
189 q. ½	Tattah	36 [9 99]	22			الس السي
						Æ '4, Wt. 44
190- sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	_	37 [1000]	As 180.			As 180: but ~~ 1.0.c. 2R .55, Wt. 87
191 sq.	Ahmad- ábád	37 [1000]	As 122.			۳۰۰ محمد اکبر پادش[اه جـلال الـديــن
						ض[حرب احمداباد PL. VI. Æ '75, Wt. 172
192 sq.	22	38 [1001]	22			,, but 🌇 🚜 ·75, Wt. 177
193 sq.	"	77 Bah- man [1001]	As 177.			بهمن الهم ۳۸ احمدابا[د ضرب

No.	Mint.	Year: Month		Obv.		Rev.
.R 194 sq.	Lahore	38 Tir [1001]	As 177.		× -	تير الي
	1					۳۸ لاهور ضرب
		and the same of th				
	- Anna -	the contact the contact				PL. VI. CUNNINGHAM. R.7, Wt.17
195	>>	38	22			Same: but فروردين
sq.		Far- war- din [1001]				CUNNINGHAM. R. 7, Wt. 17
		[1001]				
196 9. ½	>>	38 Ardi-	"			بہست
1. 4		bihist [1001]				<u>اردی الم</u> ۲۸ لاهو[ر
		Charles and the same				٣٨ لاهو[ر
						PL. VI. THOMAS. R '45, Wt. 4
		-15				11. vi. 111011115. It 45, W 5. 4
197	Burhán-		,,			دی ماه اله. ^ش م بسرهان پسور
	púr	[1001]				۸۳۰ برهان پور
						• • •
		A TANAMAN AND A SALES				(Ringed.) PL. VI. PLAYFAIR. R '8
198	Lahore	39	22			اذر الــــى
		Azur [1002]				وس ضرب لاهور
		*				ضرب لاهور PLAYFAIR. Æ ·9, Wt. 174
4.						IDALITATA. AV 5, W 6. I/S
	Tattah*	40	"			خورداد اله
sq.	. 1	Khúr- dad [1003]				خورداد الهح
						ضرب
						PL. VI. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. ÆR 6, Wt. 173

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Obv.	Rev.
AR 200	Tattah	40 Bah- man [1003]	As 177.	<u>ن الـــ</u> ے ا ^د ۰ تــه ضــرب
$\frac{201}{\text{sq.}\frac{1}{2}}$		22	,, beneath, فصرب	I.O.C. A '6, Wt. 17
202 sq. ‡	_	40	"	PL. VI. I.O.C. AR :35, Wt. 23
203	Ahmad- ábád	41 Khúr- dád [1004]	"	خ]ورداد السم ا ^ع ا احمدابا[د [ضر]ب
204	Lahore '	41 Isfandár- miz [1004])	(Ringed.) Æ ·8 اسفندار[مز] الهع ا ² لاهــور ضرب PLVI. CUNNINGHAM. Æ ·9,Wt.176
205 sq. ½	_	41 [1004]	As 180.	As 180 : but F 1.0.C. A: 55, Wt. 88

No.	Mint.	Year : Month	* '	Obv.	Rev.
AR 206	Ahmad- ábád	42 Khur- dád [1005]	As 177.		خورداد الم ۲ ² ا احمداباد
					ضرب AR ·85, Wt. 1
207	,,	42 Tír [1005]	99		,, but تير CUNNINGHAM. Æ 85, Wt. 1
208 1/2	22	42 Abán [1005]	99		,, but أبان EDEN. Æ ·7, Wt. :
209	Patnah	42 Shah- riwar [1005]	,,		شہویور الہ ۴۲ پتنه
210 sq.	2)	42	22		فرب PL. VI. R ·85, Wt. 1!
11	Lahore	42 Tír [1005]	"		R ·6, Wt. 1:
12	"	42 Bah- nan 1005]	22		GRANT. R ·65, Wt. 8 بررون اله

No.	Mint.	Year : Month	Obv.	Rev.
AR 213 sq.	Dehli?	42 Tír [1005]	As 177: beneath دهلی ?	۱ <u>۲۲ الــ</u> ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				PANJ. ARCH. SURV. A. 65, Wt. 174
214 sq. ½	<u>.</u>	42 [1005]	As 180.	As 180: but 1° 7 1.0.C. R 55, Wt. 88
215 ½	Patnah	43 Khúr- dàd [1006]	As 177.	خورداد الهي
				ضرب Pr. VI. Æ 65, Wt. 88
216	, ,,	43 Bah- man [1006]	22	Same: but بهمن . CUNNINGHAM. Æ '85, Wt. 175
217 sq. ½		43 [1008]	As 180.	As 180: but pr
218 sq. ½	/ - ·	43 Shah- riwar [1006]	As 177.	شهريور شهريور PL. VI. <i>THOMAS</i> . R. ·55, Wt. 87
219	Ahmad- ábád	44 Amar- dád [1007]) 2	امرداد الهم عا ^ع ا احمداباد
				ضرب MARSDEN. Æ 1.05, Wt. 180

No.	Mint.	Year. Month.	Obv.	Rev.
AR 220	Patnah	44 Shah- riwar [1007]	As 177.	شهريور الهم عاء يتنه
				ضرب
				Æ '95, Wt. 175
$\begin{array}{c} 221 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	Kábul	44 Aban [1007]	33	ابان السم ضر كابل عاما
				پ
	- 1	-		PL. VI. GRANT. 28. '75, Wt. 87
222	Lahore	44	,,	بسي
	٠, -	Ardi- bihist [1007]		اردی الے
				عاع لاهـور
	*			ضرب
		÷		EDEN. Æ '85, Wt. 174
223	,,	44 Shah- riwar [1007]	7 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	شهريور but ,, STEUART. Æ 185, Wt. 174
224 1/2	,,	44 Abán [1007]	29	,, but ابان GRANT. Æ :65, Wt. 86
225 ½	"	44 Adhur [1007]		,, but اذر R ·65, Wt. 89
226 ½	Kábul	45 Dai [1008]	"	دی الے
				ضر ڪابل ه
		43.7		EDEN. AR '7, Wt. 86

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.		Obv.	Rev.
Æ 227 ½	Lahore	45 Dai [1008]	As 177.		<u>دی الـــ</u> ن 8 ² ا لاهو[ر
					ضرب Æ ·7, Wt. ss
$\frac{228}{\text{sq.}\frac{1}{8}}$,,,	45 Bah- man [1008]	,,	partly obliterated.	<u>ب] ۱۵۰۰ [الم] ع</u> ۲۹ (۱ه[ور
	,				ضرب CUNNINGHAM. A: 35, Wt. 19
229	Ahmad- ábád	46 Tír [1009]	"		تير الم اع احمداباد ضرب
230	Patnah	46 Adhur	"		R ·85. Wt. 176
		[1009]			رع پتنه ه ضرب CUNNINGHAM. AR '9, Wt. 170
231 ½	Kábul	46 Dai [1009]	22		<u>دى الــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ</u>
					GRANT. R. 7, Wt. 87
232	Lahore	46 Khúr- dád [1009]	"		خـورداد ا[لم]ع ۲۱ لاهـــو[ر ضرب

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Obv.	ž, ,	Rev.
AR 233 14	Lahore	46 Adhur [1009]	As 177.		اذر السن ۱۲ الاه.
					ضرب PL. VI. GRANT. A. '5, Wt. 44
234 1/2	22	46 Dai [1009]	33		<u>دی السبع</u> ۲۲ لاهو[ر
-			,		ضرب STEUART. R. 65, Wt. 88
235	Ahmad- ábád	47 Bah- man [1010]	33	, X	بهمدن الهم المحداباد الم
					ضرب A. ۱۶, Wt. 175
236	,,,	47 Mihr [1010]	" within square	1	Within octagon enclosed in ornamented border,
		-	border.		مهر السم
5					ضرب CUNNINGHAM. R. 8, Wt. 175
237 1/2	Kábul	47 Adhur [1010]	As 177.		<u>اذر السم</u> ضر كابل ۱ ^{۲۷}
					ب GRANT. Æ 7, Wt. 88

No.	Mint.	Year : Month.	Obv.	Rev.
AR 238	Lahore	47 Khúr- dád [1010]	As 177, border as 236.	خورداد الهم ۷۲ لاهسور
				ضرب Octagon and border as on 236. PL. VI. GRANT. R '8, Wt. 171
239 1/2	> >	47 Abán [1010]	As 177.	ابان ا[لم]ح ۲۵ لاه[ور
				ضرب
				I.O.C. R. 6, Wt. 87
240 ½	"	47 Dai [1010]	/ × 33	,, but conclusions, but convingham. R 65, Wt. 87
241	Burhán- púr	48 Mihr [1011]	23	مهر ماه الهم ۱۳۸ مهر ماه الهم
	-			ضرب PL.VI. CUNNINGHAM. R: 75,Wt.177
242	Lahore	48 Amar- dád [1011]	" border as 236.	امرداد السم
				ضرب Border as 236. CUNNINGHAM. Æ '8, Wt. 175
243 1/2	"	48 Abán [1011]		,, but ابان Pl. VI. CUNNINGHAM. Æ:65,Wt.86

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Obv.	Rev.
$\frac{A}{244}$	Lahore	48 Abán [1011]	As 177, without border.	As 243, but without border. GRANT. Æ 55, Wt. 87
$\frac{244a}{\frac{1}{2}}$	27	,,	As 177, border as 236.	As 243; border as 236. STUBBS. Æ 55, Wt. 86
245 ½	Kábul	49 Abán [1012]	77	ابان الح كابل ٩ع ب
		*		CUNNINGHAM. R. 7, Wt. 86
246 ½	,,	[4]9 Dai [1012]	.,,	دی السے ضر کابل ^ہ
			A	GRANT. R '7, Wt. 88
247	Lahore	49 Ardi-	" border as 236.	بہست
		bihist [1012]		<u>اردی الـــب</u> ۱۹ لاهــور
		And the second s		ضرب Border as 236.
				CUNNINGHAM. A. 75, Wt. 175
248 1/2	77	49 Abán [1012]	22 17	,, ,, but ابان THOMAS R ·65, Wt. 88
249 sq.	Patnah?	49 Far- war- dín [1012]	" without border.	فروردی(sic) ا[له]ع ۱۹۹ پـــت ضر .

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Obv.	Rev.
Æ 250	Agrah	50 Amar- dád [1013]	As 177, octagonal border, with quatrefoils outside.	امرداد الم
				ضرب
				Border as obv. Pl. VI. & 1.0, Wt. 17
		,		
251	Lahore	Far- war-	" border as 236	فروردين اله
		dín [1013]		ه 8 لاهور ضرب
	-		0	Border as 236.
			0	GRANT. R. 8, Wt. 17
252	_	_	الله	جـــل
sq.			اڪبر	جالاله CUNNINGHAM. A 75, Wt. 176
				0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
)	
	Na	,		
	- 5			

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Obv.	Rev.
		The second secon	III.—GUJARA	T FABRIC.
$\frac{AR}{252a}$	-	992	Within dotted square,	بادشاه
1/2			لا اله الا الله	اڪبر غازي
		-	Jangananan Sand	Journal 2
			رسول الله	م جلال الدين
-				PL. VII. GRANT. Æ 65, Wt.
252b		997	27	,, but 9 9 V Pr. VII. #R '6, Wt. 8
			LATE IM	IITATIONS.
252c	Profession	1215	"	,, but ITIB over
				Pr. VII. R 6, Wt.
		The state of the s		<u>B</u>
$\frac{52d}{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	"	**	,, but _
				MARSDEN. R. 6, Wt. 8
52 e	-	23	53	, but —
2		* .		GRANT. R. 6, Wt. 8
$\begin{bmatrix} 52f \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$	* <u></u> .		22	,, but within dotted square
2		* 1		n و بادشاه of و over و no
				numerals over
				GRANT. R. 6, Wt. 8
$\begin{bmatrix} 52g \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$	_	_	,	" × over محمد

No.	Mint.	Year; Month	Obv.	Rev.
Æ				
52h			As 252a.	As 252a; no s or ×
14				Æ '55, Wt. 4
				120 00, 1101 2
	(4)			
253		-	Within dotted square,	جلاله
sq. 1/4				مل ہ
4			الله	
1			اكبر	I.O.C. ZR .4. Wt. 44
254-	Allah-		اله اباد	als - ste ala
254b	ábád	7		ماه رايج باد
			as	مسهسر و
			ق جہان	زر
	100		J	هـــــه
			بغرب و	هــــــــــه
			بحرب و	PL. VII. EDEN. Æ 9, Wt. 17
	1. 1.			Æ '9, Wt. 178
				Æ '8, Wt. 176
1				
	1			
. 7				
	2.0			
	4			
	#1			
132				
160				

No.	Mint.	Year.	Obv.	Rev.
Æ			*	PPER. IJRAH YEARS.
255	Nárnól	963	نارنـول فـلـوس ضــرب	شصت نہصد ۱۹۲۳ PL. VII. <i>PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ</i> 9
256	22	965))	" but 978 Æ 85
257		966	لا اله الا الله الله الله الله الله الل	صد ش. ۲۲۹ نه ۲۰ سنده ضرب ضرب
258	Lahore	97 <i>x</i>	لاهور ضرب س فلو فلو	PL. VII. PANJ, ARCH, SURV. Æ 9 هیفیت [د نهیمید [و فی تاریخ
259	Nárnól	980	As 255.	PL. VII. THEOBALD. Æ ·8 هـشتا[د نهـصد ٩٨٠
260	-	22	" mint obscure.	قی س 28: 85

No.	Mint.	Year.	Obv.	Rev.
Æ 261	Ahmad- ábád	982	احـمدابا[د دار السلطنه	
			خسرب فیلوس ضرب فیلوس	فـــی نهصد و ۱۸۹ سـنــه
				PL. VII. HAY, Æ '88
262	Nárnól	982	As 255.	PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ 'S
263	Dógám	983	[11]mKa (?)	
			د]ار (؟) فـــــ]وس د]وڪامر ضرب	هستما نسمون <u>مامه</u>
	80.7	* .	<i>خر</i> ب	PL. VII. HAY. Æ:
264	Málpúr	985	ف]لموس مالپور ضرب	پنج هشتار نهصد ه۸[۹]
				PL. VII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ 'S
2 65	-	987	 د[ار] السلط[نه فلوس ضرب	هـشتاد ۱۹۸۷ و نهصد فع

No.	Mint.	Year.	Obv.	Rev.
Æ				
266	Fathpúr	987	فسلسوس	••••
-	distribution of the second of		فتحپور	هشتاد
			دا	9 1
				نہصد
	-			PL. VII. MARSDEN. Æ 3
'	-	2		
67		987	• • • •	شفه
			السلطنة	هشتاد و
			فيلبوس	91
			ضرب	نهصد و
				MARSDEN. Æ '85
68	Fathpúr	988	ف]لموس	
	Lampan	200		9 1
			ف]تحــــــــور	نہصد
			دا[ر]ال	diw
				HAY. Æ 8
			*	
69	Ahmad- ábád	98x	احمداباد	
	ti Ditto	-	فل_وس	هشـــتاد
			ضرب	ن]پصد و
				dim
		ż		PANJ. ARCH SURV. Æ '85
0	Jaun-	98x	دا]ر الخلا[فه	
	púr		جونـپو[ر	هسشتاد
			ف]ليوس	ن]هصد و
				PL. VII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ 9

No.	Mint.	Year.	Obv.	Rev.
Æ	i ja	-	7 - 7 - 7	\(\frac{1}{2}\)
	Dogám	994	دار السلام؟	چہار
			ف].لـــوس	ن_]-ود و
			دو]ڪام	ن]بصد و
				diw
				PANJ. ARCH. SURV. : Æ ·8
272	Gwálior	9xx	دارالخلافه	
			ر حعا ه كوالي	نهــمن
			ضرب	في تاريخ
	11		ب ارپ	PL.VII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. E.
-				
273	Urdú- Zafar-	1000	فرين	ضرب
	Karin		ظفر	الـف
			اردو	فلوس
				PL. VII. THEOBALD. A. 8
	1		1	
		ļ.	e · · ·	
			North Constitution of the	
			,**	
		,		
	1.4			

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Obv.	Rev.
			B. WITH IL	ÁHÍ YEARS.
Æ 273a	Alláh- ábád	31 Mihr [994]	الهایاد	منسان الس الله PL. VII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ 85
274	Kábul	32 [995]	ڪــابل فــلـوس	الهے ۲ سنه PL. VII. <i>GRANT</i> . Æ ·7
274a	"	33 [996]	"	" but mm GRANT. Æ 75
275	Lahore	36 Dai [999]	لاهـور فلوس	لام البح دى Pr. VII. Æ ·6
276	Nárnól?	36	الله اكـــبــر جل جلاله	المهمُ ۳۱ نارنول (؟) ضرب EDEN. Æ 7
277	Multán	37 Dai [1000]	ملتان فلوس ضرب	سم الهم دی HAY. Æ :8
278	Gwálior	38 Shah- riwar [1001]	ڪوالي فــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	البح شهرور PANJ, ARCH. SURV. Æ 8

1		1	1	
No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Obv.	Rev.
Æ 279	Lahore	39 Far- war- din [1002]	لاهـور فلوس ضرب	۹ الهح فروردین HAY. Æ :0
279α	23	43 Tír [1006]	22	۳ اله تير شر شور
280	Bairá- tah	44 Amar- dád [1007]	تنكه اكبر شاهي ضرب بيراته	البع البع البع البع البع البع البع البع
281	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	29	33	,, but month! olo (Tanka.) Æ 1.2
281a	2)	, , , , ,)	,, ואכלנ (Tanka.) HAY. Æ 9
282	Dehlí	42-4 Dai	فلو[س دهـلی ضرب	ا الهـــ ماه دى PL. VII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ 45
283	Agrah	46 Abán [1009]	اکبر شاه دو تانک	ابان الهم ۲۲ اکره ضرب
284	,,	47		PL. VII. (Two tankas.) EDEN. Æ '65
	"	Ardibihist	"	اردی البی ۱۹۵۷ کا اکرہ ضرب (Two tankas,) PANJ. ARCH. SURV. Æ '8

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Obv.	Rev.
Æ 285	Agrah	47 Tír [1010]	اڪبر شاهي ياك تانـکے	تير الم ۱۲۷ اكره
				ضرب (One tanka.) Æ
286	,,	47 Abán [1010]	اكبر شاهع	,, but بان
		[TOTO]	دو تانک	(Two tankas.) GRANT. Æ
287	"	4x	In centre, within orna-	••••
			mented border, ضرب اکرہ	c
			Margin obliterated.	PL. VII. EDEN. Æ
87a	,,	50 Shah-	اڪبر شاھي	شهرور الم
		riwar [1013]	دو تانکے	۹۰ اڪره ضرب
		The second secon		(Two tankas.) EDEN. Æ
876		Khúr- dád	ت <u>]نکه اکبر شاهی</u> شانزدهم حص[ت	فورداد خورداد (Tanka.) EDEN. Æ
			*	Quanta, EDEN. E
2.5				
			-, · ·	

IV.-NÚR-AD-DÍN JAHÁNGÍR.

а.н. 1014—1037=а.р. 1605—1627.

1 W	ur- ir- in	I.—AS GOVERNOR, WITH NAME SALÍM. SILVER. Obv. مالك الملك الملك إذ بـــر زر ضرب
1 1 WE	ar-	SILVER. مالك الملك الم
1 1 WE	ar-	مالك الملك الملك الملك Obv. الم
1 1 WE	ar-	زد بـــر زر ضرب
id d	in	
		Man Branch
- 1	0.0	
		Rev. مسلسان شساه سلسطان
		ا]كـــبـــر
		شاه فروردیـن ۲
		PL. VIII. CUNNINGHAM. AR '75, Wt. 170
Kh dá	ur- 2	Obv. as 288.
		Rev. as 288 : but خورداد
		GIBBS. R. 75, Wt. 17
	Kh	Khurdád 2

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Regnal year.		
		* ,		-	
	and the state of t				II.—AS EMPEROR.
N					GOLD.
					I WITHOUT PORTRAITS, &c.
				0.1	
290	Agrah	1015		Obv.	مهر وماه نـــــك
					ساحت نورا بر
					روی زررانی
	- *		-		ضورهاك اكره
	. *				
	×			Rev	شــاه
					ابن اڪبر پاد
	* 1				نسكسيسر
	-	-			نور الدين جها
			-		شـــاه Pl. VIII. <i>CUNNINGHAM</i> . N ·85, Wt. 202
- 1					
291	Lahore	1015	1	Obv.	الله
			- 0		لا اله الا
	0.52				مــحـــه
					رسول السلسه
					ضريها الهور
				Rev.	غـــازر
			1,1		غـــــازم جهانکیر پادشاه
					J
			1		نــور الــديــن
					سنه

No.	Mint.	Year; Month.	Regnal Year.	
N 292	Lahore	1015	1	برنك مسسر ومادنم Obv.
				زررا ساخت نوراع
				لاهور
				ضـور <u>ــــابــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ</u>
			-	Rev.
				ابن اکبر پاد نـــکــــــر
				نور الدين جها
				شـــاه
				Ph. VIII. CUNNINGHAM. N · 9, Wt. 202
			-	
293 sq.	"	,,	,,	As 292: but arrangement of obv. inscription slightly varied, and wim omitted on rev.
				CUNNINGHAM. A '85, Wt. 201
294	"	1016	3	As 293: but ۱۰۱٦, and محبو
sq.				PL. VIII. BUSH. A '9, Wt. 201
295	Agrah	1017	4	شاه گیتی
				اكــره خسرو
		*		شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				Rev. as 292: arrangement varied, year of reign at
				left side 1°
				PL. VIII. CUNNINGHAM. N 1'0, Wt. 21
296	,,,	1018	5	As 295: but . A and year of reign 8

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Regnal Year.	
N 297	Agrah	1020 Mihr	6	Obv., within scalloped border,
		*		مهر اله ماه ۱۰۲۰
				اكـــــره ضـــرب
				Rev., within octagonal border,
	Netherlands are no management.			اكبر شاه نكير شاه
	15			ج_ہ_ نور الدین
	- *			PL. VIII. CUNNINGHAM. N '95, Wt. 168
298	"	1021 Mihr	7	As 297: but eightfoil borders, and beneath obv.,
				A '95, Wt. 16
299	,,,	1021 Dai	,,	Obv., within double dotted border,
				ماه دی اله م
				A
	y *le			Rev. as 297, but leaf border. GRANT. N 9, Wt. 167
300	,,	1022 Ardi-	,,	Obv., within double dotted border,
		bihist		ضرب اكره اله
				ضرب اكره اله ۸ بـهـــت ۱۰۲۲ مـاه اردى
				Rev. as 297, but double dotted border. PL. VIII. CUNNINGHAM. N '95, Wt. 168

No.	Mint.	Year : Month.	Regnal Year.	
<i>N</i> 301	Agrah	1024 Ardi- bihist	10	As 300: but
	1 ,)			MARSDEN. A '85, Wt. 168
302	Ajmír	1025		وین پناه اه وین پناه اه
				در اجمیر سامه
				زد بـرز ایـن
				نکیر ابن اکبر پادشاه Rev.
				جـــــا خــــان نــــور الديـــن
				شاه
				PL. VIII. CUNNINGHAM. A '75, Wt. 168
303	Agrah	1025 Abán	11	ماه ابان الهي Obv.
	*-			ضرب اگـره سالـنـــه
				1 • 18
				Rev. as 297.
304	"	1026 Mihr	12	Obv., within double dotted border,
				ضرب اگره ۱۲ ســـنـــه
			,	4
				Rev. as 297: but border of dots.
				A7 '9, Wt. 166

No.	Mint.	Year; Month.	Regna year.	
AV 305	Agrah	1028	14	بجہان Obv.
				بــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				پنج مہر یش باد روان ســـــکــــه
	,	- Dispersion of the Control of the C		ایسن ۱۴
	*			از شجهانگیسراه Rev. بسود دور زمان
			-	اوســـت در اکـره زنـام
				فــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
306	Ahmad- ábád	1028	99	Obv. بـشـرق وغــرب
				بشرق وغـرب Obv. المعارف وغـرب المعارف
			-	Rev. تاجهان
		,		جهانكير شاه اكبر شاه
				باشد روان باد Pr. VIII. MARSDEN. N 85, Wt. 168
307	,,	1029	15	As 306: but 1.79 and 18

No.	Mint.	Year: Month.	Regnal year.		
A7 308	Jahán- gírna- gar	[1033-4] Isfan- dár- miz	19	Obv.	س]فندار[مز] الم ماه ا جهانكيرنكر ۱۹
					جهانگیرنگر ۱۹
			-		ضرب
		*		Rev. as 297.	PL. VIII. I.O.C. A '6, Wt. 187
309	Patnah	1035 Bah- man	20	Obv.	ماه بهمن الم ۱۰۳۵ بتنسه
					۰۰ پتنــه ضـرب
				Rev. as 297.	GRANT. N .65, Wt. 167
310	Lahore	1036	22	Obv.	سكه لاهور م
				Rev.	مینیت مینیست سنه شاه اکبیر نور
	, i -	*			نــــکـــــو نام شاه جها
					Pr. VIII. A '85, Wt. 168
311	Burhán- púr	Abán		Obv.	ابان الم
					بـرهـانپـور ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				Rev. as 297.	PL. VIII. PRINSEP. N .65, Wt. 167

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			,	
N		Service designation of the service o		II.—WITH PORTBAIT OF JAHÁNGÍR.
312	_	1020	6	Obv. Bust of Jahángír, to left, radiate, wearing turban with egret (jikkah), and brocaded dress, and holding the Book in his hand: at left هند شاه اکبر شاه اکبر شاه اخبر شاه علی النکیر شاه اخبر شاه اخبر شاه اخبر شاه المناکید علی النکیر شاه المناکید شا
and the state of t				Rev. Lion to left, surmounted by setting sun:
				beneath, المنه هجرى
				PL. IX. MARSDEN. N '9, Wt. 168
313	_	"	,,	Same: but lion to right. PL. IX. MARSDEN. N '9, Wt. 168
314	1:	- 2)	"	Same: but holding fruit in left hand in front of mouth, and resting right hand on left forearm; lion to right.
0 0 - 1 -				PL. IX. PAYNE KNIGHT. A '85, Wt. 168
315, 316		"	"	Same: but holding goblet in right hand in front of eyes, and the Book in left; شش instead of ٦; lion to right.
		- 5.	-	PL. IX. PAYNE KNIGHT. N '85, Wt. 169 (Ringed.) MARSDEN. N '85
317 14		1021	7	Obv. Jahángír, nimbate, seated cross-legged on throne, head to left, and goblet in right hand.
				Rev., within ornamented eightfoil,
				نكير شاه اكبر شاه
1-7				نـور الديـن ١٠٢١

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.				
N	8						
318	Ajmír	1023	8	Obv. Jehángír, nimbate, seated cross-legged on throne, head to left, and goblet in right hand.			
				بروی سکه زر داد چندین روز نو زینت شبیه شاه			
				^ نور الدين جهانكير ابن اكبر شاه			
				Rev. In centre, lion to right surmounted by sun.			
				Beneath, 1.77			
		2		زد بزر این سکه در اجمیر شاه دین پناه شاه Around, زد بزر این سکه در اجمیر			
4.				نور الدين جهانكير ابن اكبر پادشاه			
				PL. IX. PAYNE KNIGHT. N '75, Wt. 169			
319, 320,	,, ,,		9	Obv. as 318, but			
321				قضا بر سکه زر کرد تصویر : At right			
				شبیه حضرت شاه جهانکیر			
				حروف جهانكير والله اكبر			
		*)		معین اجمیر یا 9 ایسا سنه ضرب			
				زروز ازل در عدد شد بـرابـر			
				PL. IX. I.O.C. N '8, Wt. 168			
			-	BIRD. N 8, Wt. 163 MARSDEN. N 8, Wt. 168			
			- 1				
) %	-				

	No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal	Zodiacal sign.	
	N					III.—With Zodiacal Signs.
	322	Agrah	1028	14	Aries	Obv. Ram skipping, to left, surmounted by sun: beneath,
-			3	Commence of Spiritual Property of the Commence		۱۱ ^۵ سنه جلوس
						شاه اکـــــر
-			To the state of th			از جهانکیر شاه یافـــــــ
and the second second second			And the second s			در اگره رونه۱۰۲۸
-						زر زیسور Pr. X. <i>MARSDEN. A</i> [.] 85, Wt. 168
-	323	"	1030	16	"	As 322, but no inscription on obv.; and 1.7.
-						PL. X. MARSDEN. A '8, Wt. 168
1	324, 325, 326	,,	1028	14	Taurus	Obv. Humped bull, standing, to left, surrounded by solar rays.
'	920					Rev. شاه
		3				اكبر از جهانكير شاه
						س <u>۱۰۲۸ که</u> اکسره داد
					-3.7	زیـــنــت زر ۱۴
						PL. X. I.O.C. AV 85, Wt. 166 PL. X. MARSDEN. AV 8, Wt. 168 AV 85, Wt. 165

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
N	A1	1000	10	m	
327, 328	Agran	1030	10	Taurus	Obv. as 324: but bull to right.
			-		Rev. as 322: but years and]
		- '		*	A' 85, Wt. 16:
329	,,	1032	18	,,	As 327: but years . T and A
		-			PAYNE KNIGHT. N 85, Wt. 16
330	25	1029	15	Gemini	Obv. Two naked male figures embracing, surrounded by solar rays.
					Rev. as 322, but 1.79 and 18
				-) ,	PAYNE KNIGHT. N '8, Wt. 168
331	"	1031	16	" —	As 330: but twins smaller, differently posed, and brandishing one a mace, the other a pair of weights (?); on reverse, , , and
					PL. X. I.O.C. A 8, Wt. 168
332	33	1032	18	"	As 330: but 1 • 677 and 1 ^
					PL. X. GEORGE III. R. N '8, Wt. 163
333	,,	1033	19	2,7	As 330: but 1. T and 19
					MARSDEN. N 8, Wt. 168
333a 333b	"	1029	15	Cancer	Obv. Crab, erect, surmounted by sun; five stars in field, and six on back of crab; beneath, 10
					Rev. as 322: but 1 • ٢9
	·-				PL. X. PAYNE KNIGHT N '8, Wt. 168 MARSDEN. N '8, Wt. 168

				-		
	No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiaca sign.	
	N				-	
0.0	. zv 3330	Agrah	1030	16	Cancer	As 333a: but nothing beneath obv. and no
-		-				pellets on back of crab; on rev., years
						. شاه above اڪبر ; ۲۱ above .
-						(Rude work.*)
						Pr. X. A 8, Wt. 162
-						
-	334	,,	1028	14	Leo	Obv. Lion passant to right, surrounded by
						solar rays; in front with
-						
-	- , '					Roy og 202 . L. L . M.
-				-		Rev. as 322: but 1.7^
	111					Pr. X. MARSDEN. N 85, Wt. 168
	5.5.40	-				
				l		18
1	335	"	1029	15	"	As 334: but مسنه, and [۱]،۲۹
						CUNNINGHAM. A .75, Wt. 168
-			- 1			
-	336	"	1031	17	"	As 334: but inscription on obv. effaced, and
-			-			1. M and IV on rev.
-		1			<i>V</i>	PAYNE KNIGHT. N '8, Wt. 168
-						
	337	,,	1031	17	"	As 334: but lion to left, no inscription on obv.;
-						1.M and V on rev.
		,				PL. X. PAYNE KNIGHT. N '8, Wt. 168
	The second secon					* Three of these Zodiacal mohrs exhibit very rude workmanship, 333°, 339 and 346°; all these are of the year 1030, and 16 of reign, and all arrange the top of
1						reverse اکبر instead of اکبراه

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
A7 338	Agrah	1028	14	Virgo	Obv. Winged woman, standing, back forwards, face to left, surrounded by solar rays,
					ear of corn in right hand, left arm اسنه raised: at left, سنه
					Rev. as 322: but 1.7
					I.O.C. A '8, Wt. 165
339	,,	1030	16	,,	Obv. Woman squatting, with long braid of hair hanging down her back; bud in right hand; solar rays on each side.
	*				Rev. as 322: but ۱۰۳۰ and ۱۱; and شاه above شاه
					(Rude work.) PL. X. CRACHERODE. N '8, Wt. 189
340	33 a	1031	16	"	Obv. Woman with pitcher on head supported by one hand, numerous dots in field, border of solar rays.
	The state of the s	- / *			Rev. as 322: but 1.71 and 17
					PL. X. PAYNE KNIGHT. N '85, Wt. 167
341	,,	1033	19	"	As 339: but 1.77 and 19
					PL. X. PAYNE KNIGHT. A '8, Wt. 167
342	"	1028	14	Libra	Obv. Scales and weights, with solar rays round beam.
					Rev. as 324. 1.0.c. N 8, Wt. 167

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal Vear.	Zodiacal sign.	
AV 343	Agrah	1030	16	Libra	Obv. as 342: Rev. as 322, but 1 • F • and 17
			Andrews and the same of the sa		PL. X. GEORGE III. R. A '85, Wt. 169
344	,,	1032	18	,,	As 343: but 1 • 777 and 1 ^
	* -		o vale camelo cabo do vido vido vido vido vido vido vido		MARSDEN. N 85, Wt. 169
345	,,	1033	19	,,,	As 343: but I.TT and I9
		and the state of t			CUNNINGHAM. A '8, Wt. 169
346	"	1030		Scorpio	Obv. Scorpion surrounded by solar rays.
					Rev. as 322 : but 1
				-	PL. X. PAYNE KNIGHT. A '8, Wt. 169
346a	,,	95	[1]6	,,,	As 346: but solar rays on back only, scorpion varied; and on rev., شاه اکبر, ۱۰۳۰ and ۱۲ (Rude work.)
					PL. X. MARSDEN. A '8, Wt. 164
347	,,	1032	17	,,	As 346: but • TT and V
					GEORGE III. R. A 8, Wt. 108
348	"	1031	16	Sagit- tarius	Obv. Centaur with stretched bow, aiming backwards, surrounded by solar rays.
					Rev. as 322: but 1.71 and 17
					PL. X. MARSDEN. N 8, Wt. 168
349	,,	1032	17	,,	As 348: but I of and IV
	14.0				MARSDEN. A '8, Wt. 167

No.	Mint.	Year.	Kegnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
A7 350	Agrah	1028	14	Capri- cornus	Obv. Mythical monster, with forepart of goat and tail of fish, surrounded by solar rays.
					Rev. as 324. PL. X. LADY FREBE. N 'S5, Wt. 168
351	,,	1029	14	2)	Obv. as 350.
					Rev. as 322: but 1.79 and 11
					CUNNINGHAM. N '75, Wt. 168
352	>>	1030		,,	As 351: but • ~ •
3 53	,,	1031	16	,,	As 351: but [.M] and [7]
					PL. X. CUNNINGHAM. A . 85, Wt. 168
354	,,	1032	17	, ,,	As 351: but • FT and V
					MARSDEN. A '8, Wt. 108
355	,,	1031	16	Aqua- rius	Obv. Man with pitcher on right shoulder, surrounded by solar rays.
			0 1	* 1	Rev. as 322: but • 7 and 7 PL. X. MARSDEN. A '85, Wt. 187
356	,,	1032	18	,,	Obv. Man seated, with pitcher over shoulder, whence pours a stream of water.
					Rev. as 322: but • MT and A PL. X. (Rude work.) MARSDEN. AV 85, Wt. 169

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal	Zodiacal sign.	
N 357	Ahmad- ábád			Aqua- rius	Obv. Water-bottle, surrounded by solar rays.
					يادشاه Rev.
		-			اكسبسر
			-		نـور الدين جهانكير ابـن شـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
-	1				جـنـا نــك ١٠٨؟
					احـــدابــــاد
					سکه زد در
		7			Pr. X. A 8, Wt. 167
358	Agrah	1028	13	Pisces	Obv. Two fish, heads to tails, surrounded by
		-			solar rays.
					Rev. as 322: but • ^ and "
	7		9		Pr. X. A *85, Wt. 168
359	33.	1031	17	"	As 358: but 1.71 and 1V
					I.O.C. AV 8, Wt. 168
360	,,	1033	18	,,,	As 358: but . ~ and A
					MARSDEN. N '8, Wt. 168
		-		*	
÷ :				- 1	
		× . :		-1 1 1	

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
		*	-	-	
	1 -			*	SILVER.
					I.—WITH ZODIACAL SIGNS.
AR 361- 363	Ahmad- ábád	1027	13	Aries	Obv. Ram as 322, but سنه جلوس
303	avau	,		,	Rev. پادشاه
					ا <u>ڪ ۱۰۲۷ ب</u> ر
					جهانكير پادشاه
					ضر احسداباد
					MARSDEN. R. 8, Wt. 176 PL. XI. BANKS. R. 8, Wt. 174 MARSDEN. R. 8, Wt. 175
364, 365	,,	;;	"	Taurus	Obv. Forepart of bull to right, issuing from
			-	-	clouds, under sun; beneath, سنه جلوس
		*	- ,		Rev. as 361. PL. XI. EDEN. R. 8, Wt. 175 MARSDEN. R. 8, Wt. 174
		*		D	
366	Agrah	1029	15	77	Obv. Humped bull, standing to left, as 324, surrounded by rays.
			6.0		Rev. as 322, but years . 9 and 9 [Similar to mohr (as 324), but struck in silver.] R. s. Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regna year.	Zodiacal sign.	
AR 367	Agrah	1033	19	Gemini	Obv. Twins as gold 330, rev. as 322; but
	5			-	1. T and 19. (A mohr struck in
	**				silver).
					Æ ·85. Wt. 172
	Ahmad-	1027	13	"	Obv. Twins embracing, seated, surrounded by
369	ábád				solar rays (different design from gold); beneath, " aiw
					Rev. as 361.
					(Year obscure.) MARSDEN. R. 75, Wt. 174
					PL. XI. A. '8, Wt. 177
370,	"	"	,,	Cancer	Obv. Crab, surmounted by sun, as 333a; but
371		-			no stars on back of crab.
		3 F			Beneath, I " wiw
					Rev.
10.16					شسسنشاه
					نكيير شاه
					<u> </u>
				-	را داد زیـور احمــداباد
		-			زر ×۱۰۲ <i>۲</i>
					PL. XI. THOMAS. R. 85, Wt. 176 MARSDEN. R. 85, Wt. 171
	000				
372, 373	,,	"	"	Leo	Obv. Lion passant to left, stars on body;
					behind, sun, as 337; beneath, with a with a wind with a window wi
				*	Rev. as 370.
				. ***	MARSDEN. R. 85, Wt. 174 PAYNE KNIGHT. R. 85, Wt. 170

4	2				
No.	Mint.	Year.	Regna,	Zodiacal sign.	
AR 374	Ahmad- ábád			Scorpio	Scorpion, no sun.
					Rev. as 370. PL. XI. MARSDEN. R. 95. Wt. 168
	× ·				
375	Agrah	1029	14		Mythical goat, as 351.
	1			cornus	(A mohr struck in silver.)
					THOMAS. Æ '8, Wt. 176

No	o. Mint.	Year.	Regnal	Zodiacal sign.	
and the second					
A			Total Paris		IMITATIONS OF ZODIACAL ISSUES.
	A Communication of the Communi			The state of the s	GOLD.
37	6 Agrah	1028		Cancer	Obv. Crab surrounded by rays; no inscription.
	*	OFFICE AND ADDRESS OF THE ADDRESS OF			Rev. as 322: • ^
-					PL. XI. MARSDEN. A '85, Wt. 168
975		1032		T	Ohr Tim and
377 377		1052		Leo	Obv. Lion, as 334; no inscription.
7-				*	Rev. as 322: but 1. "
					PL. XI. MARSDEN. A '85, Wt. 165 I.O.C. A '85, Wt. 165
378	,,	1028	14	Virgo	Obv. Winged woman, as 339: but dim
					Rev. as 322: but 1. [^
			-		PL. XI. MARSDEN. N ·85, Wt. 167
				1	
379	,, 1	1033	17	"	Obv. Winged woman dancing, holding flower
15				-	in left hand.
				*	
					Rev. as 32 . I. Mr and IV
			4.		PL. XI. MARSDEN. A '85, Wt. 167

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.	
A7 380	Agrah	1028	12	Scorpio	Obv. Scorpion, as 346.
					Rev. as 322: 1. 7 ^ and 1 7
					PL. XI. PAYNE KNIGHT. N ·8, Wt. 16
381	,,	1033	17	Sagit- tarius	Obv. Centaur, as 348.
					Rev. as 322: 1. 77 and ! ! v (sic)
	-				PL. XI. PAYNE KNIGHT. N ·8, Wt. 160
				*	
382	***	1031	16	Capri- cornus	Obv. Mythical goat, as 350.
	,				Rev. as 322: 1. 71 and 17
	e, i i i				PL. XI. MARSDEN. A 85, Wt. 168
				*	
883	"	1028	13	Aqua- rius	Obv. Man seated, as 356.
					Rev. as 322: 1. 1 A and 1 1 T
					PL. XI. A '8, Wt. 108
384	,,,	,,	"	Pisces	Obv. Two fish, as 358.
					Rev. as 322: 1. 14 and 17
		1111			PL. XI. A '8, Wt. 168
		ŭ.			
Æ					SILVER.
	Ahmad-	1027	13	Loo	A. 270
. 000	ábád	1021	19	Leo	As 372. PL. XI. THOMAS. R. 85, Wt. 176

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal	Zodiacal sign.	
		-			
R					IMITATION HALF-RUPEES.
					(Struck from dies similar to, and often identical with, those of the imitation gold mohrs.)
386	Agrah	1028	14	Aries	As 322.
					PL. XI. EDEN. Æ '8, Wt. 89
387	"	,,	,,	Taurus	As 324.
				,	Pr. XI. THOMAS. A. S, Wt. 89
388, 389	,,	1029	15	Gemini	As 330, but 1.79 and 18
309				·	PL. XI. CRACHERODE. A. 8, Wt. 89 MARSDEN. R. 8, Wt. 89
	-	. *-	1		
390	"	1031	17	Cancer	As 322: no inser. on obv., but eleven stars; and years and on rev.
					Pr. XI. MARSDEN. A. s, Wt. 89
391	"	1029	16	Leo	As 334: but 7 and . 7 9
					Pl. XI. A. 8, Wt. 89
			1		
392	,,	1033			Ag 924 , but : 1
				"	As 334: but no inser. on obv., and I. T and
					f · f on rev.
				- "	MARSDEN. Æ 75, Wt. 75
					(This is more ancient than the other half- rupees in this series.)

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Zodiacal sign.		-		
393,	Agrah	1033	17	Virgo	Dancing girl, as 379.			
394			and a second sec		PL. XI. MARSDEN.	Æ ·8,		
395) ;	1032	18	Libra	As 344.	**		
					Pr. XI,	Æ. 18,	Wt.	89
396	,,,	1031	17	,,	As 344: but • and v (Struck in copper.)			
					FREUDENI	HAL.	Æ	-8
397	"	1028	12	Scorpio	As 380.	Æ '8,	Wt.	8
	<u>,</u> 188					X		
398	"	1033	17	Sagit- tarius	As 381. PL. XI. CRACHERODE.	Æ. ·8,	Wt.	8
	W.S.							
399	23	"	18	Capri- cornus	As 351: but . TT and A PL. XI. CRACHERODE.	Æ. *8. T	Wt.	S
400		1028	19	Aqua-	As 383.			
400	,,	1020	19	rius	PL. XI. MARSDEN.	Æ *8,	Wt.	8
401	,,,	"	. ,,	Pisces	As 384.			
					PL. XI. MARSDEN.	Æ'8,	Wt.	8
		ľ						

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		
\mathcal{R}	eligen mad under a cas application		The state of the s		II.—WITHOUT ZODIACAL SIGNS.
402	Agrah	1014	1	Obv.	نك مهر وماه
					ساحت نورا بر
× _	,				دوي زردانے
					<u>روي زررانی</u> ۱۰۱۰ ضرب اڪره
	L, .				صرب اڪره
				Rev.	شــاه
				2007.	سے، ابن اڪبر پاد
					نب کسیسر
					نور الدين خها
					شــاه ۱
					PL. XII. CUNNINGHAM. R. 85, Wt. 21
		-			
03	27	>>	"	Obv.	الله
		-	and the same of th		لا اله الا
		Office of the last	-		محصص
					رسول الله
					۱۰۱۴ ضرب اک ره
				Rev.	
				Lev.	غان
					جهانكير پادشاه
	-				A
					نــور الـــدين
					سنه

No.	Mint.	Year; Month.	Regnal year.	
AR 404	Akbar- nagar	1014	_	ا ۱۰۱۹ مرب ۱۰۱۹ As 402: but ضرب اکبرنکر, and no regnal year.
	nagar			PL. XII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R. 9, Wt. 212
405	Kábul	. 22	1	As 403: but ۱۰۱۴ خرب کابل ۹۲. XII. CUNNINGHAM. R7, Wt. 105
406	,,	1015	"	As 405: but • 0
		. , .		
407	,,	1015 Amar- dád	1	ضرب كابل ۱۰۱۴ فرب كابل As 403: but الدين ما ما
				سنه ا
				CUNNINGHAM. R. 75, Wt. 105
408	Agrah	1015	1	As 403: but • 8 (still win) CUNNINGHAM. R. 8, Wt. 211
409	,,	7,7	2	As 402: but 1.19 and 7
				GRANT. R. 85, Wt. 211
410	Akbar- nagar	22	1	As 402: but ضرب اكبرنكر, regnal year, ضرب اكبرنكر, negnal year
				GRANT. R85, Wt. 212
411	Ahmad ábád	,,	2	As 403: but احمداباد; and I on rev. ضرب PL. XII. GRANT. R. 8, Wt. 212
412	Akbar- nagar	"		As 402: but ضرب اكبرنكر, no regnal year.

No.	Mint.	Year:	Regnal year.	
AR 413	Patnah	Isfan-	2	ا ۰ ا ٥ As 403: but ضرب پتنه and ۲
	The second secon	dár- miz		PL. XII. CUNNINGHAM. R. 85, Wt. 212
414	Lahore	1015	1	Obv. برنك مهر وماهنے
1				زر را ساخت نورا م
, T		The state of the s		ضرب لاهور ١٠١٥ رو
		777777777777777777777777777777777777777		Rev. as 402: but ا سنمه beneath شاه
				Pr. XII. GRANT. AR '95, Wt. 208
			-	23. MAX. GAMMAT. 220 00, 110, 200
415 sq.	22	,,	2	برنك مهر وماه ني . Obv.
. q.				ساخث نورا م ۱۰۱۶
				لاهـور رو زر را
				ضرب
				Rev. as 402: but اکبر
				PL XII. GRANT. R. 9, Wt. 208
416 sq.	"	22	2	As 403: but on obv. ضرب 10 الاهور
				on rev. سنه next to at top.
		10		THOMAS. R. 85, Wt. 210
417	Ahmad- ábád	1016	2	As 403: but احمدایاد ۱۰۱۲, and سنه
	avau	and the state of t		CUNNINGHAM. R. S, Wt. 210
418,	Akbar-		= =	As 402: but ضرب اكبرنكر, no regnal year.
419	nagar	"		Tou. out proper, to regular year.
			1	GRANT. R. 85, Wt. 212 ,, R. 85, Wt. 211

Mint.	Year.	Regna	
Lahore	1016	2	۱۰۱۶ As 403: but ضرب لاهور; and in top line of rev.
			PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R. 9, Wt. 2.
"	,,	3	As 415: but ۱۰۱۲ on obv., and M over اکبر
	-		GRANT. AR *85, Wt. 20 AR *85, Wt. 20
Agrah	1017	4	اکسره خسسرو اکست
			,
*		-	سکه زد در ۱۰۱۰
			Rev. as 402, but differently divided; regnal year,
		7.7	CUNNINGHAM. AR 1.0, Wt. 21
- 1			
Lahore	. 77	5	Obv. دور
			تا فلك بود در
			باد روان
			یدهر 8
			Rev. نکیر
			بنام شاه ۱۰۱۷
			a_£w
			لاهور
	Lahore " Agrah	Lahore 1016 " Agrah 1017	Lahore 1016 2 " 3 Agrah 1017 4

	No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnul year.	
	.R 425	Ahmad- ábád	1018	5	Obv.
The state of the s		The second secon			از عنایا اباد
and the same of th		Property and prope	The state of the s	version and the second second second second	۱]حــــد سـکــه زد در
The second second				THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	1.14
				A COMMENT AND PROPERTY.	Rev. as 402: differently divided, regnal year o
-					PL. XII. CUNNINGHAM. R. 0, Wt. 221
	426, 427	Agrah	,,	,,	As 423: but . A and 8
	121	The second secon			CUNNINGHAM. R. 1·1, Wt. 215 PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R. 1·05, Wt. 220
					8
1	128	Patnah	,,	2.5	As 403: but on obv. ۱۰۱۸ ضرب پتنه and on rev. سنه ما ما ما مرب پتنه ما
			record and a part of the part	and the latest and th	
4.	129	Lahore	,,	4	As 424: but 1.1 ^ on rev.; regnal year 1° on obv.
			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	enternaturati amplage a	CUNNINGHAM. R 1.0, Wt. 219
4	30,	77	,,	5	", regnal year 3 on obv.
4	31				GRANT. R. 95, Wt. 217 PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R. 95, Wt. 220

No.	Mint.	Year:	Regnal year.	
AR 432	Agrah	1019 Isfan-	5	Obv., within highly ornamented borders.
sq.		dár- miz		زد بر زر
				در اکسره را
	. *			ايــن سكه
		*		در اسفنىدارمز
Ь	-			8
		-		
				Rev., within borders as obv.,
			1	شاه
				نکیر ابن اکبر
				-
				زمان شاه
		*		شيبنسشاه
	-			1 - 19
				PL. XII. THOMAS. A. 9, Wt. 220
433	Kash-	1019		فرب ڪشمير ۱۰۱۹ As 402: but
	mír			Pt. XII. GRANT. R 85, Wt. 210
434	Lahore	77	5	As 424: but . 9 and 8
				GRANT. R '9, Wt. 220
100				As 429 , but AN and A offer the A
435, 436	"	"	"	شهنشاه after امر and اهور As 432 : but امر
sq.				CUNNINGHAM. R. 8, Wt. 219 PANI ARCH SERV. 20 195 Wt. 220
sq.				CUNNINGHAM. R. ·8, Wt. 2 PANJ. ARCH. SERV. R. ·85, Wt. 2

No.	Mint.	Year:	Regnal year.		
AR 437, 438	Lahore	Bah-man	õ	Obv.	زر لاهمور شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
	TO MANAGEMENT AND				چون مه انور 8 در ماه بهمن
i di	*			Rev.	ابن اكبر شاه
					نـــــکـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
					بدور ۱۰۱۹
				Border	of wreath on each side.
				P	EDEN. R. 1.05, Wt. 216 L. XII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R. 1.05, Wt. 220
38a	_	1019	"	As 403: but min	t obliterated, year 9 regnal year
			-		8 Aminor
		-32-			PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R '8, Wt. 208
			*		
439 sq.	Agrah	1020 Abán	6	Obv., within crucife	orm borders,
) 				ایان الہم
* 1		-			ابان الم اكبره ماه
		-			ضر ۱۰۲۰
	×			Rev., within circle,	اكبر شاه
					نگیر شاه
					نور الدين
100					PL. XII. THOMAS. A. 85, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year:	gnal	
		Month.	Re yc	
AR 440	Kanda- hár	1020	6	ا ۱۰۲۰ As 403: but ضرب قند ; and on rev. ۶ over PL XIII. GRANT. R. 85, Wt. 211
				01 111
441 sq.	Agrah	IO21 Isfan- dár-	"	Obv., within wavy border,
		шiz		
	* * *			سفندار الم
				ب سنه ۲ ضـز اكـره
				Rev. as 439, within octagon. PL. XIII. EDEN. 9, Wt. 173
1,,,		·		
442 sq.	"	1021 Ardi-	7	Obv., within wavy border,
		bihist		بسبست
1				ماه اردی الهم ضرب اکسره
				1-11
				Rev. as 439.
			-	PL XIII. THOMAS. R. 8, Wt. 170
443	Patnah	1091	,,	ماه شهویهر الی. · Obv.
110	Luciali	Shah- riwar	"	ماه شهریور اله ماه کی در اله ماه کی در اله ماه کی در کار در اله ماه در کار در اله ماه کار در کار در اله ماه کار در کار د
				ضرب
	31			Rev. as 439: differently divided.
	7	× 17		R ·3, Wt. 175
444	Dehlí	1021	,,	Obv. ماه مهر الهم
		Mihr		ماه مهدر الهري مهدر الهري الما ۲۱ ماد مهدر دهلي سنه
	G.	Å 5.	1	Rev. as 439.
1		0.5		PL. XIII. GORDON. R. 75, Wt. 174

No	Mint.	Year:	Regnal year.	
AR 445 446	, Kanda- hár	1021	7	ا۱۰۲۱ As 414: but قندهار and V over
and control of the viscolation and the viscolation and the viscolation and the viscolation and viscolation and the viscolation and v	A AND THE WAY OF A COMMON CONTROL OF	V and management of the latest		PL. XIII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R. 8, Wt. 209 ,, "
447	Lahore	[,,] Far- war- dín	22	ماه فروردین الم لاهور ۷ ضرب
	end Maria	uin	or the same of the same of	لاهور ٧
- Caracitaterio				ضرب
				Rev. as 439.
				PL. XIII. A. 9, Wt. 175
448	. ,,	1021 Amar-	,,	As 447: but month اموداد
		dád		EDEN. R 9, Wt. 174
449	"	1021 Isfan- dár-	"	As 447: but month اسفندارمز
To a second		miz		PLAYFAIR. R. 85, Wt. 175
ar ar Na r				ا ۱۰۲۲ مر [ب] نور and ۸ over ضر [ب] قندهار As 402: but
450	Kanda- hár	1022	8	نور and ۸ over ; ضر[ب] قندهار As 402 : but
				GRANT. R. 85, Wt and
				,
451	"	Ardi- bihist	,,	البه اردی البه ماه اردی البه
	Ties *			ضرب قندهار
				1.77
ara la				Rev. as 439.
			-	Pr. XIII THOMAS. R. 9, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year:	Regnal year.	
AR 452	Lahore	— Dai	8	ماه دی الهے
				ماه دی الهم ضرب لاهور ۸
				Rev. as 439. **GRANT. A: 85, Wt. 19
453	Agrah	1003	9	
400	Agran	Khúr- dád	3	ماه خورداد الم ضرب اکسره هسنسه
	*		-	9 4
				Rev. as 439. THOMAS. R. '9, Wt. 177
454	Kanda- hár	1023 Tír	27	As 451: but month تير and regnal year ٩ EDEN. Æ '85, Wt. 17
455	Lahore	Ardi bihist	,,	بهست ماه اردی الهی ضرب لاهور ۹
	12	SALIGO		ضرب لاهبور ٩
Ì		~		Rev. as 439.
				PL. XIII. GRANT. R. 85, Wt. 17
456	,,	Tír	12	As 455: but month تير
				GRANT. R. 85, Wt. 170
457	,,	— 1 Dai	0	As 455: but month cs; regnal year 1.
			11	CUNNINGHAM. R. 75, Wt. 17

No.	Mint.	Year:	Regnal	
AR 458,	Agrah	1025	11 0	Obv., within square border,
159 sq.	225142	Shah- riwar		ماه شهريور الس
		right delicate	W. Water Street, Stree	ضرب اكره
				ضـرب اكـره سـالـنه
			Re	ev. as 439, border as obv.
-				CUNNINGHAM. R. 75, Wt. 174 I.O.C. R. 78, Wt. 176
60	Ajmír	1025	" Ob	bv. جہان
				J
				فـــيـــروز در ڪشـــــــ
	-			۱۰۲۵ سکه زر
	1		Re	
				نكير شاه
				جـــهــا زنور نام سنه
		224		PL. XIII. THEOBALD. R. 9, Wt. 177
	hmad-1 ábád A	025 — bán	- Ob	م]اه ابان اله مزيـن بـاد
				ا]حصد اباد
				ضرب
		* 1	Rev	·
		-	(==	نـور الـديـن جـــهـــا
				اکیبر ۱۰۲۵) PL. XIII. GRANT. R ·2, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year:	Regnal year.	
AR 462	Kash-	1025		Obv. [بـــر]نــك
	mír			شاخت انور
				رو <u>ی زر را</u> نے
				ضرب كشمير ١٠٢٥
				Rev. as 402.
	- "			CUNNINGHAM. R 35, Wt. 205
463	Lahore		11	هسیسشه ر
100	Папоте	"		The same of the sa
				باد ابرو ۱۰۲۵
1				
				لاهـــور
				Rev. زنام
		*		شــــاه
			. **	جهانكير شاه
				ا کـــبـــر ۱۱
				ing in
				PL. XIII. CUNNINGHAM. R .85, Wt. 174
464 sq.	Agrah	1026 Dai	11	ماه دى البي ماه دى البي
sq.			٠, ١	ضرب اڪره
				11
				I.ra
				Rev. as 439.
		-		THOMAS. R. 75, Wt. 175
465 sq.	"	1026 Tír	12	As 464: but regnal year ۱۲, month تير
~ 1.				EDEN. R 75, Wt. 175
466	Ahmad- ábád	1026 Azur		As 461: but month اذر and year ۱۰۲۲ CUNNINGHAM R 8, Wt. 177

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Кедпа] уеат.		
AR 467	Patnah	1026 Shah- riwar		Obv.	ماه شهویور الم ۱۲ پـتنه ۱۰۲۲
			And the state of t		ضرب
			The state of the s	Rev.	شاه اكبر شاه
					ن <u>ـــکــــــر</u> نور الدين جها
					PL. XIII. Æ ·7, Wt. 176
468	Tattah	1026 Khúr- dád	,,	Obv.	ماه خورداد اله
×.			N. Calaberra and		ضرب تــــه
					PL. XIII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R. 8, Wt. 176
469	Lahore	1026	"	As 463: 1	out . and
					- ***
170, 171	Kan- dahár	,,	"	Obv.	1.77
		11.00			قنـــدهـــار
		*	*		شــــــد دلخواه
		-		Rev.	شاه
					اگـــبر ۱۲ شاه سنه
			-		نسكسير
					از جہا THOMAS. R. '8, Wt. 174 GOVT. OF INDIA. R. '85, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year:	Regna year.		S
AR 472	Kanda- hár	1027	13	As 470: but . v and ~	
	nar			PL. XIII.	PRINSEP. R. 8, Wt. 17.
473	Kábul	Shah- riwar	,,?	ماه شهرور المه ۱۲ (or ۲۳ کابل	
				یادشاه Rev.	
	- Commence of the Commence of			اكــــــر	
			-	نکیر ابن ۱۰۲۷	
				L	
	N			نو]ر الدين	
				<u>ث</u>	
				PL. XIII. CUNN	INGHAM. R. 85, Wt. 17
474	Agrah	1027	13	ماه ابان الس	
sq.		Abán	-	ضـــرب اکــره ســـانه	
					- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				1.70	
				Rev. as 439.	
	= 1			cun	VINGHAM, R. 75, Wt. 17
475	Ahmad ábád	1027	"	Obv.	
				از عنایا	
				احمداباد	
				در زد	
		- 1		سكه	
				L. I. IV	
		-		Rev. as 402: but	

No	. Mint.	Year	Regnal year.		
AR 470		h 1027 Abán		۱۳ ه ابان الم ب ۱۰۲۷ پتنه	<u>L</u>
				ب ۱۰۲۷ پتنه	ضو
				Rev. as 439.	
	and the second			c	UNNINGHAM. R ·8, Wt. 17
455	Tabaia	1007		A 400 1 1 Ft 70 1 tw	
411	Lahore	1027	"	As 463: but [1.] IV and IF	GORDON. Æ '85, Wt. 175
					•
478	Ahmad ábád	- 1028		As 475: but . A and regnal	year nearly obliterated
- 1				[17]	GIBBS. Æ 85, Wt. 175
479	Patnah	1028	14	ه خورداد الهم Obv.	ماد
		Khúr- dád		م خورداد اله م Obv. الله م	116
				ضرب	
				Rev. as 439.	- C
					PRINSEP. A. '65, Wt. 175
480	,,	1028	,,,	Same as 479: but mouth امرداد	
		Amar- dád			Æ ·65, Wt. 176
181	Kanda	1000		Ac 470 . but 1 . 4 . 1 . 4	
482	Kanda- hár	1028	"	As 470: but . A and C	GRANT. R 85, Wt. 174
					Æ ·8, Wt. 172
183	Ahmad- ábád	1029	,	As 475: but . and	

No.	Mint.	Year:	Regnal year.						100
AR 484	Ahmad-	1029	15	As 475: b	t a P.G	and 10		*	
	ábád			AS TIO. D	uo 1 + 1]		INGHAM.	Æ '8, T	Wt. 17
485	Patnah	Shah	77	Obv.	C.	ماه شهريور الـ			
		riwar			. 1	18 پتنه ۲۹.			
						ضرب ضرب			
				Rev. as 43	9.			- T	
								Æ .7, V	Vt. 17
486	Kanda-	1029	14	As 470: b	at 1 • 79	and aim			
	hár				·		I,O.C.	Æ .75, V	Vt. 17
						10			
487	, ,,	,,	15	"	77	منس	GRANT.	Æ. ·8. W	VI. 17
		*							
488	Lahore	"	,,	Obv.		لاهمور			
						a			
						بر روی			
						باد ۱۰۲۹			
				Rev.		نور			
						اكبر			
						جهانكير شاه			
		•	-			شــــاه			
						زنــام ۱۵ سنه			
							Pr. XIV.	Æ '7, W	t. 175

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal vear.		
AR 489	Patnah			ماه شهريور الهر Obv.	
		Shah		ماه شهریور الهم ۱۰۳۰ پتنه	
				ضرب	
				Rev. as 439.	
		-		A '75, Wt	. 175
	-			10	
490	Kanda- hár	1030	15	As 470: but 1 and aim	
4	1			AR '75, Wt.	. 176
107					
491	Lahore	"	16	2 Jan Jan	
				باد ابسررو	
				میسن	
V (0.)	w., '			Aurimu	
				شاه اڪبر نبور Rev.	
		i. v		نــــكـــيـــــر	
				زنام شاه جها	
				1.5.	
			-	PL. XIV. GRANT. R '85, Wt.	174
		-	2	14	
492,	Ahmad- ábád	1031	16	As 475: but . M and aim	
			-	GRANT. R .85, Wt. R .85, Wt.	
		-			
494	Lahore	,,	,,	As 491: but . and aim	
	* * -			CUNNINGHAM. R '85, Wt.	176
495	"	"	17	As 491: but . ~ and aim	
	1,000			THOMAS. R .85, Wt.	176

No.	Mint.	Year: Regnal	
Æ 496	Lahore	1032 17	As 491: but سنه and ۱۰۳۲
+6			GRANT. A. 85, Wt. 176
497	Patnah	1033 Isfandár- miz	ماه اسفندارمز المح ۱۰۳۳ پتنه ۱۰۳۳ ضرب
1			Rev. as 439.
	1 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		PRINSEP. R. '75, Wt. 172
4 98	Súrat	1033 "	Obv. <u>0</u>
	-		ســــورت ضــــرب
		7 × 1	i]ور الدين جــــ
			نکیر پادشا[ه ۱۰۳۳
			PL. XIV. GRANT. R. S, Wt. 176
499	Lahore	1033 "	As 491: but aim and 1. TT CUNNINGHAM. R. 8, Wt. 176
			CONVINGUAL. H. S, Wt. 170
500	71	1034 19	ام ا As 491: but سنه and ا
			CUNNINGHAM. R. 8, Wt. 176

N	o. Min	t. Yea	Regnal) Again	
A 50	-	- Sha	- 19	Obv.	ماه شهریور الهے انکیرنکر ۱۹ ضرب
				Rev.	اكسبسر شاه
		the first of minutes in the second case a special case of the second c		× *	نـكـيـر شـاه جــــا نــور الـديـن
					PL. XIV. PRINSEP. R .7, Wt. 175
503	2 Agra	h 103	21	Obv.	زر زیـــور نے
					در اگره رو پـــافـــت
					1.50
		1 × 1 × 1		Rev.	شاه
					نکیر شاه اکبر جـــــا
			The state of the s		از ۲۱ PRINSEP. Æ '85, Wt. 174
503	Ahmad ábád	Abán	"	Obv.	ماه] ایان الہے
			and the same of th		ماه] ایان الهے
			-		
		- "	-	Rev. as 501.	MARSDEN. AR . 75, Wt. 173
504	Lahore	1035	21	As 491: but	۱۰۳۵ and ۱۰۳۵ سنه ع
			-		CUNNING-HAM. R. 85, Wt. 175
505	,,	1036	,,	As 491: but	ain and 1.774
					PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R. 85, Wt. 173

No.	Mint.	Year:	Regnal year.	
AR 506	Lahore	1036	22	۲۲ As 491: but سنه and ۱۰۳۲
				EDEN. Æ 9, Wt. 175
507	Patnah	1036 Far- war- din	77	ماه فروردین اله ۱۰۳۱ پتنه
		-		ضرب
21-				Rev. as 439: no borders; differently arranged. At 75, Wt. 175
508	Lahore	1037	77	۲۲ As 491: but سنه and ۱۰۳۷
				GRANT. R '85, Wt. 175
509	Akbar- nagar	Far- war- din		As 476: but (sic) فروردی (instead of year, a dagger.
510	T-1-4-		203	EDEN. R. 75, Wt. 176
310	Jahán- gírna- gar	Mihr	20?	ماه میسر الس ۲۰ (؟) جهانکیرنکر سنه
				ضرب
				Rev. as 439. PL. XIV. I.O.C. & 65, Wt. 170
511	Kanda hár	- 10xx Far- war- dín		ماه فروردی (sic) اله ضــرب قـنـدهار
				1 · · (P)
				Rev. as 439. EDEN. R '85, Wt. 174

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		
	-				COPPER.
Æ 512	Agrah	1021	7	Obv.	اكره
					ن ضر ۷
					مـنـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				Rev.	<u>روان</u>
					1 • ٢ I
					PL. XIV. PLAYFAIR. Æ 1
					the state of the s
					············
				_	WITH NAME OF NÚR-JAHÁN.
					GOLD.
N 13	Súrat	1036	* y _z	Obv.	جهانكير
					زحكم شا[ه
	- 1				صد زیـــو[ر
	7 # . vi	-			يسافست
					ضرب سورت
				Rev.	شــاه
	-				پاد ان
					جه <u>پاد</u> ان نور ز]نام بیکم زر
					ز]نام بیکم زر
					۱۰۳۲ به [منه]
14					[سنـه]

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
	1.		-	
				SILVER.
Æ				
514	Súrat	1033	19	As 513: but 1
		-		CUNNINGHAM. A. '75, Wt. 17
515	Ahmad-	1034	-	As 513: but on obv. ضرب احمد ابا[د]
	ábád			and year on rev. 1. Me
	-1			PL. XIV. THOMAS. R .75, Wt. 17
				131-314, 131-321, Av 10, 111, 1
516,	Lahore	,,	20	شاه جهانگییو Obv.
517			2	بحسكسم
				یافت صد زیور
				air.
				جلوس
				Rev زنام
				شـــاه
				المساو
				نور جهان پاد
				بیسکم زر
	1			ضرب لاهاور
		W 31		PL. XIV. CUNNINGHAM. R. 8, Wt. 175
			1	PRINSEP. A 8, Wt. 174

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year.		
AR 518	Lahore	1034		Obv. as	516.
y v				Rev.	زنام نو[ر
					جـــهــان يادشاه زر
					بيــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
					ضرب لاهور PL. XIV. <i>MARSDEN</i> . Æ 85, Wt. 176
519 ½	Súrat	22	2[0]	As 513:	but aim PL. XIV. CUNNINGHAM. R. 65, Wt. 86
520	,,	1035	2[1]	As 513:	but dim
					GRANT. R S, Wt. 173
521	"	1036	-	As 513:	but a.i
	1				GRANT. Æ 'S, Wt. 176
522	Ahmad- ábád	1037	2[2]	As 513:	but غرب احمداباد; and ۱۰۳۷
523, 524	Agrah	,,,	23	Obv.	CUNNINGHAM. A 'S, Wt. 174 ۲۲ بدکم شاه جها
			-		ن <u>ــــکـــيـــر</u> يافت صد زيور
					4-i
		-		Rev.	* زنام
					شـــــاه نور جهان پا د
					بکم زر
41					ضارب اگره PL. XIV. CUNNINGHAM. AR 85, Wt. 172
					EDEN. R. 8, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regna	
Æ 525	Patnah	1037	22	As 523: but regnal year omitted on obv., and lowest lines of rev.,
				۲۲ ضرب پتنه
	3.11			Pr. XIV. CUNNINGHAM. AR '75, Wt. 174
526 ½	"	_	,,	As 525.
1/2				Pr. XIV. R. 65, Wt. 89
				······································
13.3				

DÁWAR BAKHSH.

USURPER

A.H. 1037 = A.D. 1627-8.

								* * 1	
	No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		**	118		
					- '				
		*					SILVER.		
	30		-				SILVER.		71
	AR 527	Lahore	1037	7	Obv.		الله		
				ī	0.51.				-100
	. *	2.1					لا اله الا		
				-			محسوسد		
		,					1.50		= 1
							رسول الله		
							ضـــر <i>دـــِـ</i> ـ		1X 11 1 1 1 1 1 1
				-			لاهور		
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1				•					
-					Rev.		پادشــاه		
-	100						بـــخــس		
-	Mary V			at a constant			داور		
-	4						المطفر		
-							المسطسانسو	•98	
-							ابو ساحد نه		
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	×			Pr. XIV	GIBBS. AR	95 777 100
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-							Mary a	× .	
			17	16					

V.-SHIHÁB-AD-DÍN SHÁH-JAHÁN.

A H. 1037-1068 = A.D. 1628-1658.

No.	Mint.	Year:	Regnal year.	-		
4.7					GOLD.	
N 528	Ahmad- ábád	1038 Ardi-	2	Obv.	لا اله الا الله	-
	aoau	bihist			Accessed	
	1.5 A		~		وسسول السله	
					ضمسو سسب	
				- 11 - 1	احتصداباد الهم سنه	
	5 to 5				اردی بهست ماه	
				Rev.	پ_ادشاه غازع	
	-1				شاه جهان ۱۰۳۸	
				. *	A comment of a comment of the comment of	-
					شهاب الدين ن	
					صاحب قران ثا	*
					I.O.C. A '95, Wt. 1	68

529	,,	1038 Khúr-	ונ	As 528:	but month خورداد	
1	1	dád			PL. XV. N 9, Wt. 1	68

No.	. Mint.	Yeni	Regnal year.	
AV 530	Dawlai ábád		2	Obv. area, within ornamented diamond border, لا اله الا الله
		and some way and the same of t	THE PARTY OF THE P	رسول البله ۲
-	Mortal Communication of Control Communication of Management of Managemen	en - mr a sky y common skin o manny, myskanya		بصدق ابی بکر وعدل عمر بازرم عثمان ,Margin
	-	The state of the s		Rev. area, within eightfoil,
-	,			پادشاه غازے
		Applications of the second sec		شها[ب] الدين محمد صاحب قران ثاني Margin, الدين محمد صاحب قرات]اباد
			A STATE OF THE STA	Pr. XV. DA CUNHA. N '9, Wt. 167
31	Lahore	1039 Abán	32	اله الا الله (اله الا الله ال
7 sř.				رسول الله سنه
				ضرب لاه <u>ور ال</u> ه
		-		ابان ماه
			-	Rev. as 528: but 1.79
				MARSDEN. A '85, Wt. 169
32 A	28 () 29 ()	1040 Far- war- din	4	As 528: but سنه and month فروردي (sic) on obv.; and on rev. ۱۰۴۰
			1	I.O.C. N '75, Wt. 169

No.	Mint.	Year :	Regnal year.	
AV 533	Súrat	Far- war-	4	As 528: but no Hijrah year; and lowest lines of obv.,
		dín		ضر <i>ب</i>
				سنه سورت اله
				ماه فروردم (sic)
				I.O.C. A .85, Wt. 109
534	Akbar- ábád	1042		Obv. Area, within lozenge border, as 530, but no regnal year.
				شهاب السديسن نے Rev.
				محمد صاحبقران ثا م
				شاه جهان پادشاه غاز ضر]ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
	- 1 -			اكبراباد ١٠٤٢
				Pr. XV. AV '95, Wt. 167
535	,,	-	5	Obv. as 534.
	P			صاحب قران ثانے Rev.
				محصص
				شـاه پادشاه غـاز
				شهاب الدين جهان
				ضرب اكبراباد سنه
				(Pierced.) AV 105

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
N 536	Lahore	1042	5	Obv. as 530: but area enclosed in circular border; no regnal year; and • F in margin.
			Manual price as and unperformance of the second price of the secon	يادشاه غازح الدين محمد شاه جهان
			And an in the contract of the	ر ماحب قران ثانے شہا ضحب سنه لاهور
			Andrews Control of the Control of th	Pr. XV. PRINSEP. N 85, Wt. 169
537, 538	Akbar- ábád	1043	6	As 534: but 1.127, and regnal year 7 on rev.
				MARSDEN. N '95, Wt. 167
539	,,,	22	,,	Obv. as 534. Rev. Area, within diamond border,
				پادشاه غازے شاه جمہان
			CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	Margin, قران ثانى محمد صاحب قران ثانى محمد ضاحب فراب الدين محمد ضرب اكبراباد
				GRANT N 95, Wt. 168
40 B	urhán- púr	"		As 539: but square borders; ا ماهانپور in obv. area, and mint برهانپور

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
N 541	Akbar-	1043		Obv. Area, within oval eightfoil border,
0.11	ábád	1010		all
7				لا اله الا ا
				Junganan
				وسول الملمه
				Margin as 530.
				Rev. Area, within oval eightfoil border,
			-	پیاد
	-			شاه غازیے جہان
37. 31				شاه
				Margin as 539.
				PL. XV. PRINSEP. N '85. Wt. 16
E 15			6	Obv. Area, within square,
542 sq.			0	
				لا اله الا الله
				المستحد
2 7	4 N. de 5			رســول الـلـه
	7 . 1			Margin obliterated.
	3			Rev. Area, within square,
				يادشاه غــازر
				پادشاه غـــازع شـــاه جــهــان
				Margin obliterated.
				DA CUNHA. N ·6, Wt. 106
	1			
543	-	104	4 -	As 539: square borders, nearly obliterated; year [1.] Fig. in obv. area; mint obliterated. N. 8, Wt. 169

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
N 544	Ahmad ábád	- 1045	8	As 539: square borders,
	, abad			1. º g in obv. area;
				regnal year A in rev. area,
	distribution of the state of th		-	احمداباد, in rev. margin.
				PL. XV. GUTHRIE. N '95, Wt. 169
545	Akbar-	٠,	"	" I•1º S and ∧ in rev. area.
	ábád			BURGESS. N '9, Wt. 168
546	,,	1046	9	" square borders,
		-		1. Py in obv. area,
			-	9 in rev. area.
			ĺ	I.O.C. A 85, Wt. 168
547	,,	1047	11	" I PV and I in rev. area.
				BURGESS. N 95, Wt. 168
		370 - 1	-	2020200. 27 00, 110, 120
548	,,	1048	"	" I. A and II in rev. area.
		-		(Formerly ringed.) HAY. A .9
1.4				
549		1049	12	,, square borders,
				17 in obv. margin,
				ا and obscure mint (؟) in rev. margin.
-				Pr. XV. GOVT. OF INDIA. A '8, Wt. 169
550	Akbar- ábád	1050	13	,, •8. and [in rev. area.
				HAY. N 85, Wt. 167

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal		
N 551	Akbar- ábád	1050	14	As 539:	1.8. and 15 in rev. area. PL. XV. STUBBS. N. 9, Wt. 166
					71. IV. 51 51 51 5, W. 100
552	Dawlat- ábád	,,,		"	in دولتاباد end دولتاباد in margin.
					DA CUNHA. N '8, Wt. 11
553	"	1051	14	,,	. 8 beneath rev. area;
					in rev. margin. ضرب [د]وا[م]ا[ب]اد
					A 8, Wt. 168
554	Akbar- ábád	,,	15	,,,,,	1.81 and 10 in rev. area.
	¥ .				LADY FRERE. N S5, Wt. 16
5 55	Burhán- púr	>>)	square borders; • 8 in obv. area; margins obscure. 1.0.c. A .85, Wt. 18
556	Akbar-	1052	16	2)	1.87 and 17 in rev. area.
	ábád				LADY FRERE. A '85, Wt. 168
557	,,	1053	,,	"	1.8 and 11 in rev. area.
					A .9, Wt. 160
A To					
558	"	1056	19	??	square borders;
			.8		19 in rev. area.
					PRINSEP. A 8, Wt. 168
559	V 2	1057	01	,,	1.8v and 11, both in rev. area.

N	o. Mint.	Year	Regnal year.		
56 so	0 Akbar		21	As 559.	(Barbarous.) MARSDEN. A '85, Wt. 168
56	1 ,,	[1059]	23	As 539:	no Hijrah year, but 77 in rev. area.
	The second second second				YEAMES. A '95, Wt. 165
56	2 Burhái púr	1060	25	"	square borders ; ا ۱۰ ۱۰ in obv. area, ا برهانیور ۲۳ in rev. margin.
					MARSDEN. A 85, Wt. 169
56	3 ,,	1061	25	,,	square borders;
	*				۲۵ in rev. margin.
		*	-		PL. XV. A 85, Wt. 169
56	4 Akbar- ábád	. , ,,,	,,	,,	1. 4 1 and 75 in rev. area. A '85, Wt. 168
568	5 ,,	1062	26	"	1. If in obv. area,
-			of Charles and American		TI in rev. area.
			er (dili cini di		PROF. WILSON. A '75, Wt. 168
566	Dawlat- ábád	1063	27	22	ا ۱۲۳ (sic) and ۲۷ in obv. area,
					PL. XV. LADY FRERE. N 8, Wt. 169
567	Akbar- ábád	1064	28	. ,,	1. The in obv. area and In in rev. area. N. 75, Wt. 168

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AV 568	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1066	30	Obv. as 539: within circle, in margin [و الم
569	Dawlat- ábád	1067	"	As 539: but in obv. area, ا الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ا
570	Multán	1068	31	,, square borders; ۱۰ ۱۸ in obv. area, ۱ in rev. area; ملتان in margin. 1.0.C. A 75, Wt. 168
571	Dawlat- ábád	,,,	22	,, eightfoil borders; ۱۰۹۸ in obv. margin, ۱ in rev. area; الالالالالالالالالالالالالالالالالالا
572	Akbar- ábád	,,	32	Obv. as 541: eightfoil borders; ا • ١٠ ١٨ in margin. Rev. as 539: but regnal year المنافعة

No.	Mint.	Year.	Кекта уеат.	
N 573	T. 1	1000	9.0	
010	Dawlat- ábád	1009	92	Obv. as 541: eightfoil borders;
				1. YA in margin.
			The state of the s	Rev. as 539: Fr in area;
				in margin. ضر[ب] دولت اباد
				A '8, Wt, 16
574	Multán			As 539: square borders;
O,T	THE CHECKEN	- 23	,,	1. 1 in obv. area;
				r in rev. area;
				in margin.
				THEOBALD. A '75, Wt. 16
	* ',			
575	Burhán- púr	"	3[2]	" square borders;
	F			1. 1A in obv. area;
	-		-	w in rev. area;
				in margin. [بر]هانپرر
		-	-	PRINSEP. N .75, Wt. 169
76,	-		_	" square borders with ornamented quatrefoil
577 sq.		Q'	-	corners, mint and date obliterated.
		E .		(Burbarous.) LADY FRERE. A '8, Wt. 169 PL. XV. (Barbarous.) PANJ, ARCH. SURV. A '9, Wt. 188
٠.			-	

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regna.			
		* *				
					SILVER.	
					With name Kharram.	
Æ. 578	Lahore	1037	1	Obv.	لا اله الا السلسه	
	3 · · · ·				Account of the reconstruction and the sections A	
					رسول الله ضرب لاهور	
					ai_1	
					جــــلــــوس ۱۰۳۷	
				Rev.	بادشاه غاان	
						A.
		1			A	
					ابـــو المظفر نـــا Ph. XVI. CUNNINGHAM. R .85, W	T4 19
					Th. Avi. Commingana. Av ob, n	¥ 6. 17
						2
579	Agrah	,,	"	Obv.	لا اله الا الله	
					10000	
					رسيول السلمه ٢٧٠.	
					ضــر ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	
	-			Rev.	احد س <u>نه غاز</u> ح	
					شاه جهان پادشاه	
			- 3			
					شهاب الديسن نے	
	a II		-		صاحب قران ثا	
					PRINSEP. R 9, W	/t. 16:

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
.R 580	Burhán- púr	[10]87	1	Obv. as 579: but lower lines, فر برهانپور
			the state of the s	۳۷ هـجـر
			enizolatinistosposialas) ydycellasesiae	Rev. پـادشاه غـازے احد احد شاه جــهان سنه
				مــحــــد شهاب الـديـن نے صاحب قاران ثا
	-			PL. XVI. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R. 9, Wt. 174
581	Agrah	1038	,,	Obv. as 579: but 1. MA
	12:	n de general de constant de la const	-	Rev. as 580. PL. XVI. GRANT. R '85, Wt. 172
582 14	"	"	2	اكره اكره الخالفة
				دار ض]۔رب
			*	1.17
	***************************************			لیادشاه غانی بادشاه غانی شاه جهان از شاه جهان از ت
				ن جهان کا سنه
			0 1	PL. XVI. (Nisár.) PLAYFAIR. R. 7. Wt. 44

No.	Mint.	Year:	Regual	
AR 583	Akbar- ábád	1038 Tír	2	Obv. a
			-	رســـول الــلــه
			-	دار الخلافه اكبراباد الهم تـــيــر مـــاه
				Rev. as 580: but ai (in place of ai_w) PL. XVI. I.O.C. AR -85, Wt. 172
501	Patnah			
904	Patnan	,,	"	Obv. beneath Kalimah (as 579),
	53			يتنه البحسة تير ماه
				Rev. as 580: but ۱۰۳۸ (in place of منت)
				PI. XVI. THEOBALD. R. 1.0, Wt. 172
585, 586	Súrat	1038	1	Obv., beneath Kalimah (as 579),
				ســورت نے
				سنه هجر احد Rev. as 580: منس
			1, 1	PL. XVI. PRINSEP. Æ '9, Wt. 175 GRANT. Æ '9, Wt. 174

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 587	Súrat	103a		As 585: but unit of date obliterated, and no regnal year. CUNNINGHAM. R. 85, Wt. 175
588	Akbar- ábád	1039	2	Obv. Area, within circle,
		The case of the ca		لا الــه الا الــلــه
				محـــــمد ۱۰۳۹ رســول الـلـه
				بصدق ابی بکر وعدل عمر بازرم عثمان ,Margin وعلم علی
				Rev. پادشاه غازے
				الدين محمد شاه جهان
				ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
8 181 - 181				ضـرب اكبــرابـاد
		-		PL. XVI. EDEN. R. 9, Wt. 177
589	Akbar- nagar	"	"	Obv., beneath Kalimah (as 583),
100 7		A THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF	-	ضدر اكبرنكر اله
		1		
				Rev. as 580: but 1]. [9
				Рь. XVI. EDEN. Ж '75, Wt. 125

	No.	Mint.	Year:	Regnal year.	
	AR 590	Patnah	1039	2	Obv., beneath Kalimah,
					ضـــرب پـتنه الهع الهم اذر مــاه
					اذر مساه
					Rev. as 580: but 1
	591	Lahore	1039 Abán	22	Obv., beneath Kalimah,
					سنه ضــــرب لاهمور المهم
					لاهدور السم ابسان صاه
					Rev. as 580: but 1. ~ 9 GRANT. R. 95, Wt. 173
THE PERSON NAMED IN	592	Multán	1039	3	As 588: but ۱۰۳۹ above محمد on obv., and above
	992		1000		ملتان on rev.; mint محمد
					CUNNINGHAM. R 86, Wt. 177
THE REAL PROPERTY.	593	Akbar- ábád	1040	4	,, but 1.1° in obv. margin, and 1° above on rev.
一 のと かのなる	6-1				#R ·9, Wt. 176
	594	,,	,,	"	As 593: but obv. within sixfoil, and الم above ب of ضرب of منابع الم

No.	Mint.	Year:	Regnal	
AR 595	Burhán- pur	1040		As 588: but obv. area in diamond border, divided
	1			برهانپور mint ; year اراد ۱ الله
	The state of the s			Æ 1.0, Wt. 177
596	Patnah	1040 Amar-	3	Obv., beneath Kalimah,
		nad		ضراسس
			- Andread	بتنسه الس
			A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	امرداد مساه
				Rev. as 580: but 1.12.
		-		
597		1040		As preseding , but .
001	"	Bah- man	"	As preceding : but بهمن
		mun	-	Æ 1'0, Wt. 174
700	a	1010		
598	Súrat	1040		As 585: but 1.1°.; no regnal year.
				BANKS. R. 9, Wt. 178
599	Lahore	,,	3	As 588: but 1.10. in obv. margin, and " above
		*		on rev.
			-	CUNNINGHAM. R 9, Wt. 175
600	Multán	- >>	"	As 592: but 1.10.
		-		A 85, Wt. 167
601	,,,	,,	4	,, but • • ; and win
9	VI - direct descents of	× 1		A 85, Wt. 175
302	,,	"	27	ب بنه , unit of date obliterated ;
	No. 11		7	THOMAS. R 85, Wt. 177

No.	Mint.	Year:	Regnal year.	
AR 603	Dehlí	1040 Dai	3	Obv. علا الله
				رسول الله الهر
				رسول الله الن دى ماه هل
				صردسی د
9				Rev. as 580: but ۱۰۴۰, and پاد in second line.
				PL. XVI. GOVT. OF INDIA. AR '95, Wt. 176
604	Akbar-	1041	4	As 588: but ۱۰،۵۱ in obv. margin, and هرب over
	ábád			on rev. صا]حبقران joined.
				GRANT. R 85, Wt. 174
605	27	22	5	Obv. as 588: but square border; + at foot of
	-			area.
				Rev. Area, within square,
				بادشاه غاني
				شــاه جـهان
				ش[باب] الدين محمد صاحب قران ثاني Margin,
		-		اڪبرابا[د
		-		PL. XVI. EDEN. R . 85, Wt. 176
	1000			
606	Alláh- ábád	,, Azur	4	Obv., beneath Kalimah,
				ضـــودـــ
		1019		الماباد الهم ع
				اذر ماه
				Rev. as 580: but 1.19
				PL, XVI. CUNNINGHAM. R. 1.0, Wt. 174

No.	Mint.	Year:	Regna	
AR 607	Patnah	1041 Tír	4	Obv., beneath Kalimah,
				ضوب
				صوب پتنه الهع ^{۱۹} تير مـاه
				1
				Rev. as 580: but 1. -
		And an article for the state of	-	MARSDEN. R. 95, Wt. 173
		Total Section 1		
608	33	1041 Azur	,,	As 607: but month اذر
			armente entre entr	PL. XVI. GRANT. R 1.0, Wt. 175
309	,,	1041	,,	" but month دی
T-1		Dai	Andrew State of the Control	PRINSEP. Rt 95, Wt. 176
210	T) 114	7047		Oby or 500 a hut to 101 in manain
310	Dehlí	1041	4	Obv. as 588: but • in margin.
				Rev. پـادشـاه غـازم
				یادشاه غیازی قران ثانی شاه جهان
**				
				شهاب الدين محمد صا
		-	-	
			7	ضر دهاع
		-		THEOBALD. R. 9, Wt. 174
11	Lahore	"	,,	As 588: but . in obv. margin; and over
		-	-	and mint Yage
				MARSDEN. R. 85, Wt. 176
(000)	7.5		- 1	

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regna year.		
Æ	- 1				
613	Akbar- ábád	1042	5	As 605:	
	abau	2		1 - 1	of in obv. area; 9 end of first line of rev.
	No.				THOMAS. R 85, Wt. 167
614	Multán	,,	"	As 588:	
					in obv. area;
- 11			-		over ملتان on rev.; mint ملتان
					over ste on rev.; mint out
					GRANT. R 85, 174
21.5	411		0		
619	Akbar- ábád	22	6	As 588:	
	8.				1.1º in obv. area;
			1		on rev. اكبراباد
			. 1		Æ '9, Wt. 174
		1			
616	Burhán- púr	"	"	As 605:	
					1. Fr in obv. area;
					and Y in rev. margin.
		**			CUNNINGHAM. R. 9, Wt. 177
017	D / 1				
017	Patnah	"	"	"	
					1.1° in obv. margin;
	11.				and ٦, in rev. margin.
					CUNNINGHAM. R. 95, Wt. 175
618	Súrat	,,	_	As 585:	
					1. F; no regnal year on rev.
					Æ 8, Wt. 176

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regrail year.	
AR 619, 620 sq.	Multán	1042	6	As 605: ا ۱۰۲ in obv. area; above غازی on rev.; and ضرب ملتان
			The second secon	I.O.C. R. 85, Wt. 175 EDEN. (sq.) R. 8, Wt. 170
621	Akbar- ábád	1043	27	Obv. Area, within ornamented diamond border, الله الله الله رسول الله ۱.۴۲
				Margin, الرم عثمان المحدق ابى بكر وعدل عهر بازرم عثمان الحديد وعلم على المحدد
622	29	,		Obv. as 621. Rev. Area, within diamond border,
				Margin, شهاب الدین محمد صاحب قران ثانی فی شهاب الدین محمد صاحب قران ثانی شهاب الحبراباد ضرب اکبراباد Pl. XVI. THEOBALD. Æ '9, Wt. 176

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 623	Alláh- ábád	[1043]	6	As 605: traces of date on obv.;
	asta			in rev. margin.
				PL. XVII. CUNNINGHAM. R 1.0, Wt. 175
694	Patroh	r 7		As COS and date on along
021	Launan	1,5,1	,,	As 605: no date on obv.; 'in rev. area, and ضرب پتنه in margin.
				PRINSEP. R 85, Wt. 109
625	Bhakar	1043	,,	Obv. as 605: but circular border; date in margin • =
				ادشاه غازی Rev.
				الدين محمد شاه جهان
				شهاسا
				ضحرب بحمر
				PL. XVII. CUNNINGHAM. R. 8, Wt. 177
626	Bhakar	q ,,	"	As 605:
				circular borders; . ~ in obv. margin, and
				سنه ک in rev. margin.
				Pr. XVII. H.17. R 85, Wt. 170
627	Súrat	[,,]	,,,	" in obv. area;
				in rev. margin.
				.R. 85, Wt. 171
628	Multán	,,	33	" I · P in obv. area,
				in rev. area;
			- 2	mint ملتان PLAYFAIR. AR 85, Wt. 173

No.	Mint.	Year: Regnal	
∠R 629	Akbar- nagar	1043 7 Far- war- d/n	Obv., beneath Kalimah, رـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			ضر اكبرنكر ٧ الهـ م]اه فروردي (sio)
			Rev شاه جهان د
	-7		مد <u>] شاه جهان [م</u> د ۱۰۶۳ شهاب الدین
			<u>ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ</u>
	- '		PL. XVII. CUNNINGHAM. R. 85, Wt. 176
630	Súrat	22 22	As 605:
16			in rev. margin. سورت in rev. margin.
			R. 85, Wt. 177
631	Ahmad- ábád	1044 "	" () c in obv. area;
			v in rev. area;
			mint, ובסגווינ מאראראר מייני
		and the same	PRINSEP. R · 0, Wt. 174
632	Lahore	22 22	Obv. 1.166
			لاهــــور ضـــرب
			یادشاه غانے Rev.
			ریشاه جمها <u>ن</u> سنه ۷ منس
	- 1 14		PL. XVII. (Nisár). PANJ. ARCH. SURV. R. 6, Wt. 43

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	Service Services	
AR 633	Akbar- ábád	1044	8	As 605:	1. F in obv. area;
					mint .ll A S5, Wt. 177
634	Bhakar	1045	,,	27	۱۰۴۵ in obv. margin ;
				· · · · ·	aîn rev. margin ; ضرب بهکر Pl. XVII. CUNNINGHAM. AR 85, Wt. 176
635	Patnah	[10]45	,,	,,	اده in obv. area; اد over هاد ; ام in rev. area; اضر[ب] پتنه
636	Súrat	1045	22	"	GIBBS. R 9, Wt. 170 A in obv. area; 1.109 in obv. margin;
					ر بـ اسورت [ب] سورت ضر[ب] سورت ﷺ AR 9, Wt. 177
637	Multán	22	9	77	ا ، ١٠٥ in obv. area ; 9 in rev. area ; ضرب] ملتان PLAYFAIR. R 95, Wt. 173
638, 639	Súrat	1046	,,	? ;	۹ in obv. area; ۱۰۱۴ in obv. margin; ضرب]
					GOVT. OF INDIA. R. 85, Wt. 176 GRANT. R. 3, Wt. 175

						1 1 1 1		
No.	Mint.	Year:	Regnal year.					
Æ								
640	Lahore	1046	9	As 605:	1.154	in obv. margin;		
						q		
					ب لاهور	سنه ضرب in rev. margin	ı .	
							GRANT.	Æ 9, Wt. 174
641		[104]6	,,	"	[1.]	'y in obv. area;		
	gírna- gar				9 in re	ev. area;		5.5
					mint ,	جها نک		
							MARSDEN.	AR '9, Wt. 177
212		1045	7.0					
642	Akbar- ábád	1047	10	**		in obv. area;		
						rev. area;		
					كبراباد	صرب اه		
							EDEN.	R '9, Wt. 175
3								
643	Tattah	,, Khur-	,,	Obv.		اله الاالله	y	
		Khur- dád				A sense of consensus assessment the sense of	•	
, E			2			سول السلسه		
0.4							,	
1 11 1								
						مر 1. تته الم خــورداد مـاه	7	
				Rev.		ادشاه غازع		
						شاه جــمـان	,	
						Angelin (Francisco Michigan, Steve Jacquista A		Y - 7
						1.364		
		-	-			شهاب الدين	,	
		1 2				<u> </u>		
						n_ were	CID 43TM	7D 105 TYTE 350
			.			PL. XVI	. GRANT.	Æ '85, Wt. 177
644	"	rir	,,	Same as 6	43 : bt	تیر ماه t month		1
		Tir	- 1			CUNI	VINGHAM	R 85, Wt. 177

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regns year,		
$rac{A\!\!\!R}{645}$	Lahore	1047	11	As 605:	
					[1.] [ov in obv. margin;
					11
					سنه in rev. margin.
					I.O.C. AR *35, Wt. 176
646		1048	12	***	1. PA in obv. area;
	gírna- gar				in rev. area;
	J				in rev. margin.
	1				CURETON. 2R '9, Wt. 176
150	111				
647	Kanda-	,,	3		ضر[ب] قندهار but
	hár	."			THEOBALD. R '85, Wt. 176
		. (1)			
648	Multán	,,	11	***	I.FA in obv. area;
		"		-	I in rev. area;
					in rev. margin.
	y=				THEOBALD. At '85, Wt. 175
					11120Dallo. 110 30, www.178
76,					
649	_	22,	-	, ,,	1. A in obv. margin;
					mint and regnal year obliterated.
	#1.4 m		-		Æ 3, Wt. 163
	70		- 30		
650	Súrat	1049	12	2)	1.1º9 in obv. margin;
					۱۲ and سورت in rev. margin.
4					2R '85, Wt. 177

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year.		
AR 651	Lahore	1049	13	Obv.	لاهور
4					ضرىــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			And a social series		A. J. L.
		100	The state of the s	Rev.	پادشاه غازے
					پادشاه غازم شاه جهان رت نشب
			-		PL. XVII. (Nisár). CUNNINGHAM. R. 65, Wt. 44
652	Súrat	1051		As 605:	1.81 in obv. margin;
	And the control of th				in rev. margin. سورت ضرب GRANT. A. 85, Wt. 163
			and the state of t		
653			17	31	∨ in rev. area;
$\frac{1}{2}$		*	-		margins nearly obliterated.
					GRANT. R. 65, Wi. 88
654		1054		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	18 = (sic) in obv. area;
	- 3				mint and regnal year obliterated.
		Paragram or not paragram			AR '85, Wt. 177
655		1055	18	,,	1.00 in obv. area;
5.00	nagar		The second secon		A in rev. area;
					in rev. margin. اک[بر]نگر
					GRANT. A. 8, Wt. 176
656	Akbar- ábád	1056	19	37	۱۰۶۶ in obv. margin ; in rev. margin.
		1.12			Rt 9, Wt. 174

No.	Mint.	Year:	Regnal year.		
AR 657	Dawlat- ábád	1056	19	As 605:	in rev. margin.
	4				#R · 85, Wt.
658	Kanda- hár		"	,,	۱۹ in rev. area ; in rev. margin.
				- 1	AR '85, Wt.
659	Súrat	1057	20	"	but ornamented diamond borders;
		-			1.5v in obv. margin,
					r • at foot of rev. area;
				*	in rev. margin. سورت [ضر]ب
	,				PL. XVII. EDEN, R. 9, Wt. 1
	d				
660	,,	"	21	As 659:	but 1.0V and 71
	10 ×				BURNES. R . 85, Wt. 1
227				4 005	
$\begin{array}{c} 661 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	-	-	"	As 605:	
					[] in rev. area;
					margins partly obliterated. GRANT. R. 7, Wt.
	10.75				32011. Ill 1, 110.
662	Súrat	1058	_	***	1.00 in obv. margin;
			*		in rev. margin. سورت ضرب
			-		GRANT. R . 85, Wt. 1
663	Tattah		22	A a 649	hut By and mouth [7 [67]
000		Shah- riwar	42	AS 040;	but ۲۲ and month [آشه]ريو[ر] on obv. an
			1		R .75, Wt. 1

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal	
AR 664	Patnah		22	As 605:
				۲۲ in rev. area ; ضرب یتنه in rev. margin.
Contract Con	-			PRINSEP. A. 8, Wt. 175
665	Akbar-	1059	23	" (. o a in obv. margin;
	ábád			rr in rev. margin. ضرب اكبراباد
				GRANT. R .85, Wt. 171
666	Junah-	"		" [1]. 89 in obv. margin;
	garh			in rev. margin. ضرب جوندک
				PL. XVII. THOMAS. R. 95, Wt. 177
667	,,	1060	_	As preceding: but 1.7 in obv. margin.
				EDEN. R 1 0, Wt. 175
668	Dawlat-	*7	23	As 605: [.] . in obv. area;
3.3	ábád ?			rr in rev. area;
	-			(؟) ناباد in rev. margin.
			-	Æ '85, Wt. 174
$669 \frac{1}{2}$	Sháhja- hánábád	77	24	دار الــــخــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				شاهجهانابا[د] هجرمسنسه
			The state of the s	marrian drive
		Total State of the		ادشاه غازم Rev.
				ادشاہ غازے Rev. شاہ جہان نے ت نثار صاحبقران ثا
477	0			نشار صاحبقران ثا
	y = 75		- 1	Pr. XVII. (Nisár. Thin.) R 1 15, Wt. 88

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.			
AR 670	Patnah		25	As 605:		
070	Launan		20	As 000:	W . 5	
	1				To in rev. area;	
					in rev. margin.	Æ '8, Wt. 175
					*	
671	Kash-	1061	,,	Obv.	<u> ک</u> شمیر	
1/4	mír				ضــــرب ۱۰۲۱ ســــنه	
	3 3				١٠٢١	
				Rev.	٢٥ ثانے	The state of the s
				-	<u>۲۵ ثا ئے</u> ق <u>ــ</u> ران	
					<u> </u>	
					نثار صا	
					PL. XVII. (Nisár.)	AR '7, Wt. 41
075				A - 805 .	mint obliterated, 78 in rev. area.	
672			,,	AS 000 .		Æ '8, Wt. 177
	17			*		220 0, 110.27
3 1						
673	Súrat	1064	28	""	1. Ye in obv. margin;	
					TA in rev. area;	
			-	*	in rev. margin.	
		-			MARSDEN.	A '8, Wt. 178
	75 116	100			A M in abor ones :	
674	Multái	1066	29	72	1.77 in obv. area;	
					79 in rev. area;	
					in rev. margin.	Æ '8, Wt. 172
			The same of the sa		1.0.0.	ZIU 0, W 0. 1/2
CH.	Súrat		30		. in rev. area;	
675	Durat	1	30	.,,,,	in rev. margin. ض[رب] سورت	
1				1 2		Æ .9, Wt. 178
100	Land Section	ie.	1		2.0.0.	TEN 03 18 N. 110

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
R				-	
676,	Dawlat-	1067	31	As 605:	1. TV and TI in obv. area;
677	ábád				in rev. margin.
				- 0	PL. XVII. GRANT. A. 9, Wt. 176
					PANJ. ARCH. SURV. A. 9, Wt. 176
678	Sháhja-			Obv.	جہان!بــاد
1/4	hánábád	"	,,	051.	شــــــاه
					دار الخلافه
=		= "			ضوسيب
	-				1.17
				Rev.	ثسسسان
					قــــران ت
	-				· ·
1 2 3					نثار صا ۳۱
		1			Pl. XVII. (Nisár.) R. 75, Wt. 44
679	Súrat			A = 605 ·	circular borders;
079	Buran	"	,,,	A\$ 000.	1. TV in obv. margin;
1.5	-1"				in rev. area;
					in rev. margin.
					GRANT. A. 95, Wt. 175
680	,,	1068	,,	As 679:	but ITA (sic).
1		-		*	GRANT. R 9, Wt. 176
601	OL (Lie		9.5	An 605.	oightfail handan.
160	Sháhja- hánábád	"	32	AS OUD:	eightfoil borders;
		*			1 • 7 ^ in obv. margin;
					شهاب الدین محمد صاحبقران ثانی ضرب دار
n (.					in rev. margin. الخلافه شاهجهان اباد
		-0			PL. XVII. MARSDEN. R 10, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		
R	Ahmad-		20	A- 707 WHI 11 WH	,
002	ábád		32	As 605: ۲۲ ضرب احمداباد in rev. margin.	
				GIBBS.	.R ·8, Wt. 17
	Dawlat-	1068	"	" eightfoil borders;	
684	ábád			1. In obv. margin;	
	Vila E			in rev. area;	
				in rev. margin.	
685	Súrat	(1059)		THEOBALD.	AR '9, Wt. 17 AR '9, Wt. 17
			"	" in rev. area;	
				in rev. margin.	
					Æ '9, Wt. 17
686	,,	-	22	As 685: but no Hijrah year legible.	
				PRINSEP.	R '9, Wt. 176
687	_	1069	22	As 605: 1. 19 in obv. margin;	
				" in rev. margin; mint obliterated	
					Æ '9, Wt. 178
688	Kábul	_	-	" خابل in rev. margin ; year obliterated.	
				CUNNINGHAM.	Æ ·85, Wt. 175
				ANONYMOUS LARGESSE (NISÁ	R).
N				GOLD.	
89 689	Sháhja- hánábád	1069	-	ان اباد Rev. ثانے اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ الل	
				رب ۱۰۲۹	ٺ
		01 4			N .65, Wt. 43

SHÁH SHUJÁ'. IN BENGAL, ETC.

A.H. 1068-1070 = A.D. 1658-1660.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal rear.	
34114				SILVER.
AR 690	Akbar- ábád	1068		Obv. Area, within square, الله الا الله الا الله الا الله الا الله الا الله الله ١٠٦٨ مسلول الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ا
691	Jalún- ábád?	27	1	Margin, اقران ثانی قران ثانی

MURÁD BAKHSH.

IN GUJARÁT

A.H. 1068 = A.D. 1658.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Rognal year.	
			-	
N				GOLD.
392	Ahmad- ábád	1068	1	Obv. Area, within square,
	abad		- 30	لا اله الا الله
			-	مـحـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			-	صدق ابی بکر وعدل عمر بازرم عثمان Margin,
				وعلم ۱۰۲۸ علی
				Rev. Area, within square,
				پادشاه غازے
	- 1			محمد مراد بخش
				بو المظفر مروج الدين ضرب احمداباد Margin,
				الم احد
			-	PL. XVIII. CUNNINGHAM. N '85, Wt. 17
	1.)			

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
				SILVER.
	Ahmad- ábád	1068	1	As 692 : but سنه احد in rev. margin. GRANT. Æ 85. Wt. 177
695	apad	To be a series of the series o		PL. XVIII. THOMAS. R. 15, Wt. 178 CUNNINGHAM. R. 125, Wt. 176
	Súrat	- >>	,,	,, but سورت
698				ضرب PL. XVIII. CUNNINGHAM. R ·9, Wt. 178 MARSDEN. R ·9, Wt. 176 EDEN. R ·95, Wt. 176
699	,,	The state of the s	77	الــه الا الـله Obv. مــحــهــد رســول الـلـه مــحــهــد رســول الــلـه ضر دــــــ مــد ســـوردـــــــ ســـوردــــــــ ســـوردــــــــ ســـوردــــــــ ســــوردـــــــــ ســــوردـــــــــ ســـــــ ســــــــ ســــــــ ســــــ
			And the state of t	مسراد شسا[ه غاز مسراد شسا مسراد شسا مسراد شسر شاخ مستخدر ثانع مستخدر شاخ مستخدات جهانی
				یا فــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			A CANADA	PL. XVIII. CUNNING HAM. At 9, Wt. 174
700	Cambay (Khan- báyat)	The country of the co	The state of the s	As 692: but no year in obv. margin; in rev. margin, ضرب کهنبایت احد PL. XVIII. PANJ. ARCH. SURV. At 19, Wt. 178
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	The same of the sa	1	······································

VI.—AURANGZÍB 'ÁLAMGÍR.

A.н. 1069—1118=A.D. 1659—1707.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	" -	1.5-
AT					GOLD.	
N 701	Tattah	[10]72	5	Obv.	مسانسوس	
					تسنمسيسه	
					منه جلــوس	Α.
					·	
					ضحير تسته	
				Rev.	اورنكزيب عالمكير	
					ش	
					زد چو مہر منیر	
					a	
					در جــان ۲۷	
					PL. XVIII. W's	35. Wt. 170
					*	, ,
141		- 0 - 1			*	
702	Aurang- ábád	1074	6	Obv.	اورنكاباد	
					مانسوس ضسر	
	1					
	-				سلنسه جلوس	
				Rev. as 70	1: but ۱۰۷۴ over عن	
	100				PL. XVIII, I.O.C. N	

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
N 703	Multán	1075	8	As 701: but ۸, ملتان; ۱۰۷۵
704	77	1077	9	,, but ۹, ملتان; ۱۰۷۷ PROF. WILSON. N·8, Wt. 169
705	Aurang- ábád	1079	11	As 702: but , اورنكاباد , ۱۰۷۹o.c. A .85, Wt. 169
706	Akbar-		12	Obv. Area, within square,
	nagar			سنه ۱۲
	* 1			ضـــــرب اکبـرنـکر
- 1	, -			
				س]ک[ه] جلوس میهنت مانوس Margin, س
				Rev. Area, within square,
			*	شاه غازے
		-		عالم كير پاد
		e		Margin nearly obliterated.
				Pr. XVIII. MARSDEN. A .75, Wt. 168
707	Súrat	[108]3	16	Obv. سنه جلوس
			-	ميمسنت
		African de constante de constan	-	ســـورت
	-			Rev. as 701: but & A .85, Wt. 171
708	Golkon- dah	1086	20	,, but ۳۰ (for ۲۰), کلکنده ; ۱۰۸۱ PL. XVIII. LO.C. A's, Wt. 170

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regna.		
<i>N</i> 709	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1091	24	دار الخلافه شاه جهاناباد Obv.	
				جـــــلوس ميهنت مانوس	
		the same of the same of		116 A	
	-			Rev. as 701: but ۱۰۹۱ over نك	
		*		Pt. XVIII. 1,O.C. A 85, Wt. 1	169
710	Ahmad-	1097	29	As 701: but on obv. ۱۰۹۷, احمدنکر; and ۲۹ on rev	7.
	nagar	-		over نك	4- ₋₁₆
				LADY FRERE. N ·85, Wt.	169
	n	7.000			
711	Bíjápú	r 1098	31		
		,		سر	
				ميهنت مسانو	
				سنه ۳۱ ۱۱_طــــفر	
		Table 1 and	4	دا]ر بـــاپـور	
				Rev. as 701: but 99 over a of always	
				PL. XVIII. MARSDEN. N '9, Wt.	171
712	Golkon	-	,,	As 701: but ڪلکنده ,سنه (no Hijrah year).	
	dah	-		MARSDEN. N '8, Wt.	169
	1				
718	Sháh- jahán		0 32	As 709: but [and	
	ábád			A -9, Wt.	168
		110	1 04		
714	,,	1110	1 34	,, but 下¦⊂ and • A'9, Wt.	165

		-	7 1	
No.	Mint.	Year.	year.	
N 715 1	Chíná- patan (Madras)	1103	35	Obv. ۳۵ ضرب چیناپتن
				عالمکیی (sic) عالمکی نشار پاد
		L'AND		Pl. XVIII. (Nisár). A ·5, Wt. 46
		-		
716	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1100	38	As 709: but [A and .] MARSDEN. N -8, Wt. 109
717	Bíjápúr	1107	40	
		100		مين
15.0				ما]نوس دار الظفر
				ضر]سبع
			/	بــــي]جاپـــو[ر
				Rev. as 709: but •<
				LADY FRERE. A '85, Wt. 167
718		1109	41	As 701: but mint obliterated, ۱۶۱; and ۱۱۰۹ over نك
				PRINSEP. N . 55, Wt. 168
719	Khujis- tah-	,,	4x	,, but ۴, خجسته بنیاد; ۱۱۰۹ over نك
	bunyád (Aurang- ábád)			PL. XVIII. GOVT. OF INDIA. N '8, Wt. 169
720	Burhán-	1111	43	., but [بر]هانپور ,سما but إير] ; and ا ا ا
	pár	-		MARSDEN. A '85, Wt. 170

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.			
<i>N</i> 721 ¹ / ₄	[Chíná]- patan	1111	4[x]	Obv.	ء ض <u>رب</u> پتـن	
		20 *		Rev.	عالمكيير شا[ه] ناشار پاد	
					PL, XVI	II. (Nisár.) N ·45, Wt. 46
722	Bíjápúr	1112	44	As 717: but 19	1°; and 1	
						DA CUNHA. W 9, Wt. 168
723	Burhán púr	1115	47	As 701: but a:	and ۱۱ ;برهانپور س	10 over 45. AS. SOC. AV '85, Wt. 169
724	Etáwá	1118	50	Obv.	جلوس ميسمنت	
					سنه مانوس	
					ضر اتاوا	* .)
				Rev. as 701: bu	it ۱۱۱۸ over كن	
	2					I.O.C. N .85, Wt. 168
					* **	
			-			

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		
				×	
	*				SILVER.
AR	-				
25	Akbar- ábád		1	Obv.	[4
		8			جلوس مانوس مسيسمنست
					مستقر الخلافه
*	-				سند احد
					ا]ك[بــر]ابـاد
	-				ا المسارا المسار
				Rev.	عالمكيري
			-		پا]دشاه غـاز
					Pt. XIX. THOMAS. R 1.0, Wt. 1
	100 A		-		
26	Calcutta	1069	1	Obv.	عـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
					ضرب
					سنه احد جلوس
					مــانـــوس
	25				
				Rev.	شاه غازے
		-			پادر (sic) عالم ڪير
					زيـــــانـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
					مــحمد اورنك

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regue year,							
AR	T7 (1 1			01		*		STATE AND ADDRESS OF THE ADDRESS OF		
727	Kábul	_	1	Obv.			نه جلب			
		-1					ا]نوس دار ا			
							رىــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	9		
							كابل			
				Rev. a	s 701:	instea بدر	n ; مهر d of	o Hijrah	year.	
							CUNN	INGHAM.	Æ 85, Wt.	1
Make y										
728	Patnah	1070	,,	Obv.			مسنستس			
							سرب مان			
							-parameter Commence to secure			
		-				مسد	ملسوس ا-	·		
							dimm			
				Rev.		ى الدين	الظفر محي	أبسو		
							1.٧.			
							 [۱]ورنكزيب			
						۔۔ مد س	- "J - "JJL"	J- VL.		
			AND THE RESERVE			Г	[یادشاه غا			
							L. XIX. CUNI	VINGHAM.	Æ '95, Wt.	1
					,					
729	Multán	(sic)	3	Obv.	7-		ملترسدا			
		. 0	,	1	1.1	ى ن	دار الامسان ندرسيب			
10	medi hear	10		Mond T	May 1		غاردــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ			
wi	. (.) (.) (.) 	te.	1000	ا بدارته		وس م	میمنت مان			
In.		2		" CLA	2 41.4	a[:	جــــلـوس[س			
	4/12	art	·e.	Rev o	s 701 ·	a[i but • ∨ •	(sic)			
. 5 ()	th.	da	Day 1	1001. 8		,	ALLA VIINA	TNGPIN	72 *0# T374	,
		wie.	* 1 4	211	inch	0 A 0	.XIX. CUNN	INGAIM.	ECU DO, WI.	4
		1		- 1	M. N.		Transfer Copper		A STATE OF THE STA	

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 730	Aurang- á bád	1071	3	As 728: but ۳, اورنكاباد; and ۱۰<۱ <i>CUNNINGHAM</i> . R 9, Wt. 176
731	Súrat	77	22	Obv. جلوس مصيهـــنت مصيهـــنت مصانـــوس
				ضرىب ســـورت عالم كير اورنىك زيــب شـــاه زد چو بدر منير ١٠٧١
732			4	رد چو بدر منیر ۱۰۷۱ در جـــان BOMBAY AS. SOC. Æ '85, Wt. 175 Obv.
2 2		,,	7	مصيمنت ۴ سنه جلوس سب
		And the same year		Rev. as 701: but ۱۰۷۱, and مبر for مهر pr. XIX. AR 45, Wt. 22
733	Akbar- ábád	27	4	Obv. Area, within square, اکبراباد ضریب ضریب Margin, سنه جلوس میمنت مانوس
				Rev. Area, within square, پادشاه غازی شاه عالرکیبر
				Margin ابو الظفر محيى الدين محمد اورنكزيب Margin بهادر سنه ا ∨ ۱ ا بهادر سنه ا ∨ ۱ ا Pr. XIX. PLAYFAIR. Æ '95, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 734	Júnah-	1071	_	Obv. Area, within square,
	[garh]			مانيوس
				مسمنت
in the	6			ضرب جونه ضرب
				Rev. Area, within square,
	4			عالم كير
	Å,			زيسب
				اورنـــك شــــاه
				Q Vannuantaumereel
				چو بدر منیر سننه Margin,
				PL. XIX. GIBBS. Æ 9, Wt. 179
735	Súrat?	[10]72	_	As 707: year V ۲, mint and regnal year obscure; بدر
	3			مهر for
3				PRINSEP. R. 85, Wt. 172
736	Multán	1073	5	نك and ۱۰۷۳ above ; مهر for بدر ; ملتان ,سنه
			-	CUNNINGHAM. R 9, Wt. 177
737		,,	5	Obv.
				چــو مېر
				۱۰۷۳ زد در جهان
				Amunikan
	- 120 - 120	* *		
			ine:	یبب Rev. اورنسسك ز
	1			شـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				عاليكيىر 8 GOVT. OF INDIA. R ·8, Wt, 176

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year,	
AR 738, 739	Júnah- garh	1074	6	As 734: but Obv. margin ۲ سنه ۲ and ornaments.
				Rev. margin, چو بدر منیر سنه چو بدر منیر سنه
740	Súrat	[1]075	-	As 731: but [۱]. ۷٥; regnal year obliterated, سورت
	,			above ضرب GRANT. R. 9, Wt. 176
741	"	[1]076	8	As preceding, but سنه, and [۱] ۱۰۷۶ R 9, Wt. 177
742	Multán	1076	,,	As 701: but سنه, ملتان; ۱۰۷۱ over عدر, نك
				GRANT. R '9, Wt. 176
742a	Akbar- nagar	107[6]	9	اڪبرنگر Obv.
				ضرب فرسب المستندي
			The state of the s	پاد شـــاه Rev. عالمكير
		*		1.v PL. XIX. MARSDEN. R. 45, Wt. 22
743	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1076	,,	فه جهااباد فه دار الخلا شاه ن ضرر
				جلوس میمنت مانوس و سنه
				Rev. as 701, but ۱۰۷۲ over بدر ونك for مهر for مهر PL. XIX. At 9, Wt. 176

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 744	Súrat	1077	9	مورت (As 731: but سند, and ۱۰۷۷; سنه above ضرب above سورت (MARSDEN. R 9, Wt. 177
745 14	Akbar- ábád	22	_	اکببراباد Obv. ضویب ناریب
				سینسه پادشاه غازی عالم کیرا شاسی آدا
	x -	*		PL. XIX. MARSDEN. A. 5, Wt. 41
746	Súrat	[1]081	_	As 731: but []. ^ [; regnal year partly obliterated; ضرب above ضرب على
747	"	[10]82	13	As preceding, but [(cut off) and A [A 95, Wt. 177
748	Golkon- dah	. 1076 (sic)* [1083]		مانوس مانوس میــــمنــت ۱۱۰ سنه جلوس
				ســـــــــ ضر ڪلکنده
				Rev. as 731: but • • • at left of last line. PL. XIX. MARSDEN. R9, Wt. 175
				* An old reverse die has been used for the Golkonda coins, nos. 748, 751, 755.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
R 749	Golkon- dah		15	As 748: but سنه; rev. partly obliterated. PL. XIX. MARSDEN. R. 6, Wt. 44
4	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -			FL. ALA. MARSULA. R. O, WE. 44
750	Súrat	_	16	As 731: but سورت; Hijrah year obliterated; سنه above
				ضرب PRINSEP. A 9, Wt. 176
750a	22	[10]84		As preceding: but سنه on obv., and ماد on rev.
				GOVT. OF INDIA. R. 85, Wt. 176
751	Golkon- dah	1076 (sic)	1	As 748: but 7, and . V on rev. CUNNINGHAM. R. 95, Wt. 178
	dan	(810)		COMILITARIA. IN 30, WE 170
752	Júnah- [garh]	1085		As 734: rev. differently arranged. Obv. margin, جونه ا جونه
				Rev margin, ۱۰۸ ۵ جا بات
				GRANT. R '95, Wt. 176
753	Aurang- ábád	1088	20	اورنكاباد Obv.
			-	سبب
		-		میمسنت
				سنه جلوس
	5 / E			Rev. as 731: but 1・ハハ over む
				THEOBALD. R. 9, Wt. 172
754	Súrat	1089	21	۲۱ مورت above سورت , and ۸۹ ; ضرب above سورت above سورت , and ۸۹ ; شنه
755 1 8	Golkon- dah	1076 (sic)	"	As 748: but wie, and VI MARSDEN. A. 45, Wt. 22

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 756	_	[10]89	22	۲۲ As 748: but سنه, and ۸۹; mint obliterated.
	-X.7.7.	-		GIBBS. A. 95, Wt. 178
757	Júnah- garh	1090		As 734 : but Obv. margin
				۱۰۹۰ Rev. margin, سکه زد در جهان چو بدر منیر سنه
			-	Æ 1.0, Wt. 173
758	Súrat	"	22	Obv. سنه مانوس
		object of the state of the stat		میسمنت جسلوس
				سسورت
				Rev. as 731: but 1.9. over 33 1.0.C. R .05, Wt. 178
759	,,	"	23	As 758: but aim, and (. 9 . BENG. As. SOC. R. 95, Wt. 178
760	Patnahf	,,	20	۳۳ ب ۲۳ ب ب ۲۳ ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب
		The state of the s		BOMBAY AS. SOC. R. 85, Wt. 178
761	Súrat	1091	,,	,, but YF, and 1.91
		- '	-	PRINSEP. Æ 1.0, Wt. 177
762 1/2	- ,,	"	24	,, but ۲۴, and ۱۰۹۱ Pr. XIX. AR's, Wt. ss
763	Bíjápúr	,,	"	۲۱ ^c ,, but سنه, بیجاپور, and ۱۹۱ (sic) R ·85, Wt. 177

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 764		1092	24	اد As 758: mint obliterated, سنه, and ۱۰۹۲
				I.O.C. R '85, Wt. 175
765,	Súrat	1093	25	۲۵ ,, but منه, and ۱۰۹۳
766			-	BOMBAY AS. SOC. R. 95, Wt. 176 BANKS. R. 9, Wt. 174
767	_	109[3]	"	۲۵ ,, but mint obliterated, سنه, and ۱۰۹ (unit of date obliterated.)
				GIBBS. A. '75, Wt. 88
768	Súrat	1094	27	۲۷ ,, but منس, and ۱۰۹۴
	-			MARSDEN. R 85, Wt. 177
769	23	1095	"	الا بنه but سنه, and ۱۰۹۶
			-	R. 9, Wt. 178
770	[Júnah- garh]	1096	28	Areas as 734: but سنه on obv. end, r., and ۱۰۹۲ on rev. over
				Obv. margin nearly obliterated.
1 pl				Rev. margin, ازد در جهان
				GRANT. Æ '95, Wt. 177
771	Súrat		29	As 758: but ., and 1.97
	Durau	"	20	Æ '95, Wt. 178
772	'Alam- gírpúr	,,	_	" but المكير پور, regnal year obliterated; on rev. ا ۱۰۹۲
				Pr. XIX. R 9, Wt. 176

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal	
AR 773	Súrat	1097	29	As 758: but سنه, and ۱۰۹۷
774	Burhán- púr	1098	30	ر. (۱۰۹ منده برهانپور but سنده ,برهانپور, and ۱۰۹۸
775	Súrat	1098	27	,, but aim, and 1.91
776	La[hore]	33	"	الا السلطنية cbv.
				ضــرســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				ســـنه Rev. as 731: but ۱۰۹۸ over نك PRINSEP. R '85, Wt. 178
777	Narnól	**	[3%]	As 758: but سنه, and ۱۰۹۸ PL. XIX. BENGAL AS. SOC. A. 86, Wt. 177
778	Golkon- dah	22	[3]1	الآ] ا ,, but سنه کلکنده at left, and ۱۰۹۸ BENGAL AS. SOC. R 9, Wt. 177
770	Jahán-	1099	32	۳۲ , and ۱۰۹۹ at left.
113	gírna- gar	1000		Æ '85, Wt. 179
779a	Súrat	,,	"	,, but سنه, and ۱۰۹۹ BENGAL AS. SOC. R ·1, Wt. 177
780	"	1100	,,	بر , but منه, and ۱۱۰۰ <i>MARSDEN</i> . Æ '95, Wt. 177

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year.	
AR 781	Zafar- púr			م" المجادة As 758: but سنه ,ظفرپور and ۱۱۰۰ Pr. XIX. Æ 95, Wt. 178
782	Kábul	[1100]	"	ما]نوس Obv. مــنـــامـــــــــــ
				جلا]وس دار الهلك ضرىـــــــ
				ڪابل ٣٢
				Rev. as 731: no year. PL. XIX. A. 9, Wt. 178
783	Etáwah	1100	33	مرم (اتاوه As 758: but سنه , and ا ا ٠٠ ، هنه , اتاوه PRINSEP. AR 1'0, Wt. 175
	Gol- kondah		3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	ب ,, but کند MARSDEN. R . 45, Wt. 21
784	Súrat	1101	34	برد ,, but سنه, and ۱۱۰۱ BOMBAY. AS. SOC. Æ 1.0, Wt. 177
785	Cambay	1102	27	بره الله منه , and ۱۰۲ over جہان , and ۱۰۲ over بندی بیان , BENGAL AS. SOC. Æ 9, Wt. 178
786	Nárnól	,,	,,,	مرم ,, but سنه ,نارنول, and ۱۱۰۲ THOMAS. AR 95, Wt. 177
787	Etáwah	37	35	۳۹ , but سنه ,اتاوه, and ۱۱۰۲ ,

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnt year.	
AR 788	Chíná-	_	35	Obv. مانوس
	patan			- winner was
				سنه ۳۵ جلوس
				•
				ضــر چيناپتن
				Rev. as 731: no Hijrah year. PL. XX. GIBBS. Æ 1.0, Wt. 180
				11. AA. 01220. It 10, W. 100
789	Akbár-	1103	,,	اکـــــرابـــاد
	ábád			ضرى
				مستقر الخلافه
				Comment and comment and
	100			جلوس مانوس 8 ۳
				Rev. as 731: but year . " after
		*		PRINSEP. R 1.05, Wt. 175
	A1 -			mo.
790	Súrat	"	"	As 758: but aim, and . PRINSEP. R 10, Wt. 179
				TALINEI. AN IU, WALLO
791	Luck-			به الكهنو , no Hijrah year.
191	now		"	PRINSEP. A. 1.0, Wt. 176
			_	
792,	Etáwah	1104	36	برم سنه ,اتاوه but سنه ,اتاوه and
792a				PLAYFAIR. AR 1 05, Wt. 177 I.O.C. AR 1 0, Wt. 171
793	Luck- now	22	,,	برم but سنه, and ۱۱۰۱۶ after جهان, after
	TOW			(Zigzag border to reverse.)

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 794	Súrat	1104	36	۳۲ As 731 : but سنه, and ۱۱۰۴ over نك
				GOVT. OF INDIA. R. 1.0, Wt. 179
795	Bíjápúr	1105	37	,, but ٣<, at left; دار الظف[ر] بيجاپور, and نك ۱۱۰۵ over نك Æ 9, Wt. 177
796, 796a	Súrat	,,	22	" but Wv and II.o (Counterstruck with galloping horseman.)
				PL. XX. R. 1'0, 178 BANKS. R. 1'0, Wt. 179
797	Etáwah	"	38	بسنه اتاوه but بسنه, and ۱۱۰8 MARSDEN. AR 1.1, Wt. 174
798	Ajmír	. ,,	"	دار الخير اجمير
		-	*	ضـــرىـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				Rev. as 731: but 11.9 over 33
799	Lahore	,,	,,	الاهـــور Obv.
				دار السلطنيه ضرب
				جلوس میمنت مانوس س ^{۳۸} نه
	nu e			Rev. as 731: but ۱۱۰۵ over ك

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 800	Etáwah	1106	38	۳۸ نك and ۱۱۰۲ over , منه , اتاوه
				PLAYFAIR. R. 1 05, Wt. 178
801	Patnah	"	"	,, but پته , پته
802	[Lahore]	,,	"	As 799: but no mint name legible beyond دار السلطنه,
				and date win and !! •]
P			-	GOVT. OF INDIA. A. 95, Wt. 174
803	Etáwal	1107	39	As 758: but سنه, اتاوه, and ۱۱۰۷
	· · ·			MARSDEN. R 1.0, Wt. 178
804	Barailí	,,	"	۳۹ بنه بریلی and ۱۱۰۷ under نك ۹۲. XX. Æ 95, Wt. 177
805	Nasrat ábád		3x	مانـوس مانـوس Obv.
				سنه جلوس ابا[د
				ضرســـــن نـصـرت
				Rev. as 731: year obliterated.
			-	Pr. XX. Æ '9, Wt. 178
806	Bíjápú	1107	40	As 758: but يجاپور; دار الظفر بيجاپور; ۴۰ over;
		4		and • <
807	Barailí	"	40	,, but بریلی, ۱۰, and ۱۱،۷ under نك
	10			Æ 95, Wt. 17

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.			
AR 808	Zafar-	1107	40	As	758 :	اد but سنه, ظفراباد, and
	ábád					PL. XX. AR 9, Wt. 178
						ه احمدنکر but سنه, احمدنکر, and
809	Ahmad- nagar	1108	"		"	The state of the s
	11118111					Pr. XX. Æ 95, Wt. 178
						۴.
810	Súrat	"	"		"	but aim, and 11.A
						GEORGE III. R. R. 9, Wt. 178
						اع
811	Etáwah	22	41		"	but سنه, and ۱۱۰۸
						PL. XX. GRANT. R. 1.1, Wt. 174
						¥. (1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
812	Khujis-	2,7	"		"	but سنه, خجسته بنیاد, and ۱۱۰۸
	tah- bunyád					Æ '95, Wt. 178
	(Aurang- ábád)					
313	Ajmír	,,	,,	As	798:	but 191, and 11.A
						CUNNINGHAM. R. '95, Wt. 178
814	Lahore	27	"	As	799:	but اميمنت (above ت of ميمنت), and ا ا ۱ ۸
						PL. XX. GRANT. R. 95, Wt. 176
815	Chíná.	_	"	As	758:	but سنه اع, چیناپتن; no Hijrah year
-1	patan					Æ. *9, Wt. 180
						۴
316	Cambay	1109	4x		"	but سنه , ک[نب]ایت and ۱۱۰۹ in last line
		1				2R '95, Wt. 178
317	Akbar-	27	42	As	789 :	but 187, and [1]1.9
818	ábád	"				EDEN. #R '95, Wt. 177
			L			GIBBS. R '95, Wt. 177

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 819	Júnah- ga[rh]	1109	4^1_2	ادا As 758: but جونه ک. and ۱۱۰۹ بسنه , جونه کا As 758: but جونه کا As 758: but جونه کا این این این این این این این این این ای
820	Barailí	1111	43	برعا, and ۱۱۱۱ سنه ربریلی and ۱۱۱۱ CUNNINGHAM. AR '95, Wt. 176
821	Cambay	"	27	بران and ۱۱۱۱ over سنه رکنبایت, and ۱۱۱۱ over جہان
822	Masuli- patan	,,	44	عام As 731 : but سنه مصہلی پتن at left, and ۱۱۱۱ beneath
823	Akbar- ábád	[11]12	"	PL. XX. R. '85, Wt. 178 As 789: but C C, and []
824	Etáwá	1112	45	وع: 48 As 758: but سنه, اتاوا, and ۱۱۱۲ I.o.c. Æ '9, Wt. 175
825	Burhán púr	1113	"	ادی میل ا ا but منه ربرهانپو[ر] , and ا ا ا ۳ AR '9, Wt. 178
826	Barailí	"	"	ا ² 8), but سنه ,بریلی, and ۱۱۱۳ ^{R •9} , Wt. 177
827	Ajmír	1114	46	As 798: but [7], and [1][6] As 798: but [7], and [1][6]

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
	Akbar- ábád	111[4]	46	As 789: but [], and []] EDEN. R. 95, Wt. 175 PRINSEP. R. 95, Wt. 176
829	Etáwah	1114	47	ال ال As 758: but سنه , اتاوه, and ا ا ا ا ال معلى , and ا ا ا اله معلى , and ا ا اله معلى , and المالية , and
830	Lahore	"	22	الأهور السلطنه دار السلطنه هنه المعلقة المعلق
				جلو]س مانوس Rev. as 799: but ۱۱۱۴ PRINSEP. Æ '9, Wt. 177
831	Etáwah	1115	,,	As 758: but سنه ,اتاوه, and ۱۱۱۹
832	Súrat	22	22	,, but ain, and 8 R '95, Wt. 177
833	Sháh- jahán- ábád	,,	48	Obv. [المحلمة الباد] دا]ر [المحلمة الباد] دا]ر [المحلمة الباد] دا]ر المحلمة في المحلمة
834	Akbar- ábád	[11]16	"	As 789: but 15A, and 17 EDEN. R. 9, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 835	Etáwá	1116	49	۹ ا As 758: but سنه ,اتاوا
				A: 19, Wt. 176
836	Barailí	"	,,	وع ,, but سنه ,بریلی, and ۱۱۱۱
				THOMAS. 2R '95, Wt. 176
	,,,,,			
837	Súrat	,,	,,	به but سنه, and ۱۱۱۲
	-	-		MARSDEN. 28, 1.0, Wt. 173
838	Akbar- ábád	1117	, ,,	As 789: but 19, and 1111 PRINSEP. A. 9, Wt. 176
	5			•
839	Súrat	"	"	As 758: but 129, and 1111
				Æ '9, Wt. 178
840	"	l1xx	4x	" but 1º and 11 (unit of regnal year, and unit
$\frac{1}{2}$				and decade of Hijrah year, cut off).
	0. 8. 5			I.O.C. 4R . 75, Wt. 90
				g.
841	Etáwá	1117	50	اتاوا ,سنه عمل ا ا ا منه and ا ا ا ا بسنه عمل ا ا ا ا
				AR '9, Wt. 175
842		1110		As preceding: but ^
044	"	1118	"	AR 19, Wt. 176

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year.	
/R 843	[Akbar-		51	As 789: but פון (ווא and Hijrah year obliterated.
	abád]			CUNNINGHAM. A. '9, Wt. 176
344	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1118	,,	As S33: but mint entirely legible; and B , and 1 \ CUNNINGHAM. R 9, Wt. 176
345	,,	1119	,,	As preceding: but 9 PLAYFAIR. R '85, Wt. 177
			*	٥١
846	Luck- now		,,	As 758: but سنه, لكهنو; no Hijrah year. BENGAL AS. SOC. At 95, Wt. 177

A'ZAM SHÁH.

а.н. 1118-1119 = а.д. 1707.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regne year.	
118		*		
				GOLD.
N		171		
847	Khujis-	1118	1	جـلوس ا[شر Obv.
	tah- bunyád		-	<u>ئــــــ</u>
	(Aurang-			سنه احد
	ábád)			ضرسيس
				خجسته بنياد
				ممالك اعظم شاه Rev.
				6][<u>111</u>]
		-		
		* ×		ب[دولت و جاه پاد ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				زد د]ر ج[_۴]ان
	1			PL. XX. MARSDEN. N 'S, Wt. 16
				I II. CLE, ILLEGISCOTT, II. 0, 110, 10
848	-	,,	,,	Obv
				<u> </u>
				ضمر جملوس
	3.7			
	1			المرا
				اشر سسست
				Rev. as 847; lowest two lines obliterated.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal yaar.	
N 849	Burhán- púr	1119	1	As 847: but بر]هانپور, and ۱۱۱۹. (Last line of reverse wanting.)
		*		PL. XX. MARSDEN. AV 8, Wt. 170
				SILVER.
AR 850	Ahmad- ábád	,,	>>	جلوس اشر Obv. فــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
	*			سنه احد ضربــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				Rev. as 847, but 1119
				PL. XX. CUNNINGHAM. R. 9, Wt. 176
851	Burhán púr	,,	27	As 850: but برهانپور PL. XX. MARSDEN. At '9, Wt. 178
		-	*-	
			, j	

KÁM BAKHSH.

A.H. 1119-1120 = A.D. 1708.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		
					GOLD.
N 852	Haidar- ábád	1120	2	Obv.	مـــانــــ]ـــوس
4	anad				
					جل]وس حيدرابا[د
					ضرد
					د]ار الخلا[فــه
				Rev.	
	ilia ira			200.11	پاد ڪام بخش
					شــــا[ه
	01				ش الد الد الد خورشید و ماه سکر[د دکن[زد
					دڪن[زد
					PL. XXI. GIBBS. A '9, Wt. 170
			- /		
			.0 - 1		
		13			

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
				SILVER.
AR 353	Bíjápúr	1120	2	Obv. — جلوس
				ميمنت مانــو
				سنه ۲ ال_ظف_[ر
	and the state of t			دار بــيـــجــاپــور
				<u> </u>
				ضر
				Rev.
				<u>ه ڪام بخشاه</u>
				سرخوارشید و ماه که ۱۱۲
		-		دگن زد PL. XXI. CUNNINGHAM. AR '95, Wt. 176
		1 2.		
		-		
		- 1		
	-			

VII.—SHÁH-'ÁLAM BAHÁDUR.

A.H. 1119—1124=A.D. 1707—1712.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regna year.			
				×		
					GOLD.	*
N						
854	Pesh- áwar	1120	2	Obv.	مانوس	
	awai				ئىسىمىسە	
					جلوس ضر <i>د</i>	
	A .				مارد	
		1			پشاور	
				Rev.	المشائم الشاء	
				Kev.	<u>پادشاه غا[ز]م</u> ۱۱۲۰ عبالیر بهادر	
10						
					O] L	
	,				سکه مبارك	
					PL. XXI. DA CUNHA.	Wt. 169
		-				
855	Khujis-	22	32	Obv.	مانوس	
	tah- bunyád		-		<u> </u>	
	(Aurang ábád)				سنه جــلـوس	
					ضرسي	
-					خج[سته] بنيار	
				Dog as 054		
				Rev. as 854.	1.0.C	A '85, Wt. 169

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		
N 856	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1120	2	Obv.	• جہاناباد شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
					دار الخلافه ف ضرب ف ضرب ف ف من ف من ف ف ف ف ف ف ف ف ف ف ف ف ف ف
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Rev.	عازی شــــــاه
					عالم پاد
			*		۱۱۲۰ منه مکه PL. XXI. A ^{7 .} 8, Wt. 167
857	Bur- hánpú:	,,	,,	Obv.	جلوس مــيـــهـــنـــت ما]نوس دار السرو[ر
					سنه ضــروــــــــ بر]هانډور
				Rev.	۱ <u>۱۱</u> ۲]۰ اعازے پادشاہ بے۔۔۔۔۔۔ا
					بهــــا[در <u>شاه عال</u> م س]کمه [مبار[ك

No.	Mint.	Year.	negnal year.	
N				
858	Lahore	1120	2	Obv. رهــو[ر
		-		دار السلسطنه
				ضــرســـن
			7.7	l' ann
				مسيسي
				جلو]س مانوس
-04				
				شغازی اه شعاری
				شـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
		, 10		شاه عالم پاد مالت کالم
	= 1			
				PL. XXI. I.O.C. N '8, Wt. 1;
859	-	,,	,,	Obv
				ضرب
		64		سنه۲ مانوس
	* * *			
	4.5			جــلــوس
	1			Rev. as 854.
				I.O.C. N '9, Wt. 16
860	Sholá-	1121		As 854: but no year on rev., and lowest lines of obv.
7	púr		7,	
				سنه] جلوس ۲۱[۱
		8		ض] ـــر ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				ش]لاپور

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		
N 861	Khujis-	1191	4	Obv.	مانوس
901	tah-	1121	1	OBV.	
	bunyád				میں۔ت
	(Aurang- ábád)				سنه جـــــــوس
					ضرب-
					خجسته بنياد
	,				
	-			Rev. as 854, but	1171
					PL. XXI. MARSDEN. A '85, Wt. 169
			-		
862	Ujjain	1122	-		on rev., and lowest lines مبارك
				of obv.	ضـردـــ
					دار الفتح اوجين
		-			PL. XXI. GIBBS. A 85, Wt. 168
	2 2				
863	Akbar-	1123	5	Obv.	جــلـوس مانوس
	ábád				ميــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
V					مستقر الهلك
	(0)				مستقر الملك سنه و ضرب
					اكبراباد
	01		V.	Rev.	۱۱۲۳ غسان
			1		به پـادشـاه ا به ساعالم در شـاعالم ک
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		1 2	3 . A		أشا عالم
			i jo		
					سکه میار
	1	• 10			Pr. XXI. A 1.25, Wt. 184

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regna year.	
N				8
864	Khujis- tah-	1123	5	As 855: but 1177, and aim
	bunyád (Aurang- ábád)	× -		PRINSEP. A '85, Wt. 168
865	Sháh-			شاه جهان[اباد
	jahán- ábád			
				ضر دار الخلافه
	7.5	. 1	-	
				جلوس مانوس
				Rev. as 854: but no year.
				MARSDEN. N 85, Wt. 166
	19			
5				
	- W		-	
	30			
			٠,	

No.	Mint.	Year.	Kegnal year,			
					The transport of the second	
						SILVER.
AR 866	Ajmír	1110	7	01		
000	Ajmir	1110	-	Obv.		اجمير مستقر الخلاف[4
					,	
* 1					`	فــــردـــــ
						جلوس میمنت مانوس احد
						[aiw]
				Rev.		غ انه .
	,			20011		غـــازی شــــــــاه
	* ,					عـا]لم بهادر پاد
1.7.	ī	2				شــــــاه
s 1						سکه ۱] مبارك ۱۱۹
	,				·	PL. XXI. THOMAS. R. '9, Wt. 178
				* * * .		
867	Sháh-	,,	,,	Obv.		جهانابا[د
4.	jahán- ábád					دار الخلافه .شاه
	7					ضـرــــــ
		-				احد مبارك
						à ius
				Rev.		غــازی شـــــــــاه
35 T	San Inc.	-				
						شاه عالم پاد
Tel		1 x				1119 wiw PL. XXI. THOMAS. R. 9, Wt. 176

No.	Mint.	Year,	Regnal year.		
Æ 868	'Azím- ábád (Patnah)		2	Obv.	عظي[م]اباد ٢ سنه جـــوس
					ضــرب
				Rev.	عالم شـــــاه
					<u>پ]ادشاه غـــازم</u>
					117. asm
					PL. XXI. CUNNINGHAM. Æ 1 05, Wt. 174
869, 870	Akbar- ábád	33	27	Obv.	جلوس مانوس
			***************************************		مـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
					مستقر الملك سندا ضروب
					سكه] اكبراباد
		-	and the second s	Rev.	۱۱۲۰ غازے
					پ_ادشاء
					شاه عالم
					سکه مبار
		¥. 19	- 1		EDEN. 2R *9, Wt. 176 Pt. XXI. EDEN. 2R *85, Wt. 177

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 871	Lahore	1120	2	الاه[ور Obv.
				دار السلطنه
				ضــرىــــــ
				۲ منس صيم
A				جلو]س مانوس
				جبواس شاوس
				غازی غازی شــــــا[ه
				شاه عالم پاد
				a <u> 111.</u>
				THEOBALD. R '8, Wt. 176
V.			-	<u>μ</u>
872	Sháh- jahán-	1121	3	As 856: but aim and
- ''-	ábád			I.O.C. A. 8, Wt. 176
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			1.,	
873	Burhán- púr	"	4	جلوس مانوس .
			1	
		-		سنه دار السرور
				ضــردـــــ
				برهانپور
				Rev. as 869: but
				PL. XXI. I.O.C. R. 9, Wt. 176

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 874	Sholá- púr	1122	4	مانوس Obv.
				جــلــوس ء _ا سنه ضربـــــــ
				شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
	* 1-			یادشاه غازی Rev.
				شاه عالم بهادر
	e e		-	ار کے مصبار PL. XXI. CUNNINGHAM. R '95, Wt. 175
875	Súrat	1123	6	مانو مانو بروس س سنه بسنه مــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				ضــر <i>ت</i> سورت
			-	Rev. as 869: but
				Pr. XXI. GRANT. Æ 95, Wt. 174
876 1/2	_	11xx		Obv.
				سنه جلوس س مـيـهنـت ضربـــ
				Rev. as 869: year partly obliterated () GOVT. OF INDIA. R. 75, Wt. 89

VIII.-JAHÁNDÁR.

A.H. 1124 = A.D. 1712.

Vo.	Mint.	Year.	Regna		
					GOLD.
N 77		1124	1	Obv.	مانوس
	jistah- bunyád (Aurang-				ميسنت
	ábád)				احد جــلـــوس
					ضرب
	•				خجسته بنياد
				Rev.	پادشاه جهان
					شـــــا[ه
8					عام ۱۱۲۴ قـران جـهانـدا[ر
					<u> </u>
			. 4		زد سکه بر زر چو[ن مهر] ص[ا

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>N</i> 878	Khu- jistah-	1124	1	Obv. as 877.
	bunyád			جــهانــدار شـاه
				چون مهر و ماه ابو الفتح ۱۱۲۳ حــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				PL. XXII. DA CUNHA. N ·8, Wt. 170
879	Súrat	[11]24	,,	Obv. as 877: but mint سورت
			-	[اب]و[۱۱]فتح غازی جہانداں [۰ ش] چوان مہر و ماہ کے چوان
				چوان مهر و ماه که
				در] افاق زد
		- N		DA CUNHA. N 85, Wt. 170
880	Sháh-	1124	"	Ob⊽. جــان ابــاد
	jahán- ábád			دار الخــلافـه شــاه
				ضرب مـانــوس احد
				مـــــوس سنه
				 جلوس
				غازی جہاندار _ا [ه
				برمهرو ماه ابوالفتح س
				در افاق زد PL. XXII. <i>MARSDEN. N</i> ·85 Wt. 169

No.	Mint.	Year.	Кекпа уеаг.		
N 881, 882,	[Akbar- ábád]	112[4]	1	Obv.	ج]لـوس مانـوس
883	uonaj				
	*				م]ستقر الملك
					محا ه[نس
- 1	-		-		ضر]
				Rev.	اب الفاتد عنادي
and the second					ابو الف]تح غازى شـــــاه
					مه]ر و ماه جهاندار
					محــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
					در اقاق زد چـــون MARSDEN. N -75, Wt. 16
	*	-			DA CUNHA. A .75, Wt. 16
	k.				PRINSEP. N .7, Wt. 16
	*				
34	_	-	"	Obv. as 877:	mint obliterated.
				T)	F. W.
				Rev.	غا[ز]ی شـــــــا[ه
				* * *	ما]ه جهاندار سنه (؟)
		-			هد الم
	١				
					چ[ون] 1:0.C. A 8, Wt. 17
1					
1			*		

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
	/* ·		*	SILVER.
#R 885	Sh á h- jahán- ábád	1124	1	ا]حد مبارك Obv. مــــنـــه جهان ابادا و مسان المنطقة مسلم و مسلم المنطقة المنطقة مسلم المنطقة المنطقة مسلم المنطقة مسلم المنطقة ال
				جهاندار Rev. مراندار الفتح عاز الفتح عاز الفتح عاز الفتح عاز الفتح عاز الفتح عاد الفتح مهر و ماه
				در] افاق زد در] افاق زد PL. XXII. GRANT. Æ '85, Wt. 177
886	,,	"	,,	As 880. THOMAS. R. 9, Wt. 173
887 888	[Akbar- ábád]	,,	22	As 881: mint obliterated; fully legible on 887. PL. XXII. EDEN. AR '9, Wt. 177 THOMAS. AR '85, Wt. 176
889	Sháh- jahán- ábád	"		سنه جـهاناباد شـــا[ه دار الخلافه - ضرب
				Rev. اله اله عازي چهاندار شاه نثر اله اله عادي به تثری ۲۲ (۲۲ (۱۲ (۱۲ (۱۲ (۱۲ (۱۲ (۱۲

IX.-FARRUKH-SIYAR.

А.н. 1124—1131 = А.Д. 1713—1719.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
N	The state of the s			GOLD.
890	Mur- shid- ábád	[1124]	1	مــانـــو[س مــيـمـنــت
	* *			احـد جلوس سنه ض]-رســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				ز]د از[ف]ضل حتى بر سيمر (عدر ازقاضل على المحتى الم
				و ز]ر فـــرخ ســيــر PL. XXII. DA CUNHA. A ·75, Wt. 170
891	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1127	4	[فه جهاباد Obv. از الخلا شاه ن دا]ر الخلا شاه ن ضرب
				جـلـوس ميمـنت مانـوس ۱۹ ســـنه
				به]ر وبر فرخ [سي]ر پاد]شـــاه
				حق بر سیمر و زر از] فـــــفــــل ســـکـــه زد ۱۱۲۷
				PL. XXII. GIBBS. A 85, Wt. 100

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		
A7 892	Lahore	1190	5	Obv.	لاهور
002	Danoic	1120		7	دار السلطنه
	- 11		- 7		ضرسي
ź					84im
					•
					جلوس مانوس
	Š.			Rev.	بحر وبر فرخ سير
		-			پــادشـــاه
					حـق بر سـيمر و زر
		*			فــــــف
		-			ســـکــــه زد از
		-			PL. XXII. PRINSEP. N '9, Wt. 169
893	Barailí (,,	Obv.	مانوس
			"		مين
					سنه جلوس
	9				ضرر <u> </u>
					بـــر بـــد.
				Rev.	حق بحر و بر فرخ [سیر
		٧,	7		شاه
					د]ر ســــم و زر پاد
					a] <
					زد از فــــضــــل
1	1				PL. XXII. (Barbarous.) I.O.C. A 1.0, Wt. 168

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year.	
N 894	Burhán- púr		6	جــلــوس مانو[س مانورس مانورس مانورس مانورس مانورس
		Service Constitution	Wash Committee of the state of	۳ سنسه دار السرو[ر ضرســـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
		W. W		بـــوهــانـــپــور
	Colored and the second and the secon			Rev. as 892: but no Hijrah year. Pt. XXII. GIBBS. N '85, Wt. 169
895	Patnah	1130	7	مانوس Obv.
				سنـه جلـوس ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
	,			ضر پتنه
				Rev. as 892: but 11
896	Sháh- jahán-	"	"	Obv. as 891: but regnal year ∨
	ábád			Rev. مـق فـرخ سيـر شـدر شـدر شـدر شـدر شـدر شـدر شـدر شـ
				۱]ز فضل پاد بحر و بر ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				ز]د بــر سيمر و [زر 47 °8, Wt. 169

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regna year.	
N				
897	Multán	1130	7	Obv. aliem
				مـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				ســـنــه جـلوس
	-			
		- 1		ضــر ملتان
	1. 4			Rev. as 892: but .
				PL. XXII. HAY. N '8, Wt. 160
898	Bíjápúr		,,	Obv.
	J.T	-	"	ســـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
100 5 (8)				ميمنت مانو
				ا]لــظـفــو
			. 0	دار بیجاپور
197				
				ضر
				Rev. as 892.
	4			PL. XXII. I.O.C. N '85, Wt. 169
	20			
000	Lahore	£17101	0	As 892: but wis on obv., and [1] on rev.
000	Lanore	[1]101		1.0.C. N ·8, Wt. 169
1.7	31	-		1.0.0. 11 0) 11 6. 100
3		12		
	a 1	1		
	17	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
			÷	
		7 -		
100		-		

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
1.	* - * -			
		-		SMALL ISSUE.
AV 900	r -	1125	-	Obv. درری ضــرب
				Rev. 11ro
				محمد فرخ PL. XXII. A · 35, Wt. 22
900a	Karrah		3	امتـــياز Obv.
-				ضــــرب ۳ ڪره سنه
, d , b				ف] رخ سير Rev. شـــا ډــاد ه
				دــاد ه Pl. XXII. 1,0.C. N 45, Wt. 53
901	Gútí	1128	5	ه Obv. گوتی خصرب
				Rev. as 900: but 11rA PL. XXII. A '35, Wt. 44
902	Gang- púr	,,	"	8 ڪنکپور ضرب
				Rev. as 900: but year obliterated.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			-	SILVER.
AR 903	Jahán- gírna-	1124	1	Obv. as 890: but mint ج]هانكيرنكر
	gar	. 1		Rev. Şeçe
	;=., ·			عطيم دين][ه
				ابوا]لفتح وظفر پاد
	- ,			a]
	- X-1	- 1		PL. XXIII. MARSDEN. Æ '9, Wt. 187
	1.			1 L. AZIII. MAMODEN. M. 8, 11 L. 107
904	Multán	1125	"	Obv. as 890: but mint ملتان
				پاد شاه غاز پاد شاه غاز پاد شاه غاز پ
				سكه فرخ سير
				CUNNINGHAM. R '9, Wt, 175
905	Akbar- ábád	_	2	Obv. جلوس مانوس
	anau	14		ميسمنت
				مستقر الملك سنه ۲
	10 _			ضرب
		× .		ا]ڪپرابا[د
				Rev. as 896: but no Hijrah year.
v				PRINSEP. Æ '9, Wt. 176

مانو مــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
سنه ضرر سور سور بحروبرفر ش سا]زفضل -
بحروبرفر. شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
ا]زفضل -
ا]زفضل -
زد بــر ٠
BOMBAY AS. SOC. R. 95, Wt. 179
5
حق بحرو
ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
ed to end of first line.) XXIII. MARSDEN. R. 9, Wt. 187
XXIII. MARSDEN. Æ 9, Wt. 187 MARSDEN. Æ 9, Wt. 187
ijrah year. THOMAS. R. 85, Wt. 177
ا]ز فــض پــــادشــ
پــادش بحر و بر
پحر و بر ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
[,] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year,	
AR 911	Multán	_	2	Obv. مانوس
				مـيــمــنــت سـنــّه جـلوس
		de la del de la constitución de		ضسرب
				م]لمتان از فــــفـــل [حق شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				شــــاآه پاد بحر و بر فرخ سیر
		-		ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			-	R '9, Wt. 176
912	Akbar- ábád		3	As 905: but [aim GIBBS. R. 9, Wt. 176
913	'Azím- ábád (Patnah)	[11]26	"	مانوس مانوس مــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				سنته جلوس
			. 0	عـــظــيــم ضربــاد
			3 1	زد از فضل حق بر سیم [وزر
				شـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			* 	بحر و بــر فرخ سير ســـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				CUNNINGHAM. R. 95, Wt. 176
914	Katak	1126	"	فرىـــــــــ Obv. as 913: but ضرف
				Rev. as 892, varied; ۱۱۲۲ below فضل MARSDEN. AR '9, Wt. 187

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 915,		1127	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{vmatrix}$	As S91: but Hijrah year 117 (obliterated on 915).
916	jahán- ábád		The state of the s	EDEN. A9, Wt. 174 PLAYFAIR. A85, Wt. 178
4				
917	Súrat	[11]27	,,	As 906: but سنه; mint obliterated except ت and the
				vowel'; and IV legible at left of rev.
				Æ '9, Wt. 177
918	Etáwá	1128	5	Obv. مانوس
				ميـــ
				سقنه جلوس
-			the state of the s	ضرد
	-			اتاوا
	-			3
1.00		-		Rev. as 892: but year 117A
			*	PL. XXIII. THOMAS. R 1'05, Wt. 176
919	Akbar- ábád	1128	,,	As 905: but 8 سنه, and ۱۱۲۸ above rev.
				PRINSEP. R. 9, Wt. 177
920	Chíná- patan	"	"	مان]و[س Obv.
	Paran			ميا_منت
				سنه جلوس
		7		ضــرـــــ
				چـيـنـاپـتن
1				Rev. as 906: with year
		-		PL. XXIII. 1.0.C. R. 9, Wt. 179

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 921	Súrat		5	As 906 : but سنه
	7			MARSDEN. R. 9, Wt. 178
	4 î . &			
922	Sháh-	1128	22	As 891: but سنّه, and ۱۱۲۸ over فضل, and از in last
	jahán- ábád		-	line of rev.
				GOVT. OF INDIA. Æ 1.1, Wt. 178
923	,,	,,	,,	As 922: but [نا] before فضل and ا ۱۲۸ at end of rev.
	77			Æ ·85, Wt. 177
924	Akbar- ábád	[11]29	,,	Obv. as 905: but مستقر الخلافه, 8 مستقر
				Rev. as 892.
				PL. XXIII. MARSDEN. Æ '95, Wt. 170
925	Sháh-	1129	,,	As 891: but سنه, and ۱۱۲۹ over از ; فضل in last line.
	jahán- ábád			PL. XXIII. THOMAS. Æ 1.0, Wt. 177
				4
926	19	,,	6	As 925 : but سنه
	4.			GRANT. R 1.05, Wt. 175
927	Gwálio	1129	,,	Obv. مانوس
	100			ميسمسند
		* .		سنه ۲ جلوس
		- 1		ضرب
				كــوالـــيــار
				Rev. as 892.
	Maria.			PL. XXIII. I.O.C. A. 95, Wt 173

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 928, 929	Lahore	1129	6	As 892: but 7 win PL. XXIII. THOMAS. R. 1.1, Wt. 1.1. BENGAL AS. SOC. R. 9, Wt. 1.2.
930, 931	Mur- shid- ábád	The internal property of the contract of the c	72	مانوس مانوس مـيــهـــنــت سـنــه جلـوس
-				ضار، ضار، مسراشداباد
				زد از فضل حق برسي]م[و زر] Rev. پـــــاد]شـــاد] باه پــــاد]شـــاد بر فـرخ سير بــــاد] مــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				GOVT. OF INDIA. R. '85, Wt. 18 PL. XXIII. MARSDEN. R. '8, Wt. 17
32	Akbar- ábád	[11]30	7	Obv. as 905: but مستقر الخلافه v مستقر
	abaq	-		Rev. as 892 : [] . THEOBALD. R '95, Wt. 17
933	Arkát	>>	***	مانوس مانوس م_ي-]_منـت سـنـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
		,	-	حق فــرخ [سير Rev. شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
	0 − 1 0 − 1 0 − 2 = 1			و زر پاد بحر و بر ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				زد از فضل بر[سیم PL. XXIII. EDEN. A. 9, Wt. 17

. 8	7.00 Y 50.00	1	<u> </u>	
No.	Mint.	Year.	Regr	
Æ 934	Súrat		7	ک As 906: but سنه No Hijrah year.
		1		BOMBAY AS. SOC. R. 1.0, Wt. 179
		,		2022211 120 2001 120 110 110
				L
935	Multán	1130	2)	Obv. as 904: but with a substitution of the su
				Rev. as 892: but 117.
		5.		PL. XXIII. CUNNINGHAM. R. 95, Wt. 177
936	A'zam-	_		Obv. aliem
	nagar		11.00	م_ا_مــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				م_]هـمـنـت سنه اعظم نکر ج]لوس
		- ,		
				نسب ضر
				بحر [و] بر فرخ [سير
			-	حق بر سیم و زر پا[د
				فــــــفـــل
				سکمه زد از Pl. XXIII. GIBBS. Æ 9, Wt. 177
				FL. AAIII. GIBBS. At v, Wo. 114
	-			

X.—RAFÍ'-AD-DARAJÁT.

A.H. 1131 = A.D. 1719.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
				GOLD.
N 937	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1131	1	فه جها ابا[د Obv. دار الخسلا شا ن خسرد
		Control of the Contro		ج]لوس ميهنت مانوس احد ســــــنه
			-	رفيع الدرجا رفيع الدرجا راتان
			-	ب]ركا شاهنشه بحر و بر ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				س]که [بهند] Pr. XXIII. 1.0.C. N 85, Wt. 168
937a	Mu'az- zam- ábád	"	77	مانوس مانوس م_]_يـمنت احد احد سنه ضرب م]عظمراباد
				Rev. As preceding, partly obliterated; under all lands. PL. XXIII. GRANT. N 8, Wt. 168

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
0				SILVER.
R	1			
938, 939	Akbar- ábád	1131	1	اکــبـرابـاد Obv.
000	anau			مستقر الخلاف
	0			ضـــرســـــــن
	1			جلوس ميمنت مانوس
	11.3			
				aiw
		-		
				Rev. as 937.
		2.2		PL. XXIII. CUNNINGHAM. R 1.0, Wt. 172
				EDEN. A. 85, Wt. 173
940,		,,	,,	As 937: but at left top of rev.
941	jahán- ábád			CUNNINGHAM. R '9, Wt. 175
				PL. XXIII. GRANT. R '95, Wt. 173
942	Kúrá	"	>>	Obv. alique
	-			ميمنت
				احد جلوس
				ف-رســـا
				ڪــورا
	1			Rev. as 937.
				PL. XXIII. CUNNINGHAM. R. 9, Wt. 175

Mint.	Year.	Re	
	1707		
Lahore	1131	1	جـــلــوس مــانوس .
			مـــــــمــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
		. ,	دار السلطنه لاهور
	×-		ضرب
,	×		رفيع الدرجا Rev.
	1 .		شاهنشه بحرو بر
			با]هـزاران بركا۱۳۱۱ ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
-			ســــــداه زد [پېنو
			PL. XXIII. EDEN. AR '95, Wt. 17
Patnah?	"	"	Obv. as 942: but ضرب
			Rev. as 937.
			THOMAS. A. '95, Wt. 178
27		-	
	-	-	
	Lahore	Lahore 1131	Lahore 1131 1

XI.—RAFÍ'-AD-DAULAH SHÁH-JAHÁN II.

A.H. 1131 = A.D. 1719.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		
	7	-		· · · · · ·	
					GOLD.
N 945		1131	1	Obv.	[فــه جها اباد]
	jahán- ábád	-	-		دا]رالخيلا شا ن
					<u> </u>
					جلوس میهنت مانوس س <u>احدن</u> ه
					CLA communications and Maria
				Rev.	شاه جهان بے
					رپادشاه غاز۱۳۱۱
					سكة مبار PL. XXIV. GRANT. N '9, Wt. 167
946	tah-			Obv.	بدر م]_يــــمــــنــــت
	bunyác (Aurang- ábád)				جلوس مانوس
	1.50				فر-
					خ]جسته بنيا[ر
		S 1		Rev.	ش]ا[ه] جهان م
					ساه غازکه
					۱۱۳۱ مــبــاکارك سنه
			1		PL. XXIV. CUNNINGHAM. N '8, Wt. 160

No	. Mint.	Year	Regnal year.	
				SILVER.
AR 947		1131	1	اکبرایاد Obv.
				مستقر الخلافه
	No. of Contract of	*		جلوس میمنت مانوس احسد
				Rev. as 945, but at top.
948	Barailí	22	,,	Pr. XXIV. R .95, Wt. 176 Obv.
		27	77	ميمنت
				احد سنه جـلـوس ضـربـب بریلی
			an enterior and open constitution to	
		-	*	Rev. as 945, but ۱۱۳۱ over مبارك PL. XXIV. GRANT. At 10, Wt. 175
949	Súrat	-	"	As 948: but mint : and no Hijrah year visible. 1.0.C. A. 95, Wt. 177
950	'Azím- ábád	1131	"	عظیم اباد Obv.
	(Patnah)			ضررب جلوس میمنت مانوس احد
				ســـنـه
				پادشاه غازے پادشاه خان کے شاہ جہان کے سات
				PL. XXIV. THEOBALD. JR '95, Wt. 178

Vo.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
-	-			
Æ 51	Lahore	1131	1	Obv. as 943.
	50			Rev. as 945: ۱۱۳۱ over مبارك
				Pl. XXIV. CUNNINGHAM. R. 9, Wt. 175
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			PL. AAIV. CONVINGIAM. IN 8, WG. 115
952	Mur- shid-	,,,	27	مرشدابا[د Obv. as 948, but mint
	ábád			Rev. شاه جهان م
				شاه جہان <u>اساه</u> پا]دشاه غا[ز
	-			PL. XXIV. GOVT. OF INDIA. R. 8, Wt. 180
2		1		
	72			
			-	
		1	-	
		13.		
for a				
			1.5	
		1.5	2	
			7	
	103			

NIKU-SIYAR.

A.H. 1131 = A.D. 1719.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnul year.	
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		GOLD.
N 953	Súrat	_	1	Obv. aliem
And the second s				میسهسنست احد سنه جملوس ضسرسسب سورت
				ر]لمطف اله محمد شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				PL. XXIV. 1.0.C. A 95, Wt. 171

IBRÁHÍM.

A.H. 1132 = A.D. 1720.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regruul yenr.	
		1		
				GOLD.
N 954, 955	Sháh- jahán-	1132	1	Obv. as 945.
	ábád	-		ب]ر[سم]م محمد ابراهیم
				شــــاهـــان ۱۱۳۲
0.7				ب]فن
				سکه زد در جهان
				CUNNINGHAM. N '8, Wt. 16 PL. XXIV. GIBBS. N '75, Wt. 16
		- 1	1	
				SILVER.
Æ 956,	"	,,	,,	As 954: but T at right of rev.
957		, s2		(Date effaced on 957.)
			. 0	Pr. XXIV. CUNNINGHAM. A. 9, Wt. 176 GIBBS. A. 8, Wt. 175
		Project.		

XII.-MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

а.н. 1131—1161=а.д. 1719—1748.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		
		-		GOLD.	
<i>A</i> ' 958	Khujis- tah- bunyád (Aurang- ábád)		1	مانوس مـيــهـــنــت احد سنه جــلـوس ضربــــــ خربـــــــ	
	* *			Rev. محمد شاه علی ۱۱۳۱ کی از تا محمد ا۱۳۱ کی از تا	169
959	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1134	3	فــه جـها اباد دار الخلا شــاه ن ضربــــــــــــ مانوس ميمنت مانوس ســنه	
				Rev. محمد شاه پادشاه غازر <u>محمد شاه پادشاه غازر</u> <u>صاحب قران ثاث</u> سکه مبارك Pr. XXV. (Formerly ringed.) A	1*(

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
A7 960	Sháh-	113[7]	7	۸s 959: but سنه, and ۱۱۳ (unit cut off).
	jahán- ábád			MARSDEN. A .8, Wt. 168
961	Etáwá	1139	9	۹ As 958: but اتاوا, سنه; and ۱۱۳۹
(*) -				A 1-1, Wt. 168
961a	41 2	1xxx	"	As preceding: but mint and Hijrah date effaced.
				(Súrat fabric.) BANKS. N ·75, Wt. 109
962,		11xx	11	As 959: but, and
963	jahán- ábád			A' ·8, Wt. 168 I.O.C. A' ·75, Wt. 168
				1,050 1,15
964	"	114x	14	As 959: but, and (unit cut off). MARSDEN. A .75, Wt. 107
			×	10
965	"	114[5]	15	As 959: but سنه, and ۱۱۴ (unit cut off). AT '8, Wt. 168
966	"	114[6]	16	As 959: but aim, and 1112 (unit cut off).
967	Akbar- ábád	1147	17	جلوس مانوس .
		= =		ميهسنست مستقر الخلافه
				سنه ۷ ضردـــــــ
				اڪبراباد
				Rev. as 958: but 1112 Pr. XXV. A .85, Wt. 188
967a	Súrat	11xx		As 958: but regnal year cut off; mint [س]ورت]; and [] (decimal and unit cut off).

201

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year.	
AT 968	Etáwá	1150	20	۲۰ As 958: but اتاوا, سنه; and ۱۱۵۰
				Pr. XXV. PRINSEP. N .9, Wt. 169
				r.
969	Khujis-	11[50]	"	As 958: but, and (unit and decade cut off).
	bunyád			I.O.C. A ·8, Wt. 169
- 3		**		
970,	Sháh-	1152	22	۲۲ As 959: but سنه, and ۱۱۵۲ (۱۱۵x on 971)
971	jahán- ábád			I.O.C. N '95, Wt. 168 MARSDEN. N '9, Wt. 168
72	23	1153	23	As 959: but aim, and 1107
				A *85, Wt. 169
73	Kash-	1154	24	Obv., in centre, within triple circle,
	mír		٠.	۲۴ سـنــه
1. 1.				جـلـوس
N.				
		-		Around, in four ovals with ornamented borders, ميهنت مانوس ا ضرب كشمير
3/13				المرس
			-	Rev., interlaced,
		* 1		3.00
0				شـــا م
				شا غاز
	,		Ť	مــبارك پـــاد
				سکه ۱۱۵۴
				Pr. XXV. CUNNINGHAM. N 85, Wt. 168

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
N 974	Lahore	1155	25	Obv. Vage
	E _S			دار السلط_نـه
				ضرب
		- San Carlotte		Chambra bandra
				جلوس مانوس
		- *		Rev. as 958: but 00
		- Andrews		PL. XXV. A '8, Wt. 168
975	Sháh-	1157	26	As 959: but سنه, and ۱۱۵۷
2,7	jahán- ábád	-		MARSDEN. N 1.15, Wt. 106
	2			
975a	Ahmad nagar	-	31	Obv. مانوس
5	Far- rukh-			ميــهـــنــت ۳۱ جــلوس
	[ábád]			ضرب فضرب
				احمدنكر فسرخ
	1 14 4 - 2 2 7		-	ا الله محمد شاآه ا غازر Rev.
				Commence of the contract of th
				لے زدر تایب حامی سکه مبا[ر
Ť.				PL. XXV. A '95, Wt. 16
	2-1			
			- 1	

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regna,		
3					
N		*3.5			SMALL ISSUE.
976	Karrah	1161		Obv.	ڪــره
					ضــرب
				Rev.	محمد شاه
					پا]دشاه ۱۲۱۱
					PL. XXV. I.O.C. N '4, Wt. 52
77				61	
111	- > >	-		Obv.	ڪـر[ه
					ضــرب
-					امتياز
				Rev.	محمد شاه
					L][û
	-				پاد ه
		-			PL. XXV. I.O.C. A. 5, Wt. 51
	.× .				
-	7 - 12				
	- 3				
	Y				
		4			
		5			

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
				SILVER.
AR 078	Akbar-	1139	1	اکبراباد Obv.
110	ábád	1102	-	م-]ستقر الخلافه
				ضرسف
		-		
				ج]لوس ميمنت مانوس احد ســــــنـه
	-			a.i
				Rev. as 958: but
	1	-		CUNNINGHAM. R. 9, Wt. 176
		· ×		
979	Súrat	113 72	. 2	Obv.
313	Datas	33]		مسيسمنت
				سنه جلوس
				ضرسب
				سسورت
				70. 71. 11. 11. 11. 11.
		9		Rev. as 958: but (unit cut off).
				BOMBAY AS. SOC. R 1.05, Wt. 176
980	Mur- shid-	11[32	2- 29	مانو[س Obv.
	ábád	1		ميهنت
			2.0	سنة جلوس
				ضرنت.
				مرشدابا[د
			-	Rev. as 958: but (unit and decade cut off).
				BENGAL AS. SOC. R. 85, Wt. 18

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 981	Súrat	113[3- 34]	3	As 979: but سنه, and ۱۱۳ (unit cut off).
		3#1		BOMBAY AS. SOC. AR 1.0, Wt. 178
				A 070 hat a and 11 W (unit out off)
982	"	23	4	As 979: but, and [" (unit cut off).
		*	Tennes (delicated per	
	Transfer and the second			
983	Sháh-	1134	"	As 959: but سنه, and ۱۱۳۴ (over صاحب).
	jahán- ábád			GOVT. OF INDIA. R. 9, Wt. 174
	mana dina di tan			
201		1105	_	,, but سنه, and ۱۱۳۵ (over صاحب)
984	23	1135	9	,, but day, and 111 b (000)
			-	
985	1	3,	,,	اكبرنكــر اود Obv.
	nagar Oudh			ٺرن
				ه سنه جلوس
	7.1			ميهنت
				مانوس
	- 1			
				Rev. as 958: but 1170
				PL. XXV. CUNNINGHAM. Æ 10, Wt. 174

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 986	Akbar- ábád?	11[36- 37]	6	Obv. مانوس
	= 11			مسيسمسنست سيست المستحدث
				ضريب
			-	ا]ك[_بواباد (؟)
	1000			Rev. as 958: unit and decade cut off. R '9, Wt. 176
987	Súrat		"	As 979: but سنه; Hijrah year cut off.
				BOMBAY AS. SOC. R. 95, Wt. 178
988	Lahore		23	As 974: but اسنه; Hijrah year cut off.
				Æ '85, Wt. 176
989	Tattah	1127		Obv. مانوس
909	Lactan	1197	22	مانوس مانوس مانوس
				سـنــه جلوس
		5		ضر تته
	3			pointed.)
			ď.	Rev. as 958: but ~ v over 4.0

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regna year	
AR		-		
90	'Azím-	11[36-	6	Obv
	ábád*	37]		ضروسي
			-	
			-	جلوس میمنت مانوس ۳ ســنه
	1			Air manuscons)
			distance and the second	7
			-	Rev. as 958: but (unit cut off).
				BENGAL AS. SOC. R. 85, Wt. 1
				V
91	Sháh-	1137	7	As 959: but aim, and TV (over
	jahán-	and the same of th		
	ábád			I.O.C. R . 85, Wt. 1
	-	And the second		
92	'Azím-	,,	,,	عـــظ]يـــم ابـــاد Obv.
	ábád	"		
				ضـــودــــــــــ
				جلوس ميمنت مانوس
				۷
				Rev. محمد شاه ۱۱۳۷
				<u></u>
				پـاد شـاه غـاز
				a]\$
				مبارك
				BENGAL AS. SOC. R. 85, Wt. 1
		-		
	5			* The ct thus dotted, compared with no. 992, identifies t

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Æ 993	Etáwá	1139	9	As 958: but اتاوا, سنه; and ۱۱۳۹
				Æ 1.0, Wt. 17
994	,,,	1140	2)	As preceding, but 115. PLAYFAIR. R. 1.0, Wt. 173
995	[Lahore]	11[3 40]	32	As 974: but ٩ سنه, mint and Hijrah year partly obliterated.
				GOVT. OF INDIA. R. 85, Wt. 175
996	Sháh- jahán- ábád	22	22	As 959: but سنه, and ۱۱ (unit and decade cut off).
997	Akbar- ábád	11[40- 41]	10	As 967: but . سنه , and (unit and decade cut off).
998	Kúrá	1141	11	مانوس Obv.
				مـيمنـت سنه جلوس
				صرت ڪورا
				Rev. as 958: but

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		
AR 999	Sháh- jahán-	1142	11	As 959: but aim, and = (over —)	
	ábád			GOVT. OF INDIA.	Æ '85, Wt. 176
1000	> 5	,,	12	ا ۲ ,, but منه, and ۱۱۴۲	
		THE PARTY OF THE P		GOVT. OF INDIA.	Æ '9, Wt. 175
1001	,,	1143	13	الآ ,, but منه, and ۱۱۴۳	
				I.O.G.	At '85, Wt. 175
1002	Etáwá	11[43- 44]	75	As 958: but اتاوا, سنه; and ۱۱, (unit cut off).	and decade
1003	Lahore	11[44- 45]	14	As 974: but ابنه عا, and ۱۱۱ (unit	
1004	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1145	15	As 959: but aim, and 1150 (over —) DE BODE.	Æ '8, Wt. 174
1005	Súrat	11[45- 46]	"	As 979: but with it is in the control of the contro	off). Æ '95, Wt. 175

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 1006	Sháh- jahán-	114[6- 47]	16	As 959: but سنه, and ۱۱۴ (unit cut off).
	ábád			MARSDEN. R. 85, Wt. 174
1007	Lahore	11[46- 47]	25	As 974: but سنه, and ۱۱ (unit and decade cut off).
				I.O.C. A. 8, Wt. 175
1000	01.41		1.5	A- 070 July 1 - 3 1 1 1 5 1
1008	jahán-	1147	1,	As 959 : but سنه, and ۱۱۴۷
	ábád			I.O.C. R. 9, Wt. 175
1009	21	[,,]	"	As preceding; but Hijrah year obliterated.
				R 85, Wt. 171
1010	,,	27	"	As preceding: but Hijrah year v over
		*		BENGAL AS. SOC. R. 85, Wt. 176
di s				
1011	Ajáyúr í	1148	1x	Obv. مانوس
			5.0	مـــهـــنت ۱۱
				سنه جلوس
				صرت اجايــور
				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
				Rev. as 958: but 11151 PL. XXV. R. 95, Wt. 179

No	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 101	2 Sháh- jahán-	11[48- 49]	18	
	ábád			GOVT. OF INDIA. R 85, Wt. 171
101	Súrat	,,	19	As 979: but سنه, and (unit and decade cut off).
-	OCCUPATION AND THE PROPERTY OF		-	GOVT. OF INDIA. R. '95, Wt. 178
101	Sháh- jahán-	114[9]	,,	As 959: but سنه, and ۱۱۴ (over صاحب).
	ábád	And the state of t		DE BODE. R '85, Wt. 176
101	(Lahore)	11[49- 50]	>>	As 974: but ۱۹ سنه, mint and Hijrah year partly obliterated.
			- And Andrews -	1.0.C. R '8, Wt. 171
1016	Islám- ábád	1150	22	اســـلام ابــاد Obv.
	(Chitta- gong)			صرب
		-	a. Agent process and a second process of the second	جلوس ۱۹ ســنه
15	ei . en		-	Rev. as 958: but 110.
				PRINSEP. R. 9, Wt. 174
1017	Benáres	ာ ်	20	محمد ابا[د Obv.
				مـــيـــمــنــت سنّ جلوس مانوس
				ضرب ضرب بنارس
				بنارس
				Rev. as 958: but 110.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regna year.	
Æ	Lahore	115507	20	As 974: but ۲۰ سنه, mint partly obliterated, and unit
1010	Danoic	110[0]	-	
				of Hijrah year cut off.
				THEOBALD. Æ '75, Wt. 177
1019	Sháh-	1151	21	Obv. مانوس
	ábád			ميسمسنت
	-	-		
	*	and the second		سنه جلوس
	1 - ×			ضــر <i>د</i> ــــ
		and the same of th		شاه اباد فنوج ر
				j
	1			Rev. as 958: but 8
				PL. XXV. R 1.0, Wt. 17-
	~		22	4.070 - 1-4 1.107
1020	Sháh- jahán-	1152	22	As 959: but win, and 1187
	ábád			THOMAS. R. 9, Wt. 179
	,			
1021	"	-	99	As preceding, but Hijrah year cut off.
				#R *85, Wt. 17
1022	'Azím- ábád	1152	"	عظیم اباد Obv.
	abau			ضـرىــــ
				ميهنت مانوس
				جلوس ۲۲
			7 3 3 1 10 3 3	aiw
	7			Rev. as 958: but 1197, and ميارك above مبارك
Y				2007, the coo. Date (101) and the above of the

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
∠R 1023	'Azím- ábád	1152	22	As preceding, mint partly obliterated. 1.0.c. & 9, Wt. 177
1024	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1153	23	As 959: but win and 87" THOMAS. R 1.0, Wt. 175
1025	77	P P	29	As preceding, unit of Hijrah year cut off. DE BODE. R '85, Wt. 170
1026	;,	1154	24	As 959: but and 11012 GRANT. R. 9, Wt. 172
1027	23	1155	25	ر, but منه, and ۱۱۵۵ <i>GRANT. R</i> '95, Wt. 172
1028	,,		33	As preceding, but unit of Hijrah year effaced. GRANT. Æ 1.05, Wt. 160
1029	Far- rukh- ábád	115[5]	77	مانوس مانوس مــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				ضــرســـ فرخ اباد
				Rev. as 959: but 00 (over) PL. XXV. EDEN. AR 1.05, Wt. 174

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 1030	Mur- shid- ábád	115[5]	25	مانوس Obv.
		a Maria de Campania de Campani		سنه جلوس
		ACCOUNTS OF STREET PROPERTY.		ضــردـــــــــــ مرشــد ا[بــاد
		Experience of the control of the con		Rev. as 958: but o (unit cut off). GOVT. OF INDIA. R 85, Wt. 179
				P.4
1031	Etáwá	1156	26	Obv. as 958: but اتاوا, سنه ; and ۱۱۵۲ THEOBALD. AR 1.0, Wt. 175
1032	Siwái- Jaipúr	,,	"	مانوس مانوس مـيـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				میوس مییمینیت سنه جلوس ضررییی سوای جی په ور
		1-		سـوایجــیپـور
				Rev. as 958: but 6 PL. XXV. 1.0.C. R 9, Wt. 175
1000	Q1 (1			
1033 1034	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1157	22	As 959: but wie and 110V THOMAS. R 1.05, Wt. 176 PRINSEP. R 9, Wt. 172
1035	Barailí	115[7]	22	مانوس مانوس م]_ي_مــنــت
				ماسیسست ۲۷ جلوس سنه یلم ضرب بر
				<u></u> לשעי אַר
				Rev. as 958: but 0 (unit cut off.)

Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
Sháh- jahán- ábád	11[58]	28	As 959: but سنه and (unit and decade cut off.) R 9, Wt. 17
Akbar- ábád	1158	29	ملوس مانوس مانوس مانوس مانوس مانوس مانوس
	The second section is a second section of the	The second control and second	مستقر الخلافه سنه ۲۹
			ضرد۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔
			Rev. as 958: but 8 ^ CUNNINGHAM. R 1.05, Wt. 16
ć) 41	*		4-050 hut it and 44.22
jahán-	1109	27	As 959: but aim, and 1109 BENG. 48. SOC. R. 9, Wt. 17
ábád	4,000		
	- Constitution of the Cons		
	O .		
	Sháh- jahán- ábád Akbar- ábád Sháh-	Sháh- jahán- ábád Akbar- ábád Sháh- jahán-	jahán- ábád Akbar- 1158 29 ábád Sháh- 1159 ,, jahán-

XIII.-AHMAD SHÁH.

А.н. 1161—1167=А.Д. 1748—1754.

-						
No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.			
		1			8.7	
					GOLD.	
N						
039	Sháh-	[11]61	1	Obv.	[فسه جسها اباد]	
	jahán- ábád				دا]ر[اا]خـــلا شــُان	
	aoaa				ضور	
					•	
2.4					جلوس میمنت مانوس احد	
	, ,		-		A. A. Commence of the Commence	
W				_		
				Rev.	احتمد شاه بهادار	
1.1					Communication and the second	
					احمد شاه بهاد[ر — پیادشاه غاز ۱۲ پیادشاه غاز ۲۱	
	e e				ساعه [م] مبار	
	4	-				
30					PL. XXVI. CUNNINGHAM. N 8, W	t. 168
		-				
010	Benáres	1169	9	Obv.	مح]مد[اباد	
J±0	Denares	1102	4	Obv.		
	Aug en e					
					جلو سنه س مانوس	
					فسسر لسسسسي	
					بشارس	
			-	Rev. as 10	039, partly obliterated; year 1177	
			-		PL. XXVI. YEAMES. N .75, W	t. 168

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		
N				7	
041	Sháh-	[11766	6	As 1039: but aim, and TY	
042	jahán-			MARSDEN. A	*DE 337+ 1.00
	ábád				·75, Wt. 167
			-		
			.]		
-				V	
043	73	[11]67	7	As 1039: but win, and TV	
. 1				PROF. WILSON. A	7 ·95, Wt. 168
-					
· ·				٥ bv. هُ * شاعهد شاعهد ا	
044	-	-	-		
				Reverse plain.	
				PL. XXVI.	V ·25, Wt. 3
	*				
					×
				will be of this of the or make under spirit upper to be depreted on upper deformation on the	
			.		
-					
	10.0				
1	2				
100		-			
			-		
	10.0			• • • • • • • •	
1 8					

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.			
		and the same of th			SILVER.	
AR 1045	'Azím- ábád	1161	1	Obv.	مانوس	
		×			احد سنه جلوس عظیراباد	
					ضرب	
				Rev.	احمد شاه بسهداد[ر	
					پادشاه غاز ب ۱۱۱۱ سکه مبارك	
					PL. XXVI. EDEN. 12. '95, Wt. 178	3
1046	Sháh- jahán- áb á d		,,,	As 1039.	PRINSEP. R '9, Wt. 175	i
1047	Far- rukh- ábád	,,	,,	Obv. as 1045: b	سر ضرب فرخ اباد	
				Rev. as 1039.	PL. XXVI. CUNNINGHAM. R. 95, Wt. 171	1
1048	Akbar- ábád		2	Obv.	جلوس مانوس	
					مسيمنست مستقر الخلا[فه سنه ۲ ضرب	
					ضرب اکبراباد AR 9, Wt. 178	5

	31:	177	ma.	
No.	Mint.	Year.	Reg	
Æ 1049	Sháh-	[1]162	2	A. 1020 . But at and the
1015	jahán- ábád	(1110%		As 1039: but win and [] [GRANT. R 95, Wt. 174
1050	27	[1]164	3	As 1039: but aim and 1715
	,		Control of the state of the sta	BENG. AS. SOC. R. 95, Wt. 176
0-1	*	Ton the Bill Library Library		به الم
.051	"	"	4	As preceding: but with THOMAS. R 95, Wt. 175
				P
.052	Benáres	"	"	As 1040, but محمدابا[د] محمدابا[د] محمدابا[د] محمدابا[د] محمدابا[د] محمدابا[د] محمدابا[د] محمدابا[د] محمدابا[د]
.053		1165	5	As 1039, but win and [18
.054	jahán- ábád			BENG. AS. SOC. R. '9, Wt. 170 THOMAS. R. '95, Wt. 175
1055	Mur- shid- ábád		,,	مانو[س میمنت
	abaq			صنه جلوس
				ضرب
				مر]شد ابا[د Bur as 1020 - morths oblitousted no Hijvoh veer
				Rev. as 1039: partly obliterated, no Hijrah year. GOVT. OF INDIA. R '85, Wt. 178
.056	Sháh-		6	As 1039: but نسمة; Hijrah year obliterated.
	jahán- ábád			THOMAS. R. 9, Wt. 17.

No.	Mint.	Year	Regna year.	
Æ 1057	Murád- ábád	1167	6	مانوس Obv.
				جــلـوس سنه
				ضــرىـــــــــ مراداباد
				Rev. as 1039: but TV
				PL. XXVI. CUNNINGHAM. R. '95, Wt. 174
1058	Mur-	-	,,	۸s 1055 : but سنه
1000	shid- ábád		"	Æ 1.0, Wt. 176
	1.7			
		ly.		
			7	
			100	
		-		

XIV.-'ÁLAMGÍR II.

а.н. 1167—1173=a.d. 1754—1759.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
A7 1059	Sháh- jahán- ábád		pared	GOLD. Obv. [الماجها[الباد] د[ا]ر[الماخهان ضرب ميمنت مانوس ميمنت مانوس احد
				Rev. اعالم کیورے ال
1060	23	1168	3 2	Pr. XXVI. MARSDEN. N ·85, Wt. 159 Obv., within looped square, الله الله
	And the state of t		e a section dept. de des la particular des la particular de la companya de la com	مح <u>۱۱۲۸</u> مد الا لا السه الا ب]الصدق ابو بكر (sic) عدل عمر In segments, outside,
		entities and present about an appropriate distribution of the second	And the second s	حدارم] عثمان علم على Rev., within looped square,
			-	عزيز الدين پادشاه غاز مبار سكه ابو العدل
			- (In segments, outside, جلوس ميمنت مان[و]س ضرب د]ار الخلافه شاهجهان اباد سنه ۲. XXVI. MARSDEN. N 8, Wt. 168

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		
A7 1061	Sháh- jahán- ábád	-	2	Obv.	جــها]نابــاد شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
		-			دار الإخلافه سنه
					مانسوس ضر
			-		[جـلـوس ميمنت]
				D	.11.1
				Rev.	خلد] الله ملكه و سلطا[نه
	e de La companya de La companya de la companya de l		-		عالم اكير بادشاه غازل
		×			رابو ا]لعدل عزيز الدين
					[سكه مبار]
					MARSDEN. A '75, Wt. 168
3.5					
1062	Indra- púr	11[70]	4	Obv.	مـــر انـدرپـور
	P	32 I			ضرد ان
		7			جلوس میمنت مانوس ع
			127		
				Rev.	اا عالمكيرم
					پا]دشاه غاز ساکه
		3.0			م]مارك ه
					PL. XXVI. LADY FRERE. N 9, Wt. 168

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regna year.	
N 1063 1064*	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1170	4	عم Obv. as 1059: but سنه
				عاد]مكير غاز پادشاه م
		7	Presidente Parides	معزيز الدين ١٧٠ ه
And the second second second second				وچو تابان مهر و ماه شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			an control of the con	زد بر]هفت كيشور
			A (PE) (E) (APIA A) (A) (PA) (PE)(APIA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	I.O.C. A '85, Wt. 167 A '8, Wt. 167
.065	Lahore	1171	5	Obv. Caec
				دار السلطنه
				ضحونسس
				S with the same of
				ميسسسيم
				جلوس مانوس
			- Constitution of the Cons	Rev. عالم كيون
	3.			لپادشاه غاز
		-		سکه مسبسار
				Borders of wreaths. PL. XXVI. I.O.C. A '8, Wt. 168
				FB. AAVI. 2.0.0. 27 0, WE. 100
				* The inscription being too large for the flan is only com-

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regni year.	
<i>N</i> 1066	Ahmad- nagar	1171	6	Obv. مانوس
	Far- rukh-			مــيـــمنــت سـنه جـلــوس ضررــــــ
	ábád			ضرب
	, de 1			احمدنكر فرخاباد
	*	-		Rev. as 1065. PL. XXVI. GRANT. N '9, Wt. 16
1067	Indra-	11xx	6	As 1062: but سنه; at right, above rev., ۱۱ (unit an
1007	púr	1 1 3020	J	decade cut off.) (No o after مبارك.)
	1			MARSDEN. A '8, Wt. 10
	100 mg	i Compa		SMALL ISSUE.
1068 1069 1070	1	1170		Obv. ڪره ضوي
1070a				ا]مــتيــاز
	2.7			عالمكير پاد
				شاه سنه
				(Date partly obliterated on all but 1068.)
	7' - ' - X			I.O.C. A 45, Wt. PL. XXVI. MARSDEN. A 4, Wt.
				, AV 45, Wt. 4
		01		

No.	Mint.	Year.	Rognal Yenr,	
		Topical Capping Systems	The state of the s	
		D-Company (types)		SILVER.
.R 1071	jahán-	116æ	1	As 1059: but \ (unit cut off) above rev.
	ábád	The continues of	official desired	
1072	Mur- shid-	[11]68	77	مانو[س Obv.
	ábád			مـيــمــنـت احد سنه جلوس
				ضرب صر]شداباد
				Rev. as 1059: but ۱۸ after مبار
ļ.				200 1 0, 110, 110
1073	Sháh- jahán- ábád	_	2	As 1061. BENGAL AS. SOC. A. '8, Wt. 176
1074 1074a	"	1168	22	As 1060. MARSDEN. R. 'S, Wt. 176
				THOMAS. R. 95, Wt. 175
1075		1169	33	Obv. alien
				جلو]س م بلا
				Rev.
				لپاد شاه غا[ز <u>ڪ</u>
, i				ساره آگه مبار GOVT. OF INDIA. AR '8, Wt. 176

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
<i>R</i> 1076	Sháh-		3	بر As 1061 : but سنه
	jahán- ábád			Æ '9, Wt. 175
1077	Akbar- ábád	1171	4	اکبراباد Obv.
				ضرب ۱۱۷۱ ســنــه
	-		,	عالم کیرم به نشار سنه
				سنه انشار سنه PL. XXVI. (Nisár.) R ·45, Wt. 20
				بد
1078	Indra- púr	1168 (sic)	"	As 1062: but نسنه; and ۱۱۹۸ (sic) above rev. (An old reverse die.)
		1 -		CUNNINGHAM. A. 05, Wt. 175
1079	Sháh-		,,	عم As 1059 : but نسنه; no date on rev.
	jahán- ábád			CUNNINGHAM. R. 9, Wt. 170
1080	n	1170	"	As 1063. THOMAS. R. 9, Wt. 176
	- 9 8			بد
1081	Mur- shid- ábád	[11]71	"	As 1072: but مبار and الم after مبار PRINSEP. R .95, Wt. 180
1082	Sháh-	1172	5	ه As 1063: but سنه and
,	jahán- ábád			PL. XXVI. CUNNINGHAM. R. 85, Wt. 178

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regund year.	
- П П	Azím- ábád	1172	5	ک As 1059: but عظ]یماباد; and ۱۱۷۲ (Formerly ringed.) PRINSEP. A. s, Wt. 178
1084	Ahmad- nagar Far-	2.3	6	Obv. as 1072; but نكر فرح اباد
	rukh- ábád		-	Rev. as 1059, but
			To del tablicado e incele com el proposiciones de la composiciones de la composicione della composicione de la composicione della comp	(Formerly ringed.) I.O.C. R 1.15
1085	Lahore	3)	22	As 1065: but سنه; and ۱۱۷۲
and the second second		- Photographic application of the control of the co	of integrated distant	GOVT. OF INDIA. R. 88, Wt. 173
	The state of the s	of the same of the		
.085a	Mar- shid- ábád	_	22	As 1072: but نسفه; Hijrah year obliterated. GOVT. OF INDIA. R 1.0, Wt. 180
		wa.		
.0356	Karrah	_	-	ضر] سنه Obv.
		- Addition of the state of the	7.	تياز ڪره
				Rev مگير ش
				سکه زد عزیز ۱۱[دین
				I.O.C. R 7, Wt. 175
100				

SHÁH-JAHÁN [III].

а.н. 1173-74 = a.d. 1759-60.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.		
91		- ,	- ,		GOLD.
N 086	Islám- ábád	1173	1	Ob v.	اسسلام ابا[د ضرسی
					میمنت مانوس جملوس احد
	ā				السنسة
				Rev.	شاهجهانان م پادشاه غاز
		3			رے [سکه مبا]ر
007	Ahmad			01	PL. XXVI. GRANT. N .85, Wt. 10
001	nagar Far- rukh-	33	77	Obv.	مانوس مـــيـــمــنـــت
	ábád				احد جلوس فصرس
	Ų =				ا]حمدنكر فرخاباد
				Rev.	شجهان ازه
					پادشاه غازی ســــــاکه
					مارك مارك PL. XXVI. CUNNINGIIAM. N 1:0, Wt. 1

mad-1 gar ar- ikh- oád mad- bád		1	SILVER. As 1087. EDEN. R 1-1, Wt. 166 Obv. as 1087: but yill considered at the constant of date obscure. GOVT. OF INDIA. R '9, Wt. 17
gar ar- ikh- oád mad-		ter elektronis	As 1087. EDEN. A 1-1, Wt. 166 Obv. as 1087: but احمد المحد المعلى الم
gar ar- ikh- oád mad-		ter elektronis	Obv. as 1087: but احمد]اباد Prev. as 1086: but unit of date obscure.
mad- bád	>	7	Rev. as 1086: but unit of date obscure.
Appropriate distribution of court over the			GOVT. OF INDIA. A. '9, Wt. 17
ndra- púr	20	77	مسہدر اندرپدور Obv. خصدرت
		A. Jan B Ashara and Basepanda Bendaran Annada	جلوس ميهنت مانوس احد ســـــنه
			Rev. امان تے
	*		پــادشاه غاز ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year.	
AT 091	Sháh- jahán-	1174	1	Obv. فه جمها اباد
	ábád			دار الخلاشان
				ضرب
1."		×		a: <u>val</u>
				Rev. شــاهحــهان يـ
				رپدادشداه غداز
			-	سکه مبار
				(Formerly ringed.) A 1-15
92	Ahmad- nagar	"	"	As 1087: but V C
	Far- rukh- ábád			CUNNINGHAM. R 1.0, Wt. 174
	anau			
			. 18	
		-		
		ş -		
			1	

XV.-SHÁH-'ÁLAM.

A.H. 1173-1221 = A.D. 1759-1806.

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	·	(Ne
	,			
*			SHÁHJAHÁNÁBÁD.	
	-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
÷ .			I. PLAIN TYPE.	
N			GOLD.	
	[11]76	3	ابا[د جها] ابا[د	
The second second second	,		دا]ر الخلا شاه ن ضرر	
		-	جلوس ميسنت مانوس	•
= 1			4.i	
			اله محمد شاه عالم پا[د Rev.	
		And the latest constitution of the latest consti	شاه	
			سایه فضل حامی دین ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	
			زد در هف[ت کشور	

	2		
No.	Year.	Regnal yoar.	
N			
1091	1205	32	Obv. as 1093: but [۲; flower in loop of جلوس
	,		
	1		Rev. [شـاه [شـاه
			اله دین محمد عالم پا[د
	0		م الله ويل المعتمل فالمر پداره
			سكه صاحب قدرا حا
	ii .		
	- 1 - 1		<u> </u>
			زد ز تایید
			Imperial umbrella over
			PL. XXVII. N '8, Wt. 165
	F., 1	×.	23. 22. 27. 27. 20. 20.
1095	1206	34	As 1094: but FR and I T. T
			PRINSEP. A 8, Wt. 165
M. North		9	
		,	
V = 4.		- 2	
			[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[
	0.00		
	14-	1.6	
	y)		

No.	Year.	Regnal year,	
1.55			
			SILVER.
AR 1096	1198	25	Obv. as 1093: but [3
	- ,		اله محمد شاه عالم پاد
			, , , ,
			شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			4.]
			زد در]هفت كش[ور
			Umbrella over مى.
			PRINSEP. R . 85, Wt. 173
097	1199	26	As preceding: but [7] and 99
	-		PRINSEP. R '9, Wt. 174
098	1202	30	Obv. as 1093: but ۲۰۰; flower in loop of جلوس
		-	Rev. عالم ياد
y = 1			شـــــاه
		-	10. 11
			زد ز تایید حامی دین
			سکه صاحب قرا
			Umbrella over می.
			GRANT. A. 1.0, Wt. 171

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	, p40
Æ 099-	1218	46	As 1094: but py and 1710
101			Lion rampant to right of umbrella.*
			PL. XXVII. R. 1.05, Wt. 172 PL. XXVII. (Lion debased.) R. 1.05, Wt. 172 ,, PRINSEP. R. 9, Wt. 172
102	77	"	As preceding: but company's cinquefoil substituted for lion.
			PRINSEP. R. 9, Wt. 17:
103	1219	,,	As preceding: but
		* 1	* Issued on the occasion of the restoration of Shah-'Alam to libert by the British after Gen. Lord Lake's victory over the Marathas in
		-	courtiers against the lion on these pieces, which they described a
			courtiers against the lion on these pieces, which they described a an unclean animal, and the cinquefoil of the Company was sub
			courtiers against the lion on these pieces, which they described as an unclean animal, and the cinquefoil of the Company was substituted. These, and the following coins of this mint, are of native
			courtiers against the lion on these pieces, which they described a an unclean animal, and the cinquefoil of the Company was substituted. These, and the following coins of this mint, are of native
			courtiers against the lion on these pieces, which they described a an unclean animal, and the cinquefoil of the Company was substituted. These, and the following coins of this mint, are of nativ
			courtiers against the lion on these pieces, which they described a an unclean animal, and the cinquefoil of the Company was substituted. These, and the following coins of this mint, are of native
			courtiers against the lion on these pieces, which they described a an unclean animal, and the cinquefoil of the Company was substituted. These, and the following coins of this mint, are of native
			courtiers against the lion on these pieces, which they described as an unclean animal, and the cinquefoil of the Company was substituted. These, and the following coins of this mint, are of native
			courtiers against the lion on these pieces, which they described as an unclean animal, and the cinquefoil of the Company was substituted. These, and the following coins of this mint, are of native
			1803. According to Marsden, Shah-'Alam was prejudiced by his courtiers against the lion on these pieces, which they described as an unclean animal, and the cinquefoil of the Company was substituted. These, and the following coins of this mint, are of native workmanship, but issued under British influence.

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
	100		
			2. Large Type.
	A row trape a constant		(Probably Nisárs.)
			GOLD.
1104	1218	46	As 1094: but MY; ITIA; and tree to right of umbrella.
			PL. XXVII. MARSDEN. N 1:35, Wt. 166
	*,		SILVER.
AR 1105	1174	2	As 1094: but 7; IIV 7; no tree or umbrella.
			MARSDEN. Æ 1·3, Wt. 176
1106	1217	45	" but γΘ; IΓΙν; tree and umbrella.
			At 1.3, Wt. 172
1107	1218	,,	,, but M8; ITIA; tree and umbrella.
			GRANT. R 12, Wt. 172
1108	,,	46	" but MY; IMA; tree and umbrella.
			Æ 1'4, Wt. 174
1109	"	27	" but 67; ITIA; cinquefoil and umbrella.
			Æ 1·25, Wt. 172

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			3. WREATH TYPE.
			Obv. and Rev. enclosed in wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks.
			GOLD.
A7 1110	1219	47	As 1094: but (V); ; cinquefoil and umbrella.
			A 1.0, Wt. 166
1111	1221	48	,, but [A; [T]; cinquefoil and umbrella.
W 1		*	PL. XXVII. A 1.05, Wt. 168
			, ×,
AR 1112	1219	47	SILVER.
1112	1219	47	AS 1110.
1770	1000		
1113	1220	"	,, but 17.7. 2R. 1.05, Wt. 172
7			
1114	25	48	" but MA, and ITT.
		-	THOMAS. R. 1.0, Wt. 172
1115	,,	,,	,,),), EDEN. Æ 1.0, Wt. 172
		** **	
		o il	
			4. DOTTED BORDER TYPE.
			SILVER.
AR 1116	1221	49	As 1094: but M9; ITT1; cinquefoil and umbrella.
1117			THOMAS. R 1.0, Wt. 173

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
		or second	
			ETÁWÁ.
*			
			SILVER.
AR 1118	_	18	مانيوس Obv.
3 2		and the state of t	۱۸ سنه جلوس
			ضــردـــــ
			اتاوا ٧
474			شاه عالم ع
			لپادشاه غاز
6		The statement of the st	سکمه مسار
			عالم of عا Umbrella above
			Flag after شاه
			PL. XXVII. MARSDEN. R. 1.1, Wt. 174
1119	1194	22	As 1118: but [7; and [19]; and fish instead of flag.
	1101		I.O.C. R 1.05, Wt. 168
1120	_	23	" but "; year obscure; and fish instead of flag.
			MARSDEN. R 1 °C5, Wt. 174
	0.	-	***************************************

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
	*		
			AHMADÁBÁD.
			SILVER.
R			
1121	118[8-9]	16	مانوس Obv.
			تـنمـــه
			سنـه جلـوس
			فسسرسس
. W.			احهداباد
			Alint-mark الم in loop of جلوس
			Rev. عالم عالم عالم عالم عالم عالم عالم عالم
			ال شاه عالم عالم الم عالم الم عالم الم الم الم الم الم الم الم الم الم
		8	سسكه ميار
			Pr. XXVII. GOVT. OF INDIA. At 1.0, Wt. 180
		-	
1			
		10.5	
	- T		

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
150			
	-		
	-		ARKÁT.
		- ,	
			SILVER.
Æ	-1		BIHVER.
1122	119x	12 ?	Obv. مـانوس
	-		1r(?)
		-	make aminu
			فسسرسس
	-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		- 22	ارك_ات
			Rev. Anna in all
			Oil Garage
			شـــــاه
			سایه فضل شاه عالم پاد
			as
,			119
(·	-		زد بر هفت كـــشــور
			PL. XXVII. I.O.C. R. 'S, Wt. 173
1123	1191	18	Same: but A and 9
			I.O.C. A. 85, Wt. 176
17.7			
1124	12[00]	27	" but IV and II
- 3			I.O.C. R 1.0, Wt. 176
	70° -	-	
125	1201	28	" but IA and II.1
· 9	1 3 1		I.O.C. R. 1.0, Wt. 176
11.5			
126	1213	ş—	, but TIF, instead of regnal year.
			BANK COLL. R. 9, Wt. 176
	W wa		
127	1214		, but ITIM, instead of regnal year.
70.7			BANK COLL. R '9, Wt. 173

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			AKBARÁBÁD.
			<u> </u>
D			SILVER.
A 1128	1175	3	Obv. جلوس مانوس
	-		
			مستقر الخلا[فه سنه ۳ ضــربـــ
	-		
	ix i		اكبراياد
			Rev. الــه
	10 ·	,	س]ایه ۱۱۷۵ شـــــاه
	ne.		محمد شاه لم پاد
			حامی دین عا
		7	هـف[ت] كثارو]ر
	125		PLAYFAIR. R. 1.1, Wt. 174
1129	1198	26	Same: but IY and 119A
	-		Fish to right on obv.
	51.		in one word.)
			PL. XXVII. PRINSEP. R. 9, Wt. 172
1130	1218	45	As preceding: but MS and ITIA
			PRINSEP. R. 9, Wt. 171

No.	Year.	Regnal year.		
Æ 1131	121[9]	47	Obv. as preceding: but γν	
			Rev. يا محمدعا. پار	
		-	صـــاحــب قــــران	
*	and the second s		PLAYFAIR. R. · 8	85, Wt. 170
1132	1220	"	As preceding: year ۱۲۲۰; flower over قر	i
-			I.O.C. A.	8, Wt. 172
Madelliform qui d'activi digitalista come de la grazione				
And the second s				
The state of the s				
.900		-		
		*		

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			BENÁRES.
		-	SILVER.
AR 1133	1183	10	محمد اباد محمد
			می م
		ľ	فسسراسب
			in loop of جلوس
			اله حامی [د]ین محمد فض فض فض الله عالم پادش[اه
			س[س [۱۸۳ زدبر هفت کش[ور R ·9, Wt. 175
1134	-	13	Same: but (; no Hijrah year. (Reverse differently arranged)
-9- -8	* * 1		y in loop of جلوس; + ton reverse. R '95, Wt. 174
1135	1189	17	Same: but v and 1 9
			Umbrella in loop of جلوس Stars on reverse. PL. XXVIII. Æ '95, Wt. 174
1136		18	Same as 1135: but A; no Hijrah year.
			Flag in loop of جلوس AR '9, Wt. 174
1137	_	19	Same as 1136: but 9; fish to left of flag. PL. XXVIII. AR. 85, Wt. 173

	No.	Year.	Regnal year,	
- 11	Æ 138- 141	1196	23	Same as 1133: but [and 9] Umbrella and fish on obv.
				Rev. inscription differently arranged and partly cut off.
		-		(Four sizes, half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of a rupee, from the same die.)
The second secon				PL. XXVIII. MARSDEN. R. 75, Wt. 87, R. 65, Wt. 43, R. 66, Wt. 22, R. 45, Wt. 11
				FOUR-PETAL FLOWER TYPE.
A 11-	V 42	1209	37	GOLD. Same as 1133; but Fr and 17.9
				Four-petal flower in loop of جلوس Fish on reverse.
				SILVER.
AR 114		1203	30	Same as 1142: but aim and r. r. PL. XXVIII. R. 9, Wt. 174
114 14	4	["]	,,	inscriptions partly cut off. MARSDEN. R.7, Wt. 44
114	5	1207	35	but aim, and r. 2
				(Thin.) MARSDEN. R 1'25, Wt. 175

No.	Year.	Regnal year.		
Æ 1146	-	35	Same as 1145, but Hijrah year obliterated.	
			BENGAL AS. SOC.	Æ '85, Wt. 174
4 Per	101507		14	1.13
1147	121[3]	41	Same as 1142: but سنه and ۱۲۱ (unit cut off	
	*		1.0.0	. AR '9, Wt. 174
	*			
1148, 1149	1217	45	ا کے اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ الل	
	2		(Thin.) PL. XXVIII. MARSDEN.	R 1.15, Wt. 176
5	.*		BENGAL AS. SOC.	Æ '85, Wt. 176
1150	1222	49	,, but aim and ITTY	
2318			· i	Æ '9, Wt. 175
1151	1224	"	Same as 1150: but ITTM	
	ì	.		70 00 777
				Æ '85, Wt. 174
$\begin{array}{c c} 1152 \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	1225	,,	, but 1770	
4		_ '	1.0.C.	Æ ·65, Wt. 44
	- 1			
	-	- 3		
				To
200		1.5		

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
3	-		
			BAHÁDURPATAN.
5.			GOLD.
N			GOLD.
1153	119x	14	مانــوس Obv.
			مسيسمنت
			۱۲ ح سےنه جلوس
			ضر <u>ا</u> ب
			بهادرپستسن
			اله حامي ديــن س[ايــه Rev.
			حامی دیـن سرایـه شـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			ف]ضل شاه عالم پ[اد ۱۱۹ زد]بــر هفت کشور
			MARSDEN. N '85, Wt. 170
154	1197	20	As preceding: but and 9 v
			A .9, Wt. 169
1.0			
= .	* * * *		
		1	

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			DILSHÁDÁBÁD.
			SILVER.
AR 155	1186	_	Obv.
	15		- , .
			م <u>ــيــمنت</u> ۲۸۱۱ ضر دل شاداباد
			ضر دل شاداباد
			MANAGEMENT CONTROL TO A VICTOR OF THE CONTROL OF TH
			م]انوس
į., .			
			Rev le
		* *	پادشاه غــاز شا[ه
		-	401
		* 1	ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			مسسارك
			(An old reverse.) PRINSEP. R. 8, Wt. 173
56	12xx	-	As preceding: but on obv. 1701
	143		No year on rev.
		7 1	PRINSEP. R. 7, Wt. 172
		1 4	

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			JAHÁNGÍRNAGAR.
TD.	* * *		SILVER.
R 157	1183	10	صلوس مانوس جـــلـوس مانوس
		and - Assistance and Assistance (Assistance) (1) and a	ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا
-			ضرب جهانكيبرنكر
			Cinquefoil over
	-	Of the second to the management of the second to the secon	اله حامی دین محمد شرب شاه عالم پاد
			ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			PL. XXVIII. Æ 1·1, Wt. 179
	*	red and other section of the section	

No.	Year.	Regnal year,	
			SRÍNAGAR.
			SILVER.
Æ 158	_	1	سرىنىكىر Obv.
			ضــر، جـل]وس ميهنت مانوس احد ســنــه
	* * *		Rev. عا[لم
		-	شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			ســــکه مبا[رك Æ 65, Wt. 31
159	_	2	As preceding: but aim
			PL. XXVIII. 1,0.C. A. 65, Wt. 35

No.	Year	Regnal year.		
			•	
			SÚRAT.	
and the same of th	ON SALES OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		SILVER.	
AR 1160	*	4	Obv. مانوس	
18			مسيمسنت به سنم جلوس	
			خسسر لمسسس	
			سورت	
	To the second se		Rev.	
			پاد شاه غساز و	
			سکم میار The flan is so small that only a small part	of the inscrip-
		-	tion is visible.	
1161 1162		5	Same: but 8	Æ *45, Wt. 22
				III. AR '8, Wt. 168
1163 1/2		6	,, but Y	TITI 20 -77 W/4 00
1164		22	,, but 7 7	III. AR -7, Wt. 88
1/2			MARSDE	N. R .65, Wt. 89
1165	-	32	,, but mr	Z. AR '85, Wt. 179

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
			'AZÍMÁBÁD.
	-		(PATNAH.)
N			GOLD.
1166	1174	2	عظیم اباد Obv.
			ضــر ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			ميهنت مأنوس
			حلوس
			4
	70		
	,		اله محمد شاه عالم پاد شد. شد. شد. شد. شد. شد. شد. شد. شد. شد
			٥
			سایه فضل حامی دین
			aw
			زد بر هفت کشور
			PL. XXVIII. MARSDEN. A 1.05, Wt. 171
		-	
	1182	10	Obv.
16			ضربسست
			عظيماباد
			S. cal. Walnut
			1141
			Rev.
			عالم
			asw
			پـادشـاه
			PL. XXVIII. MARSDEN. A '45, Wt. 12
			SILVER.
AR 1168	1174	2	As 1166: same die.
1100	1117	-	MARSDEN. R 1·15, Wt. 179
		3-	
169		5	" but 8; Hijrah year obliterated.

1	No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
				AHMADNAGAR FARRUKHÁBÁD.
	V 70	[11]94	21	G O L D . ماانمس ،
		111104	21	ما]نوس Obv.
				سنه جــلــوس
				احمدنكر فرخ اباد
				اله محمد شاه عالم پاد شد. شاه عالم الله محمد شاه عالم پاد
				۹۳ سایه ف]ضل حامی دین ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				[زد بر هفت کشور]
117	1	[11]96	23	PRINSEP. N .95, Wt. 167 Same: but and 9
				PL XXIX. PROF. WILSON. A '95, Wt. 167
1171	La		31	Obv. same: but [~]
	1			ا]له محمد شاهعالم [پاد
				شــــاه
		=		زد ز تایید حامی د[ین
				ســــکـــه صا[حب قـرا ۵۷ -95, Wt. 166

No.	Year.	Regnal year.						
		-						
					SILVER.			
AR 1172	[11]79	6	Same	as 1170: but \	and \vee 9			
					PL. XXIX.	MARSDEN.	Æ 11,	Wt. 174
1173	[11]87	15	"	but 18 and A	\ V		773 7.47	
	511760					I.O.C.	Æ 1·1,	Wt. 170
1174	[11]89	17	"	but v and .	^9	MARSDEN.	Æ 1.05,	Wt. 175
1175	[11]92	19	"	but 19 and	9 ٢	MARSDEN.	7D 1-1	TAT+ 1mm
						MANODEL.	210 1 1,	TY b. 175
1176	[11]95	21) ;	but [] and (PLAYFAIR.	Æ 1·2,	Wt. 168
1177	[11]96	23))	but TT and	97	MARSDEN.	Æ 1·1,	Wt. 174
1178	[11]99	27	"	but IV and 9	9		Æ 1.05,	Wt. 173
1179	_	31	"	1171a.		(Dinmid) C	D / Nat	TP. MOS
						(Ringed.) G	KANT.	T22 1.09
1180	[1]216	39	**	1171a: but ~	9 and 114	I.O.C.	Æ 1.0,	Wt. 171
1181	[1]217	"	"	but Mand r	(V	GRANT.	Æ 1'0,	Wt. 160

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	Ť.		
Æ				Large Issue.	
1182	1218	39	Same as 1171a	e: but M9 and 171A	
				PL. XXIX. MARSDEN.	Æ 1.45, Wt. 341
1183	**	"	» >>	(Thin.) MARSDEN.	Æ 1.4, Wt. 172
ĺ				•	
				LUCKNOW.	
				SILVER.	
184	-	1	Obv.	مانوس	
	-			<u> </u>	
	-			male alem	
				ضرب	10
	and the same of th	-		لكهنو	
	-		Rev.	غــازي	
				شــــاه	
	-1 -			شاه عالم پاد	
				a_]	
				PRINSEP.	Æ .95, Wt. 176
				g	
3					

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
	- 11		
	. 11		
ic-			
			MURSHIDÁBÁD.
14-1	7 1		
į.			GOLD.
A7 1185	1181	_	مانوس Ob⊽.
			ميمنـــت
1 151		,	سانمه جملوس
	2.5	. * .	ضرسب
			مر]ش[داب] ا [د
	. 1	-	شاه عا[لم] Rev.
			LIMI
, er			ل پادشاه غا [ز
			[سکه مبار]
			PL. XXIX. MARSDEN. A '8, Wt. 164
		, X.	
			SILVER.
Æ			Same on 1195, but it on the state of the
1186	11[74]	2	Same as 1185: but سنه on obv.; الم on obv.; الم on obv.
			rev., and traces of سكه ميار beneath.

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 1187	_	7	Obv. as 1185: but منه, and cinquefoil.
			اله حامی دین محمد شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			اله حامی دین محمد اله عالم اله فضل شاه عالم [ســـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			[زد بر هفت کشور]
			GOVT. OF INDIA. R. 9, Wt. 166
1188	1180	8	As preceding: but A on obv., and A. above sis on rev.
			PL. XXIX. I.O.C. A. 9, Wt. 179
1189	1184	11	" but and \r
			I.O.C. AR .9, Wt. 180
1190	1186	12	Same: but IT and IIAT
			I.O.C. A. '9, Wt. 177
1191		,,	" Hijrah year obliterated.
			MARSDEN. A. 9, Wt. 179
1192	119x	19	" but 19 and 119
			GOVT. OF INDIA. R. 19, Wt. 179

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
AR 1193	_	19	Same as 1187: but Hijrah year obliterated. PL. XXIX. MARSDEN. R. 9, Wt. 179
1194	~ <u>-</u> -	25	,, 1185: but ro; Hijrah year obliterated.
면		*	MARSDEN. R. 75, Wt. 79
1195		28	" but 「A; Hijrah year obliterated.
		* -	AR. '9, Wt. 178
1196 1		9	Fragment of inscription as 1185, but aim; sun on rev.;
			Hijrah year obliterated.
			I.O.C. At 45, Wt. 22
1197		15	Same as 1196: but (8, no sun.
16		-	I.O.C. R 35, Wt. 11
1198		19	1.4.6
16			,, but 19, no sun. 1.0.C. A. 4, Wt. 11
-			2.0.0. 20 2, 10.11
198a	22.00	"	,, but 19, no sun; cinquefoil on obv.
1 8			I.O.C. AR 55, Wt. 22
Ye :	17-		

No.	Year.	Regnal year.		
			NAJÍBÁBÁD.	
		The state of the s		
AR			SILVER.	
1199		12	نــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	
		S San America	ضــرســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	
		· ·	17 4	
	*		ا]له محمد شاه عالم[پاد	
			شـــــا[ه سایـه فضل حامی دیـن	
			ax]	
		Manufacture of the second	زد]بـــر هفـــت كشور R	9, Wt. 17
200 ouble	1195	22	Same: but [] and] & PL. XXIX. MARSDEN. R. 1	·05, Wt. 34
201	[11]99	26	;, but [7] and 9]	OF YES
202	[1]210	36	,, but [and [].	oo, Wt. 178
203	[12]14.	41	., but Γ and Γ	85, Wt. 172
		40	PRINSEP. R.	85, Wt. 170
05	[1]215	42	,, but Mr and MIB PRINSEP. R.	
			PRINSEP. R	85, Wt. 169

No.	Year.	Regnal year.						
					Members and the second of the specific management (1) management (2) management (2) management (3) management (-		
		i						
		1						
		İ	-					
the state of the s								
		* .	V JOHN STAN	ľ	O MINT	Γ.		
- 1			*					
					,			
			. *		GOLD.			18.5
$rac{A\!\Omega}{205a}$	****	1	Ĉ.	111				1
205a	1183		Obv.	diament terrange for		Rev.	عالمر	
				. ♦] ∵ ♦			شــاه	1
					D- VY	TV 164	RSDEN. N	.0 7774 05
							asden. R	2, Wt. 25
				For d	istribution (2	Visár.)		
		-						
	1747		7.7					
	-2.22		30 E (A			,		
	ş kını≛ı							
								- 1
	4							-
4 1 1 1 1								

BÍDÁR-BAKHT. PRETENDER.

A.H. 1202-3 = A.D. 1788.

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year.	
N				GOLD.
1206	jahán-	1202	1	[فه] اباد] Obv. د]ار الخلا شــُا[جهان
-	ábád		and the second	ف رسب
			And the second second	جلوس میهنت مانوس احد
				منا عنا الما الما الما الما الما الما الما ال
				بیدار بخت بیدار بخت شد. شــــاه تاج و محمد جمهان
				تاج و محمد جمهان
			-	*.F 75F .7CF .
				بزر س]ک[ه]زد وا[ر]ث PL. XXIX. OUNNINGHAM. N ·8, Wt. 186
207 208	Ahmad- ábád	1203	,,,	Obv. as preceding: but احمداباد
				م]حمد [ب]يدار [ب]خت
4.1				م]حمد [ب]یدار [ی]خت شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
		4	The state of the s	تاج و تخت جهان
			-	تاج و تخت جہان ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
				(
		-		PL. XXIX. GIBBS. N '75, Wt. 186 CUNNINGHAM. N '75, Wt. 186
	Sháh-	1202	"	S I L V E R. As 1206.
	jahán- ábád			GIBBS. R 85, Wt. 174

XVI.-MUHAMMAD AKBAR II.

A.H. 1221-53 = A.D. 1806-1837.

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
		And the state of t	SHÁHJAHÁNÁBÁD.
			SILVER.
AR		-	
1210	1221	1	جهان اباد جهان اباد
1		-	وار الخــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
			ضمسون
	-		جلوش ميمنت مانوش احمد ســــنه
			Andrewson consumer
			محمد اكبر شاه پادشاه غازي
1150			INNI
			صاحب قران ثان
			سكه ميارك
			Umbrella over 🚅; cinquefoil after 🖰
1211	1222	,,	PL. XXIX. EDEN. 2R. '9, Wt. 171
		,,,	Same: but " " " THOMAS. R. 9, Wt. 172
1212	1223	3	" but F and I FF
			", Dut and
1213	1224	"	,, but r and irrr
	4		PRINSEP. R. 1.1, Wt. 173
1214	12xx	6	,, but 1 and 11
			THOMAS. Æ 1.0, Wt. 174
1215,	1251	31	" but [] and [[6]
1216			THOMAS. R. 1.05, Wt. 171
	San San Jan Jan	1	HAY. R 1 15, Wt. 172

XVII.-BAHÁDUR SHÁH II.

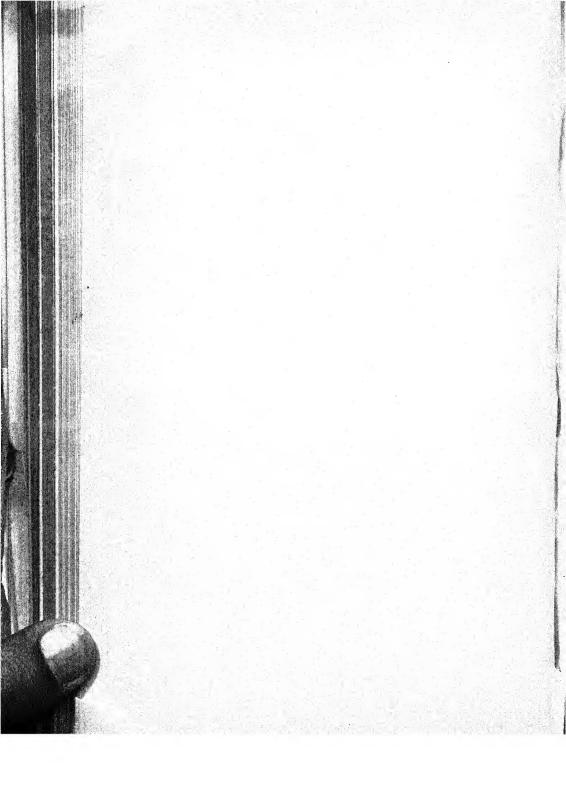
A.H. 1253-75 = A.D. 1837-1857.

No.	Year.	Regnal year.	
		THE PERSON NAMED OF T	
		And the control of th	SHÁHJAHÁNÁBÁD.
			SILVER.
AR 1217	1257	5	Obv. as 1210: but o
		-	Rev. 170 L olâ
			محمد بهادر پادشاه غاز م
			ســـراج الـــديـــن لــــــــــراج الـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
		A DESCRIPTION OF STREET	ابو ا
			Umbrella and cinquefoil after الدين
			PL. XXIX. #R 1.15, Wt. 172
1218	1258	6	Same: but 4 and 170A
			CUNNINGHAM. R 1.15, Wt. 171

EARLY COPPER LOCAL ISSUES. *

No.	Year.	Obv.	Rev.
Æ		AGRA	λН.
1219	936	١	المضرب
		فی تاریخ	دار قلع اگره
		ä	Æ '7
		Fleuron above and beneath.	
220	,,		,, but قلعة
		"	Æ 75
221,	937	,, 9rv	دار الخيلا
222			ā
			ضرب اك[ره
			Æ ·7
			At 1
223	938	" 9ma	"
			Æ
20.1	000	,, 929	7)
224, 225	939	" 111	Æ .*
			Æ
226	940	,, 950	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
220	940		жe
		,, 967	
227	942	, 12	57
			Æ ·(
228	94x	سنة عام الله عام الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال	ضرب اڪره Within oval,
			Margin illegible.
			Æ
		* These coins have already been desc	

No.	Year.	Obv.	Rev.
-		JAUNPÚ	R.
Æ 1229	939	9~9	دار الضرب
1230		فی <i>تاریخ</i> سنة	(§) and
		äim	چـونـپـور
		Fleuron above and beneath.	خطة
	i 1-		Æ ''
			Æ •7
1231	940	,, qco	
	0.0	3, 11-0	,, Æ .7
		·	_
		CHAMPA	NÍR.
232	942		
202	012	ضــرب	چنپانیار سنة
	-	شـــهـر الزمان	944
		الزمان	Æ 165
	· Andrews	LAHOR	Ε.
233	938	95%	دار الخ[-لا
	-1	في تاريخ	فـــــــف
		فی تاریخ	
			لاهــــور ضرب
		*	Æ 7
		Additional of the Addition consider	
		MAND	Ú.
234,	942	فی تاریخ ۱۹۴۲ ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	ضحرب
235		1 Pr	مندو
		A	Æ ·7
100	2 100		.F. ·7



APPENDIX.

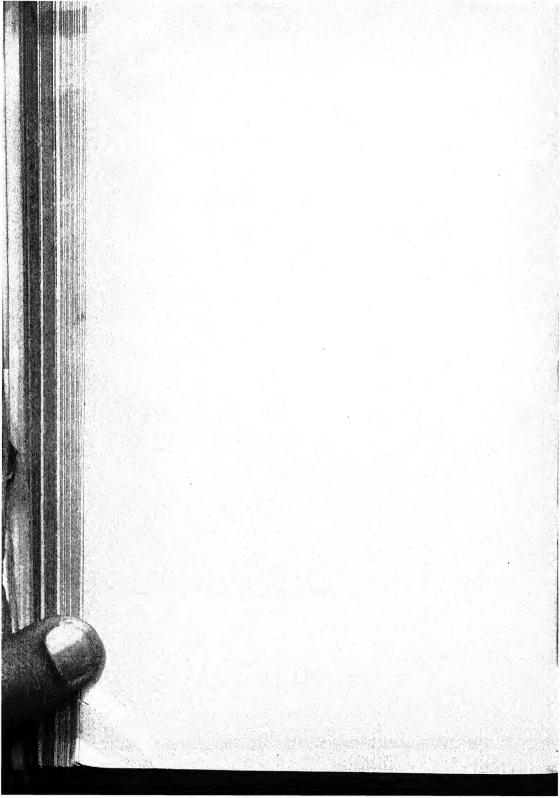
COINAGE

OF THE HONOURABLE

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

IN THE NAME OF THE

MOGHUL EMPERORS.



EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ISSUES.

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
		IMURS	HIDÁBÁD,
		(IN THE NAME	of Sháh-'Álam.)
		The second secon	
		· ·	ANNEXATION OF BENGAL, IN REGULATION OF 1793.
		-	
			EAR 10 OF SHAH-'ALAM,
		A.H. 1102	-3 (1768).
		No milling.	Dotted rim.
V		G O	L D.
1	½-Mohr	مانوس	اله حامي دين محمد
		Community Summer 140	شسسسسسسسس
		wola aim	سایه فضل شاه عالم پاد
		ضرب مرشد ایاد	ســــــکــه زد بر هفت کشور
		Over سنه, a cinquefoil.	
			PL. XXX. BANK COLL. N .7, Wt. 95
2	1/4-Mohr	Same.	BANK COLL, N .6, Wt. 48

1-Mohr	1. aiw	شــاه
	ضــــرب موشدایاد	عالم
	No cinquefoil.	پارشاه Pr. XXX. <i>BANKS</i> . N ·5, Wt. 21
1 - Mohr	2)	"
	No cinquefoil.	BANK COLL. N 5, Wt. 12
0 - 20 - 1	s I	LVER.
4 Annas	As 1. Cinquefoil.	As 1. PL. XXX. BANKS. AR 65, Wt. 46
2 Annas	As 3.	As 3: but A BANES. R. 55, Wt. 2:
1 Anna	As 3.	As 3: but A BANKS. #R 45, Wt. 1
	1 Annas 2 Annas	المرشداباد مرشداباد مرشد مرشداباد مرشد مرشد مرشد مرشد مرشد مرشد مرشد مرش

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
		,	
		2. Issue of Regnal Y	YEAR 11, A.H. 1183-4 (1769-70).
		-	ling. Dotted rim.
AT			•
N			GOLD.
8	Mohr	As 1: but	As 1: but IAF
		Cinquefoil.	PL. XXX. BANK COLL. N 1.0, Wt. 102
	A A STATE OF THE S		
		was not a final fi	A second
Æ	*	g	ILVER.
		, b	
9	Rupee	As 1: but	As 1: but ^ ~
		Cinquefoil.	MARSDEN. R. 1.05, Wt. 180
10			" but IIAC
10	27	29	BANK COLL. R. 1.0. Wt. 180
	-		
11	1-Rupee	27	" but A M
			BANK COLL. R. 85, Wt. 90
12	4 Annas		,, Hijrah year cut off.
12	4 Alluas	× 19	BANK COLL. R. 6, Wt. 45
13	2 Annas	32	"Hijrah year cut off.
			BANK COLL. R. 5, Wt. 23
	7 , 7		
14*	Anna	,,,	" Hijrah year cut off.
			PL. XXX, BANK COLL. AR 35, Wt. 11
- N -			preceding series are struck from the therefore show only a part of the in-
34.7		same die as the larger, and the scription.	activities show only as parts of shorth-

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
		×	
		3. Issues of Regnal Years	12—19, а.н. 1185—1203 (sic).
		No milling.	Dotted rim.
		GOLD	-Year 12.
A7 15	Mohr	As 1: but 7	As 1: but 10
		Cinquefoil.	A '9, Wt. 191
		SILVE	R.—Year 13
AR 16	Rupee	As 1: but	As 1 : but 10
. 0	Tupeo	Cinquefoil.	1.O.C. Æ 1.0, Wt. 180
	-		-
V 17		G O L D.—YEARS 15, 19.	
7	Mohr	As 1: but 19	As 1: but \(\nu \) PL. XXX. A 9, Wt. 191
		Cinquefoil.	
18	,,	,, but 19	,, but 1194
			MARSDEN. N '9, Wt. 191
9	,,	,, »,	" but 119v
			PL. XXX. MARSDEN. N . 9, Wt. 191
0	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	" but 119A
		,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	MARSDEN. N 9, Wt. 191
1			,, but 7 •
	,,	33	MARSDEN. A '9, Wt. 190
0	1 24 1		1 W
2	1/4-Mohr	n n	,, but 7 . 7 PL. XXX. MARSDEN. N .6, Wt. 48

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
N 23	i-Mohr	As 3: but 19	As 3: but F. F
		No cinquefoil.	I.O.C. A 5, Wt. 24
24	2)	" "	,, but ۲.7 MARSDEN. A .5, Wt. 24
25	i-Mohr	<i>n</i> .	,, but [· · [
26	79	y y	,, but 17.5
	The state of the s		BANKS. N ·4, Wt. 12
27	,,	<i>n</i>	,, but - - - - - - - - -
9 - 1		4. Trial-piece of Regnat	L YEAR 26 A.H. 1198 (1784).
		Milled	rims.
Æ		SIL	
28	Rupee	As 1: but [7] Cinquefoil.	As 1: but 9 ^
		Round the edge,	
			DIA * COMPANY * J784 * XXX. BANK COLL. IR 1.05, Wt. 180

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.			
		(ii.) Issue of "old 19)-san Sikkah" 1793—1818.			
		Oblique milling /////// GOLD.				
), ±					
N 29,	Mohr	As 1: but 9	As 1: but 7.7			
30		Cinquefoil.	Pr. XXX. & 1.05, Wt. 19 MARSDEN, & 1.			
31,	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Mohr	33	"			
32			A '85, Wt. 9 MARSDEN. A '8			
33,	1/4-Mohr	As 3: but 9	As 3: but 17.0			
34		Cinquefoil.	PL. XXX. N '65, Wt. 4 MARSDEN. N '6			
		Approximation				
7 D		SII	LVER.			
AR 35,	Rupee	As 1: but 19	As 1: but F. F			
36*		Cinquefoil.	PL. XXX. BANK COLL. R. 1-2, Wt. 186 MARSDEN. R. 1-2			
	3.1"					
37, 38	,,	13 - 23	As 1: but no Hijrah year. PL.XXX. BANK COLL. R. 1.05, Wt. 18			
•0			MARSDEN. R. 10			
	1.5		As preceding.			
39, 40	½-Rupee	33 .	MARSDEN. R. 85, Wt. 91			
41,	4 Annas	As 3: but 19	As 3: but 17.7			
		Cinquefoil.	MARSDEN. A. 65, Wt. 4			

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.		Rev.
		- X		
	The state of the s			
1		(iii.) Issue of "NE	w 19-s	AN SIKKAH" 1818—1832.
		Straigh	ht milli	ng []]]]]]]
4.7			G O	LD.
47 13	1-Mohr	As 3: but 19		As 3: but r.r
.,		Cinquefoil.		PL. XXX. EDEN. A '75, Wt. 51
		_		
R			SILV	ER.
4,	Rupee	As 1: but 19	1	As 1: but no Hijrah year.
5		Cinquefoil.		I.O.C. R. 1.05, Wt. 190 I.O.C. R. 1.05, Wt. 192
6	1-Rupee	"		27 25
				Æ '9, Wt. 96
		- O	-	
		(iv.) LATEST IS	SSUE OI	"19-san" 1832-5.
		Plain e	dge. S	Serrated rim.
		s	ILV	ER.
7,	Rupee	As 1: but 19		As 1: but no Hijrah year.
8		Cinquefoil.		PL. XXX. BANKS. Æ 1.05, Wt. 185 I.O.C. Æ 1.05, Wt. 193
9	½-Rupee	"		» »
1-			1	I.O.C. #R '9, Wt. 96
1 -	F 1 - 1			

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.	
	\(\frac{1}{2} \)			
		II. FARRU	KHÁBÁD.	
		(IN NAME OF	Shah-'Álam.)	
2			BÁD OR "OLD 45-SAN LUCKNOW 803—1819.	
			milling.	
_		SIL	VER.	
AR 50	Rupee	مانوس	As 1: but no Hijrah year.	
		شنسيسه		
	-	۲۵ جلوس		
		ضسرسب		
,		فرخاباد		
		Cinquefoil.	Pr. XXXI. & 1.05, Wt. 174	

			BÁD OE "NEW 45-SAN LUCKNOW 1819—1833.	
	-		t milling.	
		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	LVER.	
A 5:		As 50. Cinquefoil.	As 1, but no Hijrah year. Below 5; small 1.05, Wt. 179	

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
		(iii.) Latest issue of]	FARRUKHÁBÁD, 1833-35.
	i de la compania del compania del compania de la compania del la compania de la compania de la compania del la compania de	$Plain\ edge:$	
Æ		SIL	VER.
52	Rupee.	As 50.	As 1, but no Hijrah year.
•		Cinquefoil.	PL. XXXI. 1.0.C. R 1.05, Wt. 180
		-	
53	½-Rupee	"	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
			1.0.C. AR 9, Wt. 89
			2.0.c. 20 9, Wt. 89
54	1/4-Rupes	۲۵	١٢٠٣
	-	ai	مـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
-		ضرسب	
	-	فسرخابساد	عالـم ســکه
		Cinquefoil.	يادشاه
			PL. XXXI. 2R '65, Wt. 45
			110 00, 110. 40
	-		
		~~~~~	••••
	-		
	100		

No.	Denomination.	Obv.		Rev.		
	III. BENÁRES. (IN NAME OF SHÁH-'ÁLAM.)					
		(i.) NATIVE STYLE, A.H. 1212-33.				
N		GOLD.				
55	Mohr	محمد اباد		پاد اله محمد		
				ح]امىدىن شاه		
		جلوس سنه مانوس		فإضل عـإـالـم		
				سایه کشور زد		
		ضر بنارس		بر هفت [س]ک[۵ ۵۲ ·85, Wt. 166		
56	"	23		,, but irro YEAMES. A .75 Wt. 165		
			SILVER.	×		
AR 57	Rupee	Same.		e: but		
58	,,	1 <b>3</b> ×	,,	,, 1719		
59	3,	25	23	MARSDEN. R '9, Wt. 172		
		* ***		Æ ·85, Wt. 173		
60	22	17	"	" 1777 Æ 95, Wt. 172		
61	33	55	,,	,,   F   Y   PL. XXXI.		
62	77		"	,,		
63	25	77	,,	" 1779 Æ '8, Wt. 172		
64	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,,	, ,,,,,		
65	,,	<b>,,</b>	.,,	,, R. 85, Wt. 172		

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
		-	
	DOLON TO LANGUAGE	(ii.) OLD* BENARES	Rupee, 1806—1819.
		Oblique	milling.
		SIL	VER.
Æ 56	Rupee	محمداباد	اله حامي دين محمد
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	فضــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
		ا ا جلوس سنه مانوس	شاه عالم پـادشـاه
	-		۱۲۲۹ زد بر هفت ڪشور سايه
-		ضــر بــنارس	
		جلوس Flower in loop of	PL. XXXI. Æ 1.05, Wt. 176
		,	
			CUTTA.
		(In name of	Shāh-Álam.)
		Issue of Regnal Yea	л. 4: д.н. 1176 (1763).
-			VER.
R 57	Rupee	As 1: but of and airle	As 1: but     ∠ ↑ PL. XXXI. MARSDEN. R11, Wt. 180
		* The Benares issues from 18 abolished, were similar to those displayed.	19 to 1830, when the mint was of Farrukhábád, which name they
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv. Rev.				
- 1		V. BOMBAY.				
		(MUNBAI.)				
, ,	10 m t 10 m	annual na sa annual				
3.7		(i. In name of the Shah [Muhammad.])				
	Issue of Regnal Year 1: A.H. 1131 (1719).					
70		SILVER.				
AR 68,	1/4-Rupee	غازى				
69,		شاقن				
	2	شا5ن میـهـنـت احد ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ				
		مب]ا[ر]۱۳۱۵ ضرب				
		مب]ا[ر]ك ۱۱۳۱ PL. XXXI. R. '6, Wt. 37 BANKS. R. '65, Wt. 37 R. '55, Wt. 37				
	1 = 1	200, 110, 02				
		Issue of Regnal Year 1x: A.H. 1143 (1730).				
		SILVER.				
71	"	Same: but   Same: but   M				
	*	Pr. XXXI. A 6, Wt 37				
	1					
1						

No.	Denomination.	Obv.	Rev.
		( )	
		(ii. In name of I	Auhammad Sháh.)
	*	Issue of Regnal Year	7 = A.H. 1137 (1725).
Æ		SIL	VER.
72	Rupee	مانوس	۱۱ محمد شاه
	*		رپادشاه غاز رپادشاه غاز
		سنه جلوس	
		ف-رس	سکه میار
		منبي	PL. XXXI. BOMBAY AS. SOC.
			Æ 1.0, Wt. 178
		ISSUE OF REGNAL YEAR	в 18: а.н. 1148 (1735).
		SIL	
Æ		fA -	
73	Rupee	As 72: but win	As 72: but 115
		Counterstamp over mint, ±	R '95, Wt. 177
74	27	" Unit of year obliterated.	" Unit of Hijrah year
		No counterstamp.	obliterated.
	2 , -		A '95, Wt. 179
	*	MARIE CONTRACTOR CONTR	
		(iii. In the name	of Sháh-'Álam.)
		Issue of Regnal Yea	в 9=а.н. 1182 (1768).
		G O	LD.
N 75,	Mohr	مانوس	۱۱۸ عالم م
76		ميمنت	
		سنه جلوس	رپادشاه غا[ز
			سکه مبار
		ضــربـــ منبي	(Top line blundered.)
		Star in علوس of	MARSDEN. A '8, Wt. 178
		Sout III On OI Onesis	PL. XXXI. RANKS. N 'S5, Wt. 178

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.			
	T - 1	SIL	VER.			
Æ		а.н. 118	8 (1774).			
77	1-Rupee	Same as 75: regnal year 9	Same as 75: but     AA   PL. XXXI. MARSDEN. R. 5, Wt. 34			
		$N_0$	year.			
78	Rupee	Same as 75: regnal year	Same as 75.			
		obliterated.	I.O.C. R '85, Wt. 178			
	1					
79,*	,,	22	- "			
79a.			PL. XXXI. PRINSEP. Æ 1.0, Wt. 179 ,, Æ 1.0, Wt. 179			
		-	nga na			
		MUMBAI	-SÚRAT.			
		(In the name of Shán-'Álam.)				
		Issue of Regnal	YEAR 45 (1802).			
Æ		SILV	ER.			
80	1-Rupee	مانسوس	•••••			
	Ž v	مانسوس میی_مینت ۴۵ سنه جلوس	حامی دیـن			
0.71		سنه جلوس	حامی دیـن فضل شاه غا[ز			
		•••	**uning hat and read read and and an analysis of the analysis			
		ممبى سور	PL. XXXI. GIBBS. R 55, Wt. 43			
		* These two rupees, 79, 79a, have the inaccuracy of the letters sho been ignorant of the Persian character of British Possessions and Colonies, Calcutta for Bombay in 1800.	ters. According to Atkins, Coins			

	No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
		* X	VI. S	ÚRAT.
	AV 81	14-Mohr ?	(IN THE NAME  (i.) WITH CROW	of Sháh-'Álam.)  WNED HEAD, 1802.  L D.
The same of the sa	. X		جـلـوس  Crowned head over ; traces of the Súrat star in loop of	الله على الله على الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال
	AV 82,	Mohr	WITH	ISSUE, 1825. CROWN.* L D.
	83		ه <u>ـيــه</u> نــت ^{بدي} سنه جلوس Star in س.	شا]ه عالم م پادشاه غا[ز س]ک[ه] ممرار پا]دشاه Crown over
8	4 4	-Mohr ?	Portion of same inscr., and star.	PL XXXII. BANK COLL. N. 7, Wt. 180 " " N. 7, Wt. 179  Portion of same inser.  Crown inverted.  BANK COLL. N. 45, Wt. 59

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
7D		SIL	VER.
AR 85	Rupee	Portion of same inser. as	Portion of same inscr.
		82, and star.	Crown, as 82.
		1825 incuse on raised label.	PL. XXXII. Æ 1.05, Wt. 180
86	½-Rupee	Same: 1825	Same.
1 4	2	Autoria antidoperinteligiti *	Æ '6, Wt. 90
1			
		Gii \ AB GANT IGGTID	, WITHOUT CROWN.
		· ·	
47	_	GO	L D .
N 87-	Mohr	As 82.	As 82: no crown.
89			PL.XXXII. BANK COLL. A '75,Wt. 179 MARSDEN. A '75
			BANK COLL. N 7
90	1-Mobr?	,, only partly legible.	
90,	4-MOUIT!	,, 31, 3	BANK COLL. A 55, Wt. 60 BANK COLL. A 55
92, 93	1 16-Mohr ?	) <b>7</b>	MARSDEN. N 3, Wt. 12
			MARSDEN. A 25, Wt. 9
		SIL	VER.
94,	Rupee	As 82: only partly legible.	
95	Trupee	The car could have all respectives	A '75, Wt. 179
			Æ '8, Wt. 179
		The control of the co	and the same of th

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	×2.	Rev.	
7.	4 5 1				
	*	*			
			(iv.) 46-san	Issue.	
	. 1	Str	aight milling: l	ine round rim.	
AR			SILVI	E R.	
96, 97	Rupee	Same as 82.		Same as 82: but al	bove,
			- 1	PL. XXXII. Æ 1.05, W I.O.C. Æ 1.05	ft. 180
-					
	-1		(v.) 46-san	Issue.	
			Plain edge: seri	rated rim.	0.0
			SILVE	R.	
R	Rupee	Same as 82.		Same as 82: above,   r	10;
			);	no crown ; پادشاه over	u.L
			11	PL. XXXII. Æ 1·1, W	180
9	½-Rupee	,,,		.))	
0				R '9, W	t. 90
00	1/4-Rupee	59		,, A .65, W	t. 45
					-100
œ .				* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
	21	·	1
		VII. A	RKÁT.
		(In name of	'ÁLAMGÍR II.)
		(i) Issuen an Form	St. George, Madras.
			ve style.
R		SIL	VER.
101- 105	Rupee	مانوس	عزيز الدين عالم ڪير
		مــيمنت ۳ ۲ سنه جلوس	رپادشاه غاز
- 1		ضربب	
	2	اركـات	BANK COLL. R. 8, Wt. 176 R. 8, Wt. 172 PL. XXXII. R. 8, Wt. 174 (Hijrah year 1:17) BANK COLL. R. 8, Wt. 174
			I,O.C. R. '9, Wt. 185
106	,,	" No regnal year	,, but
107	,,	" but f	,, Hijrah year illegible.  BANK COLL. R '85, Wt. 172
	3		***
108	½-Rupee	Portion of same inser.	Portion of same inscr.  MARSDEN. Æ 5, Wt. 44

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv. Rev.
	-	
		(ii.) LATER MILLED COINS
	*	Issued at Madras and Calcutta.*
*	÷	1. Madras issue.
	\$-	GOLD.
¥		Oblique milling in centre of edge: raised rim.
09	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Mohr	محمد ۱۱۷۲ مانوس
		عزيز الدين عالم كير مييهانت
	-	wis 4 show
-		ريادشاه غاز ضرب
		سكه مبار اركات
	-	PL. XXXII. I.O.C. A '85, Wt. 90
10	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Mohr	شاه ۱۱۷۲
	-	پاد
g .		اركسات
	-	عالم كير
	21	I.O.C. N .65, Wt. 45
		* The Calcutta issues are distinguished by the mint-mark of a rose from those of Fort St. George (Madras), which bear a trisúl $\psi$ . Those of Calcutta here described have a straight milling, whilst the Madras issues have an oblique milling or cable-pattern in the centre of the edge. The use of a straight milling prevailed at Calcutta from 1818 to 1833 on Bengal issues, and it is probable that the same period may be assigned for the rose rupees of Arkát.

No.	Denomi- nation.	
14.5		and the second of the second o
80.2		
		SILVER.
AR	and the state of t	Oblique milling in centre of edge; raised rim.
111	Double	As 109: but 7 by error for 7
	rupee	(Very coarse work.)
	-	PL. XXXII. I.O.C. A 1.5, Wt. 373
112	"	As preceding; Hijrah year obliterated.
		(Better work. Struck over Dollar.)
		I.O.C. At 15, Wt. 372
113,	Rupee	As 109.
114		BANKS. R 11, Wt. 185
		I.O.C. A 1-1, Wt. 180
115	"	" but     V T by error for     V T
		PRINSEP. R 1.1, Wt. 180
116	,,	,,
		BANK COLLECTION. R 1.1, Wt. 179
117,	½-Rupee	,,
118	100	MARSDEN. R. 85, Wt. 90 R. 85
119	1-Rupee	As 110
		.R ·65, Wt. 45
120	Anna	,,
		1.0.c. R 1, Wt. 11

No.	Denomi- nation.	· .	* *			1
		**************************************	-		0	
				2. CALCUTTA	ISSUE.	
A				Straight mi	lling.	
121	Rupee	As 109:	but rose	instead of tri	súl.	
					THOMAS.	Æ 1.05, Wt. 179
122	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Rupee	,,	,,	77		
					PL. XXXI	I. AR '85, Wt. 90
	,					
	=					
23,	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Rupee	As 110	,,	3.3		
24						-R '65, Wt. 45
						Ak .85
25	2 Annas					100
20	2 Annas	,	"	27		
						A '5, Wt. 22
	-					
26	Anna	7.5	,,	,,		
	-					AR '4, Wt. 11
-			~~		Managa.	
				- 1/2 and and and	-	
V.						
10						

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
		(iii ) Issued a	T PONDICHERRY
			OMPAGNIE DES INDES.
		•	re style.)
			of 'Álamgir II.)
R		SIL	VER.
127	Rupee	Same as 109:	Same as 109.
- 1		but $O$ instead of $\Psi$ .	Hijrah year obliterated.
		Regnal year /	PL. XXXII. BANK COLL.  Æ '95, Wt. 176
		-	~
		•	of Sháh-'Álam.)
AR			VER.
128	,,	Same as 127.	حامى دين الله محمد
	-	Regnal year B	
1 = 5	1,		س]ایه فضل شاه عالم پاد
	1		
	141		[زد بر هفت کشور]
			No Hijrah year.
			Pt. XXXII. BANKS. AR '9, Wt. 172
		773	
129	23,	" Regnal year	1,0,C. A. 9, Wt. 174
130	,,	" Regnal year I.	,, year IIAB
, a 12			BANKS. Æ '95, Wt. 176
131	22	", Regnal year 1"	,, year IAA
			I.O.C. R. 95, Wt. 177
120		, Regnal year	,, year 191
132	"	", Keguai year i	BANK COLL. A. P. Wt. 177
V			
133	,,	" Regnal year I L	" year 1197
			BANK COLL. R. 9, Wt. 175

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
Æ 134	Rupee	Same as 127; Regnal year [7]	Same as 128; but year 19 < 1.0.C. R. 95, Wt. 177
135	27	" Regnal year ۲۴	" year   9 9 MARSDEN. R. 9, Wt. 175
136, 137	"	" Regnal year 13	,, year   7 (obliterated on 137).  R. 9, Wt. 176  MARSDEN. R. 9, Wt. 176
138	, ,,	,, Regnal year MA	"year obliterated. (Clipped.) PRINSEP. R. 9, Wt. 160
139	***	,, Regnal year 19	,, year  c MARSDEN. R. 9, Wt. 176
140	,,	" Regnal year 🗝 .	,, year obliterated.  MARSDEN. R. 9, Wt. 174
41	77	,, Regnal year mr (for 22?)	,, year     9 A (Thin.) BANKS. R 1.05, Wt. 177
42	,,	,, Regnal year Fr (for 22?)	,, year     9 ^ MARSDEN. R. 9, Wt. 173
43	25	" Regnal year ۲	,, year •∠ THEOBALD. Æ °9, Wt. 172
14	,,	" Regnal year M	,, year   A

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
			- 2
		VIII. MASU	JLIPATAN.
		Application of the Control of the Co	
		IN NAME OF	ÁLAMGÍR II (sic).
Æ			VER.
145	Double	مانوس	عالم ڪير غاز
	Rupee	ميسمسنت ۲۱	ر پرسادشاه
		سنه جلوس	ر پر اسان ا
	1-	Constitution of the same	سکه مبار
		مجہلی پتن	PL. XXXII. MARSDEN. R 1.25, Wt. 348
	* -		20 123, 44 6. 526
146	Rupee	,, Partly cut off.	" but 119 <
			I.O.C. Æ 85, Wt. 174
147	½-Rupee	22	,, but     9 A 1.O.C. AR 65, Wt. 89
			1.0.0. 11 00, 11 0.0
			* × /
		IN NAME OF	SHÁH-'ÁLAM.
		SIL	VER.
148	Rupee	Same as 145: but Opq	Same as 128: but year [   [
			R. 95, Wt. 175
149	"	<b>27</b>	" but IY
9 6			MARSDEN. R. 95, Wt. 175

## COPPER ISSUES OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
		CALC	UTTA.
		(IN NAME OF	SHÁH-'ÁLAM.)
Æ 150,	4 Páis		
151	T T als	م]يمن <b>ت</b> ۱۱ سنه	ش ^{* ۱۱ ۱۱} ه عالم پادشاه م غاز
		ضدرب	عالم پادشاه م
	The second secon	كلكته	غاز
			BANKS. Æ 1.05, Wt. 425 MARSDEN. Æ 1.05, Wt. 446
152	,,	"	, but AA
			,, Dut AA  MARSDEN. Æ 1.05, Wt. 442
1.50	0.74		
153	2 Páis	Same: but (?)	,, but     \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
		W. 77	
		* For IIA	, probably.

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
V.			
		(BENGAL F	PROVINCE.)
		NO N	MINT.
		(IN NAME OF	Sháh-'Álam.)
			ing ing agrant and an analysis and an agrant annual decision of the second and an agrant and an agrant annual decision of the second and agrant and agrant and agrant annual decision of the second and agrant agrant and agrant and agrant a
Æ		Issue of Regnal	YEAR 22: A.H. 1195.
154- 156	2 Páis	س	شاه عالم
190		جلو ۲۲	شـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
		A. STERNING W.	پاد ۱۱۹۵
		Five stars.	Two stars.
			FREUDENTHAL. Æ 1.15, Wt. 204*
			Æ 1°05, Wt. 239 FREUDENTHAL. Æ 1°1, Wt. 213
157-	1 Pái	" (No. 159 has	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
159		only two stars.)	FREUDENTHAL. Æ 9, Wt. 118†
		omy ewo surry	Æ *85, Wt. 110
		,	Æ 9, Wt. 111
160,	- 1⁄2-Pái	,	
161	2	<b>"</b>	,, Æ ·7, Wt. 50‡
机械			Æ 7, Wt. 57
1.00	I D(:		
$162. \\ 163$	¼-Pái	"	,, Æ :6, Wt. 29§
			Æ 65, Wt. 28
			um weigh 224, 228, 220, and 218 grs.
	-	† ,, ,, ,, ‡ ,, ,, ,,	,, 101, 109, and 112 grs. ,, 54, 55, 57, and 58 grs.
	1 L	+	,, 24, 25, 28, and 31 grs.

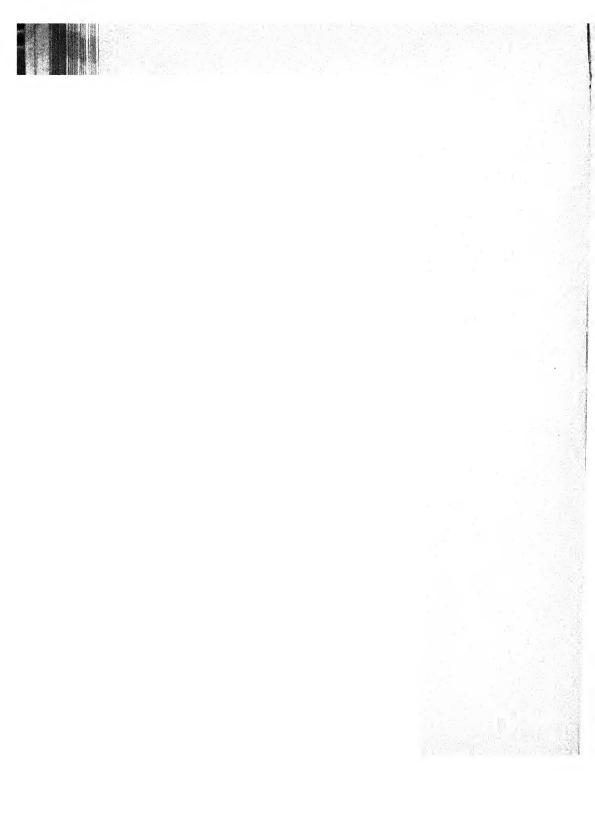
No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
10 T			
1.5		ISSUE OF RECNAT VEAR	R 37 (NO HIJRAH YEAR).
	-		
	-	a. Persian a	and Nágarí.*
64-	1 Pái	a	شاه
.68		ىلە يك پاي	عالم يساد
	*		شــــاه
		रक पाई	جلو س ۲۳
		सीका	aminu
		(Different dies,	slightly varied.)
			FREUDENTHAL. Æ '95, Wt. 100 FREUDENTHAL. Æ 1'0, Wt. 99 FREUDENTHAL. Æ '85, Wt. 100 (Worn.) Æ '9, Wt. 79 (Núgarí not debased.) Æ '95, Wt. 100
		Section of the sectio	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	×		
69	2 Páis	an Sun	As 164: without trisúl.
		دو پای	
		ह्यी पाई	
		सीका	FREUDENTHAL. Æ 1.15, Wt. 188
70	½-Pái	مــکــه	As 169.
	2-1 (6)	آد پای	
		ञाधे पाई	
			FREUDENTHAL. Æ '65, Wt. 47
V =		सीका	
		* The Nágarí is ge	enerally debased.

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
	- 1		
		Persian, Benga	ílí and Nágarí.
Æ 171-	1 Pái	এক পাই	As 169.
174	Appendix and the second	সিক্কা	
		يك پاي سكه	** ,
		रक पाई	FREUDENTHAL Æ 1-1, Wt. 136 FREUDENTHAL Æ 1-0, Wt. 103
	and a second sec	सीका	FREUDENTHAL. Æ '9, Wt. 100 (Milled rim.) BANKS. Æ 1'2, Wt. 221
	,		
175	½-Pái	আদ	As 169.
		পাই সিক কা	1
		نیم پای سکه	
		स्राधे पाई	FREUDENTHAL. Æ '95, Wt. 59
	*	सोका	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
		In Drawn Warn	Ar (m. Harris Vain)
	8 =	ISSUE OF REGNAL IEAR	45 (NO HIJRAH YEAR).
		Persian ar	nd Nágarí.
176-	1 Pái	As 164.	As 164: but γ δ
179			Æ '9, Wt. 92 Æ '9, Wt. 99
		(With trisúl	on obv., and star on rev.) Æ '9, Wt. 100
	*	(	star varied.) Æ '85, Wt. 99
	5	Persian, Bengá	lí and Nágarí.
100	1 D'		
180	1 Pái	As 171.	As 171: but Mo FREUDENTHAL. Æ 2.0, Wt. 92

Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
	×	
service of an alternative space		
And a second control of the second control o	BEN	NÁRES.
	٠,	-
[2 Páis]	ضــرب ۲۳۸ بـنـارس	شعام ۱۲۲۱
		Fish above date.
		Æ 1·2, Wt. 240
,,	A. warman in the comment of	Same: but ITTA below
	ضـــــرب بــنـارس ۲	فلوس Æ 1 [.] 05, Wt 200
[½-Pái]	Same as 181.	Same as 181.
	nation.  [2 Páis]	الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله

No.	Denomi- nation.	Obv.	Rev.
		ARK	ÁT.
			<u> </u>
Æ 84	2 Páis	جـلـوس ۲۷ ســـنه ضــرب	والا م ۱۲۰۰ سننه
		ارڪات	PL XXXIII. FREUDENTHAL, Æ '9, Wt. 207
85	,,	جلوس دــــــ ضر اركا سنــــــ ب	Same: but 17.4
			FREUDENTHAL. Æ 9, Wt. 207
86	"	"but r9	Same: but     (unit cut off).  FREUDENTHAL. Æ 95, Wt. 206
87	1 Pái	" but pg	Same: but     (unit and decade cut off).  FREUDENTHAL. Æ 7, Wt. 105
	1287		





## I. INDEX OF YEARS.

** Hijrah years in brackets [ ] are calculated by means of the regnal years.

Year A.H.	Regnal year.	MONTH.	Metal.	MINT.	EMPEROR.	NO.	Page.
933			R		Bábar*	1	5
935			,,		,,	2	6
936			,,	Lahore	,,,	3	7
33		-	"		1	4	7
942			- ,,	**************************************	Humáyún*	18	10
962	_	-	,,		,,	11	9
963	_	The state of the s	,,	Name and Address of the Address of t	Akbar	84	21
77		***************************************	Æ	Nárnól	,,	255	49
964		-	AR		,,	85	21
965	-		Æ	Nárnól	,,	256	49
966		-	22		"	257	49
67		promount continue	Æ	Agrah	,,	86	22
,, 6x		And Parling Andrewson, 1985	,,	~ /	,,	87	22
		-	>>	Jaunpúr	"	88, 88a	22, 2
70	-	***************************************	) ,,		,,	89, 90	23
71			?2	Agrah	,,	91	23
71	. —	***************************************	A	"	"	23	11
"		-	,,	?	"	- 24	12
"	-	Material School of the Committee of the	,,	Lahore	"	25	12
"	_	described to the same of the s	2,2	and a second	,,	26-28	12
"		W Artifician country	AR		,,	92, 93	23
72		Terrorio de la constanta de la	,, N	Dehlí	23	94	24
72			A		,,	29	12
"			"	Agrah	,,	30	12
"	7.	7	) ,,	Sárangpúr	"	31	13
73	-		22		"	32	13
74		************	R		"	95	24
14			A	Lahore	77	33	13
75			R	Jaunpúr	"	96	24
(5)			A	No. of A	, ,,	34-37	13
"	-	to a second seco	22	Dehlí	"	38	13
,	_	***	R	_ ,,	"	97	25
,		angular annual angular annual a	22	Jaunpúr	"	98	25
,	-		77_		"	99	25
76	_	-	A		,,	39	14

^{*} See also Early Local Copper, A.H. 936-942, on pp. 262-3.

Year A.H.	Regnal year.	MONTH.	Metal.	MINT.	EMPEROR.	NO.	Page.
976			N	Agrah	Akbar	40	14
			R		,,	100	25
977		*	A	Jaunpúr	,,	41	14
				Dehlí	,,	42	14
"	1		,,	Lahore	,,	43	14
1)			"		,,	44	15
"			Ä.	Agrah	,,	101	25
978			A	_	,,	45	15
				Jaunpúr	,,	46	15
"			Ä.		,,,	102	25
97x			A	Jaunpúr		47	15
		*	Æ	Lahore	77	258	49
980			AV	Ahmadábád	,,,	48	$\overline{15}$
200			1	Agrah	,,,	49	15
"			77	Agran	,,	103	25
"			Æ	Nárnól	"	259	49
"		***********	ZE	Narmor	"	260	49
277		Boardering works M.	N"	Acmala	"	50, 51	16
981				Agrah	"	104	26
"	1		AR.	A	"	52,53,54	16,1
982			N	Agrah	"		17
"	-	2	"	Ahmadábád	"	55, 56	26
,,,			R	"	"	105, 106	50
"	_	elaboration parameter	Æ	,, Nárnól	"	261	
"			,, N		"	262	50
983			N	Ahmadábád	"	57	17
"	-	<del></del>	,,	Jaunpúr	"	58	17
32.	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, ,,	Lahore	"	59, 60	17
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23	,,,	and an income with	Virgo	,,	"	,,	338	68
23	))	garanto-department		99	,,	,,	378	75
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"		district out the second of	•	R	"	,,	400	78
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^{*} A large number of the coins with Shah- Alam's name, chiefly those issued by the East India Company, present fictitious dates.

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	,,	1221	East India Company	App. 59	276
*	Æ	, ,,	,,	,, 181,183	295
	AR	1222	1	,, 60	276
	23		Sháh-',Álam	1150	244
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A 34	"	$\frac{1224}{1225}$	"	1152	244
	"		F T 1; C		
	,,	1226	East India Company	App. 61	276
*	Æ	1227	22	,, 62	276
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		1200	"	,, 50	210
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بهادرپتن	N	119x	Shah-'Alam	1153	245
Bahádurpatan	٠,,	1197	,,	1154	246

^{*} Omits second name, Muhammadabád.

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بهکو Bhakar (بکر)	Æ ",	1043 1045	Sháh-Jahán ", ",	625 626 634	124 124 126
ييجاپور Bíjápúr	## AR ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	1091 1099 1105 1107 1112 1120 [1130]	Aurangzíb  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	763 711 795 717 805 722 853 898	150 140 155 141 156 142 165 182
بيراته Bairátah	Æ	[1007]	Akbar	280-81 <i>a</i>	54
			×		
Patnah	AR "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	987 [1005] [1006] [1007] [1009] [1012] 1015 1018 1021 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030	Akbar  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	131 209-10 215-16 220 230 249 413 428 443 467 476 479-80 485 489	29 39 40 41 42 45 81 83 86 91 93 93 94

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Patnah	A	1035	,,	309	62
(continued)	R	1036	,,	507	98
	"	[1037] {	Jahángír and Núr- Jahán	} 525-26	102
	,,	1038	Sháh-Jahán	584	116
	,,	1039	,,	590	118
	,,	1040	,,	596-97	119
	,,	1041	,,	607-9	121
	,,	1042	"	617	122
	,,	[1043]	,,	624	124
	,,	1045	,,	635	126
	,,	[1058]	,,	664	131
	,,	[1061]	,,,	670	132
	,,	1070	Aurangzíb	728	144
?	,,,	1090	"	760	150
	,,	1106	,,	801	156
	N	1130	Farrukh-siyar	895	181
	R	1131	Rafí'-ad-daraját	944	193

Afterwards called عظيم اباد 'Azímábád, q.v.

? * Pesháwar	AR AV	[991] 1120	Akbar Bahádur	177 854	35 166
تـتـه Tattah†	AR "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	[999] [1003] 1026 1047 1058 1072 1137	Akbar Jahángír Sháh-Jahán Aurangzíb Muhammad	189 199-200 468 643-44 663 701 989	36 37-8 91 127 130 138 206
7. 1	·		- 1		
جلون اباد Jalaonábád ?	R	1068	Shujá'	691	135

^{*} Better سيتاپور Sitápúr.

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جهانكيرنكر Jahángírnagar (Dhákká)	A A ,,	[1033-34] 	Jahángír ", Sháh-Jahán	308 501 510 641	62 97 98 127
	" Æ	1048 1099 1124 1183	Aurangzíb Farrukb-siyar Sháh-'Álám	646 779 903 1157	128 152 184 247
	ì				
جونپور Jaunpúr	Æ , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	939 940 96x 974 975 977 978 97x 983 983 98x	Early Local Akbar  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1229-30 1231 88, 88a 96 98 41 46 47 58 108-10 270	263 263 22-23 24 25 14 15 15 17 26 51
			*		
جونه کره Júnahgarh (Júnágarh)	AR "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	1059 1060 1071 1074 1085 1090 1096 1109	Sháh-Jahán "" Aurangzíb "" "" ""	666 667 734 738-39 752 757 770 819	131 131 146 147 149 150 151 158
			*	1 -	
(سوای) جیپور (Siwái) Jaipúr	Æ	1156	_Muhammad	1032	214
					.01
چنپا نیار Champanír	Æ	942	Early Local	1232	263

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چیناپتن Chínápatan (Madras)	A A A A A	1103 [,,] [1108] 1111 1128	Aurangzíb ,,, ,,, Farrukh-siyar	715 788 815 721 920	141 154 157 142 187
	. x				
حيدراباد Haidarábád (Hyderabad)	A	1120	Kám Bakhsh	852	164

خجسته بنيار Khujistah-bunyád See اورنكاباد Aurangábád

دلشاداباد Dilshádábád	AR "	1186 12xx	Sháh-'Álam	1155 1156	246 246
					5
وهلی Dehlí	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	971 975 977 985 [1005] [1005-7] 1021 1040 1041	Akbar  ,, ,, ,, Jahángír Sháh-Jahán	94 38 97 42 114 213 282 444 603 610	24 13 25 14 26 40 54 86 120 121

Henceforward called شاهجهان اباد Sháhjahánábád, q.v.

MÍNT.	Metal.	YEAR A.H.	EMPEROR.	NO.	Page.
<b>دوڪام</b> Dógám	Æ	983 994	Akbar "	263 271	50 52
دولت اباد Daulatábád ( <i>Deogúr</i> ) ?	N ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	[1038] 1050 1051 1056 1060 1063 1067 1068	Sháh-Jahán  "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "	530 552 553 657 668 566 569 676-77 571,573 683-84	105 110 110 130 131 111 112 133 112,113 134
سار[نك]پور Sárangpúr	N	972	Akbar	31	13
سرهب <b>ن</b> Sirhind	N	984	Akbar	61	17
سری نکر Srinagar	A.,,	[1173] [1174]	Sháh-'Álam "	1158 1159	248 248
سوایجیپور Siwái-Jaipúr	Æ	1156	Muhammad	1032	214

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Burat	"	1034		519	101
	"	1035	" "	520	101
	N N	1036	"	513	99
	R	1030	22 23		101
		1038	"Sháh-Jahán"	521	2.0
	"		Suan-Janan	585-86	116
	22	103x	,,	587	117
	A	[1040]	27	533	106
	R	1042	,,	598	119
	"		>>	618	122
	"	1043	,,	627, 630	124-2
	",,	1045	"	636	126
	"	1046	,,	638-39	126
	,,	1049	"	650	128
	"	1051	"	652	129
	"	1057	,,	659-60	130
	,,	1058	,,	662	130
	"	1064	,,	673	132
	,,	[1066]	,,	675	132
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	,,	1076	"	741	147
	32	1077	<b>"</b>	744	148
	"	1081	,,	746	148
		1082	"	747	148
	Ä	1083	,,	707	139
	R	[,,]	"	750	149
	,,	1084		750a	149
	,,	1089	"	754	149
	,,	1090	"	758-59	150
		1091	"	761-62	150
	- 27	1093	23	765-66	151
	"	1094	"	768	151
	"	1095	"	769	151
	27	1096	33		
	>>	1097	23	771	151
	"	1098	<b>D</b>	773	152
	"	1099	29	775	152
	22	1100	"	779a	152
	"	1100	"	780	152
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	"	11xx	"	840	160
	,,	1123	Bahádur	875	174
	N	1124	Jahándár	879	176
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		1127		917	187
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	N N	1 7	Niku-siyar	953	197
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	2.0	113 3		981-2	205
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	1)	[1149]	"	1013	211
	Ä	11xx	"	967a	200
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hábjahánábád	N	1066		568	112
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		1100	"	713	140
	"	1101	- 27	714	140
	>>	1106	,,	716	141
	Ä.	1115	"	833	159
	1 1	1118	* 27	844	161
	23	1119	"	845	161
	"		Bahádur	867	171
	Å.	1120		856	167
	AR	1120	"	1	11.7
	A	1121	"	872	173
	A	1124	Jahándár	865	170
	"AR	1134	Janandar	880	176
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	N N		Farrukh-siyar	909	185
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9	A A	1129	33	925-26	188
	A	1130	Rafí'-ad-daraját	896	181
	23	1131	Ran'-ad-darajat	937	191
	R	"	7 60 37 13	940-41	192
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	N N	[1139]	- 22	996	208
		[1141]	2)	962-3	200
	R	1142	"	999-1000	209
	N,	1143	,,	1001	209
	A	114[4]	"	964	200
	Ä.	114[5]	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	965	200
		- ,,	"	1004	209
	N	114[6]	29	966	200
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y 12	R		773	1046	218
		1162	>>	1049	219
	22	1164	"	1050-1	219
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	A	1167		1043	217
		[1167]	'Álamgír 11.	1059	221
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	N	[,,]	"	1060-1	221-2
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	1 -	[1169]	"	1076	226
	N'	1170	"	1063-4	223
	R		"	1079-80	226
		1172		1082	226
	"	1174	Sháh-Jahán 111.	1091	230
	"		· Sháh-'Álam	1105	235
	N'	1176	. 27	1093	231
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		1206	,,	1095	232
	"A	1217	<b>))</b>	1106	235
	A	1218	5	1099-1101,	234,
			`_	1104	235
*	R	1219	"	1107-9	235
	· A	1219	<b>??</b> -	1110	236
	Æ	1000	"	1112	236
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		1221	"	1111	
	AR	"	Muh. Akbar 11.	1116-17	236
	99	1222		1210	260
×Y 3	"		,,,	1211	260
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شلاپور Sholápúr	A AR	1121 1122	Bahádur "	860 874	168 174
ظفراباد Zafarábád	Æ	1107	Aurangzíb	808	157
ظفرپور Zafarpúr	R	. 1100	Aurangzíb	781	153
20.0		*			
عظیم اباد 'Azímábád (Patnah, q.v.)	AR "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	1120 1126 1131 11[36] 1137 1152 1161 1172 1174 [1175] 1182	Bahádur Farrukh-siyar Rafí'-ad-daulah Muhammad '', Ahmad 'Alamgír 11. Sháh-'Alam	868 913 950 991 992 1022 1045 1083 1166 1168 1169 1167	172 186 195 207 207 213 218 227 250 250 250
عالمگيرپور Alamgírpúr	Æ	1096	Aurangzib	772	151

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Fathpur	N	987	"	67	19
Fathpur Síkrí)	R		,,	125-26	28
	Æ	37	"	266	51
	N	988	"	69	. 19
Village State of the Control of the	R		"	134-35	29
	Æ	77	27	268	51
	R	989	"	138-39	30
			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	161	31
	"		"		
.1.1. à	*AR	115[5]	Muhammad	1029	213
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	"	1192	"	1175	252
	Ä.	1194	29	1170	251
	R	1195	2)	1176	252
	N	1196	* **	1171	251
	R	1.0	***	1177	252
		1199	"	1178	252
	"	[1203]	23	1179	252
*	R	1204	East India Company	App. 54	275
	23	1216	Sháh-'Álam	1180	253
	,,,	1217	.,	1181	253
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Kandalıár	22	1021	"	445-46	87
	,,	1022	,,	450	87

^{*} These coins omit the first name

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	,,	1030	"	490	95
	12	10xx	"	511	98
	,,	1048	Sháh-Jahán	647	128
	,,	[1056]		658	130
	"		2)	0.50	100
				- 1	
				1 1 2	
174					
ڪابل	Æ	[995]	Akbar	274	59
Kábul	,,	Ť996Ť	* 1	274a	53 53
	Ä.	[1007]	"	221	
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The think	27		Sháh-Jahán	473	91
	27	[1069]		688	134
La contrata		[1100]	Aurangzíb	727	144
	27	[1100]	"	782	153
			Andrew No.		
		· /0		1 1	
					100
ڪتك	R	1125	Formula	227	
Katak	100 ( )	1126	Farrukh-siyar	907-8	185
Cuttack)	"	1120	27	914	186
merceck)					

ڪره Karrah An error for امتياز ڪره Imtiyázgarh, q.v.

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ڪلکته Calcutta	AR Æ	1176 1188	East India Company	App. 67 ,, 150-3	277 291
ڪلکنده Golkondah	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	1069 [1083] [1084] [1085] 1086 [1087] 1098 [1099]	Aurangzíb "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	726 748 749 751 708 755 778 712 783a	143 148 149 149 139 149 152 140 153
كنبايت Kanbáyat (Cambay)	* AR ", ", ",	[1068] 1102 1109 1111	Murád Bakhsh Aurangzíb "	700 785 816 821	137 153 157 158
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^{*} Written عبنايت on this coin (no. 700).

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		-			
		- Target or annual			
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Kúrá	,,	1141	Muhammad	998	208
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		., -			
		*			
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Lahore	1 1		Humáyún	13	10
LIAIIOI 6	Æ	938	Early Local	1233	26
	N	971	Akbar	25	12
	"	974	"	33	13
	)	977	"	43	14
	Æ	97x	"	258	49
	A	983	* ",	59, 60	17
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اور بخش (Dáwar Bakhsh)—
ما المعلم ال

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530 شهاب الدين محمد صاحب قران ثاني پادشاه غازي

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—(Murád Bakhsh) مراد بخش

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#### AKBAR.

مهر مهر شاه اکبر ابروی این زر است تا زمین و اسمان را مهر انور زیور است

The sun of the seal of Shah Akbar is the glory of this gold Whilst earth and sky are illumined by the shining sun.

N 169, 174

زرست از مهر اکبر پادشاه نور بران زر نام شه نور علی نور

By the seal of Akbar Pádisháh gold becomes bright: On this gold the Sháh's name is "light upon light."

N 157

هميشه همچو زر مهر وماه رائج باد بغرب وشرق جهان سكه اله اباد

Like the golden orb of sun and moon, may ever pass In the world's West and East the stamp of Alláhábád.

AR 254-2546

### JAHÁNGÍR.

مالك الملك سكه زد برزر شاه سلطان سليم شاه اكبر

The lord of the realm struck money of gold, Sháh Sultán Salím, Akbar Sháh's [son].

Æ 288-9

روی زررا ساخت نورانی برنك مهر و ماه شاه نور الدین جهانگیر این اکبر پادشاه

Made the face of gold to shine like the sun and moon Shah Núr-ad-dín Jahángír, son of Akbar Pádisháh.

N 290, 292-4. R 402, 404, 409-10, 412, 414-15, 418, 421-2, 433, 445-6, 450, 462

سکه زد در شهر اکره خسرو کیتی پناه شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر یادشاه

Money struck in the city of Agrah the Cæsar, refuge of the world,

Sháh Núr-ad-dín Jahángír, son of Akbar Pádisháh N 295-6. R 423, 426-7

> زد بزر این سکه در اجمیر شاه دین پناه شاه نور الدین جهانگیر این اکبر یاد شاه

The Sháh, refuge of the faith, put this stamp on gold at Ajmír

Sháh Núr-ad-dín Jahángír, son of Akbar Pádisháh.

N 302

از شاه جهانگینر بود دور زمان در اکره زنام اوست زر نور فشان تا هست نشان زپنج نوبت بجهان این سکه ٔ پنج مهر یش باد روان

To Shah Jahangir belongs the whirligig of Time; In Agrah by his name gold shines brightly: So long as the pomp of the Five Guards * lasts in the world, May the stamp of his Five-Mohrs be current.

AT 305

بشرق وغرب مهر احمد اباد الهي تا جهان باشد روان باد

In East and West may the stamp of Ahmadábád, O God, while the world lasts, be current.

A 306-7

همیشه باد ابرروی سکه لاهور زنام شاه جهانکیر شاه اکبر نور

On the money of Lahore may there ever be Light, by the name of Sháh Jahángír, Sháh Akbar's [son].

N 310. A 463, 469, 477, 488, 491, 494-6, 499-500, 504-6, 508

^{*} i.e. The five daily prayers.

بسروی سکه رر داد چندین زیب وزیبور شبیه شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر زد بسزر این سکه در اجمیر شاه دین پناه شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر پادشاه

On the face of the golden coin, ornament and grace gave
The picture of Sháh Núr-ad-dín Jahángír, son of Akbar Sháh.
The Sháh, refuge of the faith, struck this coin of gold at
Ajmír,

Sháh Núr-ad-dín Jahángír, son of Akbar Pádisháh.

N 318

قضا بر سكه زر كرد تصوير شبيه حضرت شاه جهانكير حروف جهانكير و الله اكبر ز روز ازل در عدد شد برابر

Destiny has drawn on money of gold The portrait of his Majesty Sháh Jahángír. The letters of Jahángír and Alláhu Akbar Are equal in value from the beginning of time.

A 319-21

یافت در اکره روی زر زیور از جہانکیر شاہ شاہ اکبر

The face of gold was decorated at Agrah By Jahángír Sháh, Sháh Akbar's [son].

N 322-3, &c., R 502

سكه اكره داد زينت زر از جهانكير شاه شاه اكبر

The money of Agrah gave ornament to gold By Jahángír Sháh, Sháh Akbar's [son].

N 324-6, &c.

سكه زد در احمداباد جنانات اله شاه نور الدين جهانكير ابن اكبر پادشاه

Money struck at Ahmadábád, God's Paradise, Sháh Núr-ad-dín Jahángír, son of Akbar Pádisháh. زر احمداباد را داد زیور جهانکیو شاه شهنشاه اکب

To the gold of Ahmadábád gave adornment Jahángír Sháh, Sháhánsháh Akbar's [son].

Æ 370-4

بدهر باد روان تا فلك بود در دور بنام شاه جهانكير سكم لاهور

So long as the heavens revolve, current be In the name of Sháh Jahángír the money of Lahore.

Æ 424, 459-31, 443

سكه زد در احمداباد از عنايات اله شاه نور الدين جهانكير ابن اكبر پادشاه

Money struck at Ahmadábád by the blessings of God Sháh Núr-ad-dín Jahángír, son of Akbar Pádisháh.

Æ 425, 475, 478, 483, 484, 492-3

در اسفندارمز این سکه را در اکره زد برزر شهنشاه زمان شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

In Isfandármiz at Agrah this stamp struck on gold The Sháh of Sháhs of the world, Sháh Jahángír, sou of Sháh Akbar.

Æ 432, 435-6

زر لاهور شد در ماه بهمن چون مه انور بدور شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

The gold of Lahore in the month Bahman became like the shining moon,

In the reign of Sháh Núr-ad-dín Jahángír, son of Sháh Akbar.

Æ 437-8

جهان فیروز در اجمیر کشت سکه ٔ زر ز نـور نـام جهانکیر شـاه شـاه اکبر

The light of the world at Ajmír became the money of gold By the light of the name of Jahángír, Sháh, Sháh Akbar's [son].

# سكه قندهار شد دلخواه از جهانكير شاه

The money of Kandahár became beauteous By Jahángír Sháh, Akbar Sháh's [son].

Æ 470-2, 481-2, 486 7, 490

### JAHÁNGIR AND NÚR-JAHÁN.

(بحکم or) زحکم شاه جهانگیر یافت صد زیور زنام نور جهان پادشاه بیکم زر

By order of Sháh Jahángir a hundred beauties gained Gold by the name of Núr-Jahán Pádisháh Bégam.

N 513. R 514-526

### SHÁH-JAHÁN.

سکه شاهجهان ایاد رائج در جهان جاودان بادا بنام ثانی صاحب قران

Be the money of Sháhjahánábád current through the world For ever by the name of the other "Lord of the Conjunction."

A 586

### MURÁD BAKHSH.

کر]فت ارث زصاحبقران شاه جهانی مراد بخش شه محمد سکندر ثانی

Took the heritage of the "Lord of the Conjunction," Sháh Jahán,

Murád Bakhsh Muhammad Sháh, Second Alexander.

Æ 699

### AURANGZÍB 'ÁLAMGÍR.

سکه زد در جهان چو مهر منیر شاه اورنك زیب عالم كیر

Struck money through the world like the shining sun Sháh Aurangzíb 'Álamgír.

N 701, &c.

### سکه زد در جهان چو بدر منیر شاه اورنگزیب عالم کیـر

Struck money through the world like the shining moon Sháh Aurangzib 'Álamgir.

AR 731, &c.

### A'ZAM SHÁH.

سکه زد در جهان بدولت وجاه یاد شاه مهالک اعظیر شاه

Struck money through the world with might and majesty Pádisháh of the realms A'zam Sháh.

N 847-9, R 850-1

### KÁM BAKHSH.

سکه زد بسر خورشید وماه شاه دکن کام بیش یاد[شاه]

Struck money on sun and moon [i.e. gold and silver] The Sháh of the Deccan Kám Bakhsh Pádisháh.

AF 852 AR 853

### JAHÁNDÁR.

زد سکه بر زر چون مهر صاحب قران جنهاندار شاه یادشاه جسهان

Struck money of gold like the sun the "Lord of the Conjunction"

Jahándár Sháh, Pádisháh of the world.

N 877

در آفاق زد سکه چون مهر وماه ابو الفتح غازی جهاندار شاه

In the horizons struck money like sun and moon Abu-l-Fath Victorious Jahándár Sháh.

N 879-884, AR 885-8

#### FARRUKH-SIYAR.

سکه زد از فضل حق بر سیم و زر پادشاه بحد و بر فرخ سیر

Struck money of gold and silver by grace of The Truth The Pádisháh of sea and land Farrukh-siyar.

AV 890-99, AR 905-936

### RAFÍ'-AD-DARAJÁT.

زد سكه بهند با هـزاران بركـات شاهنشه بحر و بر رفيع الدرجـات

Struck money in India, with a thousand blessings, Sháh of Sháhs by sea and land Rafí'-ad-daraját.

N 937, R 938-44

#### NIKU-SIYAR.

سكه زد در جهان بلطف اله يادشاه زمان محمد شاه

Struck money through the world by grace of God Muhammad Sháh Pádisháh of the Age.

AV 953

### IBRÁHÍM.

سکه بر سیم زد در جـــهان بفضل محمد ابرهیم شاه شاهان

Money of silver struck through the world, By favour of Muhammad, Ibráhim Sháh of Sháhs.

N 954-5, R 956-7

### 'ÁLAMGÍR II.

سکه زد بر هفت کشور همچو تابان مهر وماه شاه عزیز الدین عالمکیر غازی پادشاه

Struck money in the seven climates shining like the sun and moon

Sháh 'Azíz-ad-dín 'Álamgír Victorious Pádisháh.

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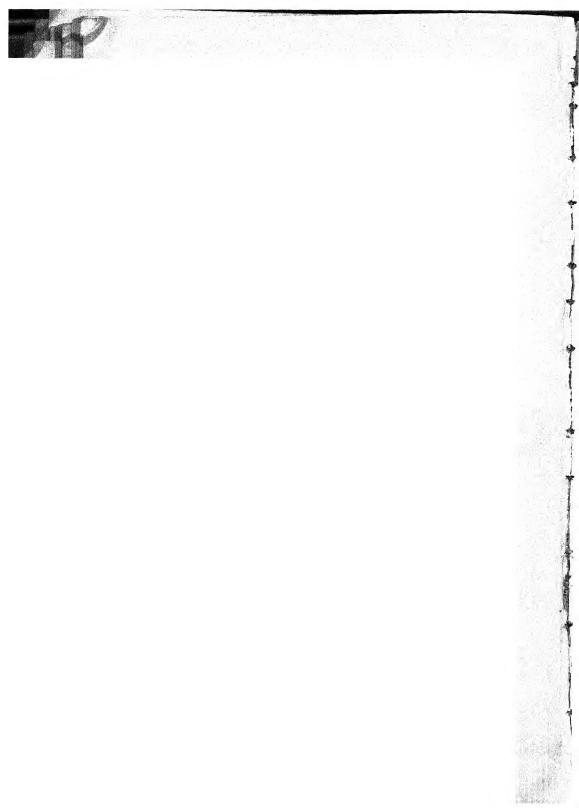
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A.H. A.D. Muharram	Safar	Rabí' I	Rabí' II	Jumádá I	Jumádá II	Rajab	Sha'bán	Ramadán	Shawwal	Zú-l-Ka'dah	Zú-l-Hijjah
932 1525 18. x. D	17. xi.	F 16, xii.	G 26. 15. i.	В 13. ії. С	C 15. iii. E	13. iv. F	13. v. A	11. vi. B	11, vii. D	9. viii, E	8. ix. G
933 1526 8. x. B	7. xi. ]	D 6. xii. ]	E 27. 6. i. (	G 3. ii. A	A 5. iii. C	3. iv. D	3. V. F	1. vi. G	1. vii. B	30, vii. C	29. viii. E
934 1527 27. ix. F	27. x.	A 25. xi.	B 26. xii. I	D 28. 23. i. B	E 22. ii. G	22. iii. A	21. iv. C	20. v. D	19. vi. F	18. vii. G	17. viii. B
935 1528 15. ix. C	16. x.	E 13. xi.	F 13. xii. /	A 29.11. i F	в 10. ії. D	11. iii. E	10. iv. G	9. v. A	8. vi. C	7. vii. D	6. viii. F
936 1529 5. ix. A	5. x.	C 3. xi. ]	D 3. xii. 1	F 30. 1.1. C	G 31.1. B	1. iii. C	31. iii. E	29, iv. F	29. v. A	27. vi. B	27. vii. D
937 1530 25. viil. E	24. ix. (	G 23. x.	A 22. xi. (	c 21. xii. I	D 31. 20. i. F	18. ii. G	20, iii. B	18. iv. C	18. v. E	16. vi. F	16. vii. A
938 1531 15. viii. C	14. ix. ]	E 13. x.	F 12. xi,	A 11. xii. E	B 32. 10. i. D	8. ii. E	9. iii. G	7. iv. A	7. v. C	5. vi. D	5. vii. F
939 1532 3. viii. G	2. ix. ]	B 1. x.	C 31. x. 1	E 29. xi. B	F 29. xii. A	A 33. 27. i. B	26. ii. D	27. iii. E	26, iv. G	25. v. A	24. vi. C
940 1533 23. vii. D	22. viii. ]	F 20, ix. (	G 20. x. 1	B 18. xi. C	C 18. xli. E	E 34. 16. i. F	16. ii. A	16. ifi, B	15. iv. D	14. v. E	13. vi. G
941 1534 13. vii. B	12, viii. J	D 10. ix. 1	E 10. x. (	G 8. xi. A	8. xii.	C 35. 6. i. D	6. ii. F	6. iii. G	5. iv. B	4. v. C	3. vi. E
942 1535 2. vii. F	1. viii.	A 30. viii. J	B 29. ix. I	D 28. x. F	E 27. xi. G	26. xii.	A 36. 25. 1. C	23, ii. D	24. iii. F	22. iv. G	22. v. B
943 1536 20. vi. C	20. vii. ]	E 18. viii. 1	F 17. ix. A	A 16. x. B	B 15. xi. D	14. xii.	E 37. 13. i. G	11. ii. A	13. iii. C	11. iv. D	11. v. F
944 1537 10. vi. A	10. vii. (	C 8. viii. I	D 7. ix. 1	F 6. x. G	4 6. xi. B	4. xii.	C 38. 3. i. E	1. ii. F	3. iii. A	1. iv. B	1. v. D
945 1538 30. v. E	29. vi. (	G 28. vii. /	A 27. viii. (	C 25. ix. D	D 25. x. F	23. xi. G	23. xii, B	B 39. 21. 1. C	20. ii. E	21. iii. F	20. iv. A
946 1539 19. v. B	18. vi. 1	D 17. vii. J	E 16. viii. (	G 14. ix. A	14. x. C	12. xi. D	12. xii, F	F 40. 10. i. G	9. ii. B	9. iii. C	8. iv. E
947 1540 8. v. G	7. vd. J	B 6. vii. (	C 5. viii. I	B 3. ix. F	F 3, x, A	1. xi. B	1. xii. D	30. xii.	E 41. 29. i. G	27. ii. A	29. iii. C
948 1541 27. iv. D	27. v. J	F 25. vi. (	G 25. vii. J	B 23. viii. C	22. ix. E	21. x. F	20. xi. A	19, xii.	B 42. 18. i. D	16. ii. E	18. iii. G
949 1542 17. iv. B	17. v. I	D 16. vi. 1	E 15. vii. (	G 13. viii. A	12. ix. C	11. x. D	10. xi. F	9. xii.	G 43. 8. i. B	6. ii. C	8. iii. B
950 1543  6. iv. F	6. V. A	A 4. vi. ]	B 4. vii. I	D 2. viii, E	1. ix. G	90. ix. A	30. x. C	28. xi. D	28. xii.	F 44. 26. i. G	25. ii. B

lettered A. (for Sunday), B. (Monday), C. (Tuesday), B. (Thursday), F. (Friday), G. (Saturday). The months are indicated by Roman numerals. Thus 17. xi. F in the first line of the table shows that the month Safar of A.n. 322 began on Friday the 17th of November, 1825. The table is adapted from Wüstenfeld's well-known Fergleichungs. * The month, day, and day of the week of the Christian year are placed under each Muhammadan month, and correspond to the first of that month. The week-days are Tabellen, Leipzig, 1854.

A.H. A.D. Muharram	. 15	Safar		Rabí' I	ide	Rabí' II	10 an	Jumádá I	Jumádá II		Rajab	Sh	Sha'bán	Ramadán	-	Shawwal	Zú-l-Ka'dah	Indiana .	Zú-l-Hijah	
951 1544 25. iii.	C S	24. iv.	国	23. V.	Ħ	22. vi.	P	21. vii. B	20. viii.	D 18	18. ix. 1	E 18	18. x. G	16. xi.	V	16, xii, C	C 45. 14. i.	А	13, ii,	154
952 1545 15. iii. A		14. iv. C	O	13. v.	A	12. vi.	<u> </u>	11. vii. G	10, viii.	8	8. ix. (	- 	8. x. E	6. xi.	Fa	6. xii. A	A 46. 4. i.	A	3. ii.	Д
953 1546 4. iii. E		3. iv.	T	2. V.	⋖	1. vi.	O	30. vi. D	30. vii.	F 233	23. viii. (	£ 23	27. ix. B	26. x.	0	25. xi. E	24. xii.	F 47.	7. 23. i.	¥
954 1547 21. 11.	²		А	21. iv.	闰	21. V.	ש	19. vi. A	19. vii.	0 17	17. viii. I	D	16. ix. F	15. x,	<u>.</u>	14. xi. B	13. xii.	<del>1</del> 0	C 48. 12, i.	Ħ
	ි ව	12. iii.	М	10. iv.	Ö	10. v.	P	8. vi. F	8. vii.	₩ 9	6. viii. J	m	5. ix. D	4. X.	A	3, xi. G	2, xii.	A 49.	3. 1. i.	0
956 1549 30. i.	А	1. iii.	F	30. iii.	ਲ	29. iv.	Д	28. v. C	27. vi.	E 36	26. vii. 1	13 13	25. viii. A	23. ix.	m	23. x. D	21. xi.	Ħ	21. xii.	ರ
957 1550 20.1.	<u>п</u>	19. ii.	А	20. iii.	Ħ	19. iv.	ರ	18. v. A	17. vi.	C 16	16. vii. J	Fi A	15. viii. F	13. ix.	ප	13. x. B	11. xi.	0	11. xii.	E
958 1551 9 1.	ĒΨ	8. ii.	4	9. iii.	A	8. iv.	А	7. v. E	6. vi.	<u>ئ</u>	5. vii.	- F	4. viii. C	2. ix.	А	2. x. F	31. x.	ರ	30. xi.	М
959 1551 29. xii. C 52, 28. i.	C 52. 2	. 1.	Ħ	26. ii.	Fi	27. iii.	₹	25. iv. B	25. V.	D 23	23. vi. 1	E 23	23. vii. G	21. viii.	4	20. ix. C	19. x.	A	18. xi.	F4
960 1552 18. xii. A 53. 17. i.	A 53.1	7. i.	0	15. ii.	А	17. iii.	F	15. iv. G	16. v.	13 13	13. vi. (	-Fi	13. vii. E	11. viii.	F	10. ix. A	9. x.	FA	8. xi,	( A
961 1553 7. xii. E 54. 6. i.	E 54.	6. i.	¢	4. ii.	4	6. iii.	ಎ	4. iv. D	4. V.	E4	2. vi. (	<u></u>	2. vii. B	31. vii.	5	30. viii. E	28. ix.	Ē	28. x.	A
962 1554 26. xi. B		26. xii. D	10	55. 24. i.	国	23. ii.	Ö	24. iii. A	23. iv.	S .	22. v. J	2	21. vi. F	20. vii.	t	19. viii. B	17. ix.	ರ	17. x.	88 A
963 1555 16. xi.		16. xii. B	B 5	56. 14. i.	0	13, ii.	Ħ	13. iii. F	12. iv.	A 11	11. v. ]	1( B	10. vi. D	9. vii.	A	8. viii. G	6. ix.	₹	6. x.	)
964 1556 4. xi.	А	4. xii. F	F 5	57. 2. i.	t	1. 11.	В	2. iii. C	1. iv.	8 H	30. iv. ]	-FI	30. v. A	28. vi.	A	28. vii. D	26. viii.	<u> </u>	25. ix.	ঙ
965 1557 24. x.	A 2	23. xi. C	Ö	22. xii.	D 58.	21. i.	Fi	19. ii. G	21. iii.	B 19	19. iv.	C	19. v. E	17. vi.	Fi	17. vii. A	16. viii.	A.	14. ix.	Д
966 1558 14. x.	H	13. xi.	¥	12. xii.		B 59. 11. i.	A	9. ii. E	11. iii.	6 &	9. iv.	₹	9. v. C	7. vi.	A	7. vii. F	5. viii.	ტ.	4. ix.	В
967 1559 3. x.	ບ	2. xi.	至	1. xii.	Fi	31. xii.	A 60.	. 29. i. B	28. ii.	D 28	28. iii. ]	E 2	27. iv. G	26. v.	-V	25. vi. C	24. vii.	A	23. viii.	Ē
968 1560 22. ix. A		22, x.	Ö	20. xi.	А	20. xii.	F 61.	F 61. 18. i. G	17. ii.	B 18	18. iii. (	C	17. iv. E	16. v.	年	15. vi. A	14. vii.	А	13. viii.	Q
969 1561 11. ix.	H	11. x.	ರ	9. xi.	¥	9. xii.	0 62.	. 7.i. D	6. ii.	H H	7. iii. (	<u>t</u>	6. iv. B	б. v.	0	4. vi. E	3. vii.	F	2. viii.	A
970 1562 31. viii. B		30. ix. D	Q	29. x.	国	28. xi.	ප	27. xii. A	A 63. 26. i.	C 24	24. ii. 1	χ Ω	26. iii. F	24. iv.	ජ	24. v. B	3 22. vi.	Ö	22. vii.	ы
971 1563 21. viii. G		20. ix. B	29	19. x.	Ö	18. xi.	阳	17. xii. F	F 64. 16. i.	A 14	14. ii. ]	B 16	15. iii. D	13. iv.	Ħ	13, v. G	11. vi.	¥	11. vii.	ಬ
972 1564 9. viii. D		8. ix. F	Ē	7. x.	ਲ	6. xi.	g	6. xii. C	C 65. 4. i.	2	2. ii.	F	4. iii. A	2. iv.	e A	2. v. D	31. v.	Ħ	30. vi.	ರ
973 1565 29. vii. A		28 viii. C	0	26. ix.	А	26. x.	Ēų	24. xi. G	24. xii.	B 66. 22	22. i. (		21. ii. E	22. iii.	年	21. iv. A	20. v.	m	19. vi.	D
974 1566 19. vii. F		18. viii. A	4	16. ix.	-69	16. x.	P	11. xi. E	14. xii.	G 67. 12. i.	. i	п —	11. ii. c	12. iii.	_ 	11. iv. F	10. v.	Ö	9. vi.	М

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1051 1641 12. iv. F	压	12, v,	A	10. vi.	A	10. vii.	A	8. viii. E	7. ix.	<b>.</b>	6. X.	-	5. xi.	C 4. xii.	ii. D 49.	3.3.	[F4	1.11.	- 0	3. iii.	m
1052 1642 1. iv.	Ö	1. V.	闰	30. v.	Fu	29. vi.	4	28. vii. B				田	и			23. xii.	C 43. 21. i.	21. 1.	0	20. ii.	F
1053 1643 22. iii. A	¥	21. iv.	O	20. v.	А	19. vi.	F4	18. vii. G	17. viii.		15. ix.	0		,		13. xii.		11.1	m	10. ii.	A
	×	9. iv.	ਲ	8. v.	₫	7. vi.	O	6. vii. D	5. viii.	Fe	3, ix.	ප		-		1. xii.		30. xii.	F 45, 29. 1.	29. 1.	×
1055 1645 27. ii.	A	29, iii,	A	27. iv.	H	27. V.	ඊ	25. vi. A	25. vii.	5	٠	A		F 21. x.	-,	20. xi.		19. xii.	C 46. 18. i	18	Œ
1056 1646 17. 11.	৳	19. iii.	m	17. iv.	0	17. v.	E	15. vi. F	15. vii.	- V		<u> </u>				10. xi.	1 0		A 47		2 ا
1057 1647 6. ii.	А	8. iii.	드	6. iv.	ರ	6. v.	д	4. vi. C	4. vii.	Ħ	2, viii.	Fi				30. x	ς ρ	98. XI	j je	98. wii	
1058 1648 27. i.	А	26. ii.	А	26. iii,	Ħ	25. iv.	ජ	24. v. A	23. vi.	- C	22. vii.	А	21. viii, 1	F 19. ix.		19. x.	ı pa	17. xi.	1 0	17. xii.	1
1059 1649 15. 1.	F	14. ii.	Ą	16. iii,	A	14, iv.	А	13. V. E	12, vi.		11. vii,	₹	10, viii, (	0		6	j.	9	, e	8 411	l pr
1060 1650 4. i.	0	3. 11.	P	4. iii.	Fi	3, iv.	₹	2. v. B	1. vi.	A	30, vi.	P	30, vii.	G 28.		27. ix.	5	26. x.	, A	26. xi.	1
1061 1650 25. xii. A 51. 24. i.	A 51	. 24. i.	Ö	22, ii,	А	24. iii.	Fi	22. iv. G	22. v.	m	20. vi.	0	20. vii. 1	E 18.	18. viii. F	17. ix.		16. x.	<u> </u>	15. xi.	6
1062 1651 14. xii. E 52. 13. i.	E 55	. 13. 1.	Ü	11, 15,	ব	12. iii.	ō	10. iv. D	10. v.	F4	8. vi.	ঙ	8, vii. ]	B6,	6, viii. C	5. ix.		×	j j		-
1063 1652 2, xii. B 53. 1. i.	B 55	1.1.	Ω	30. i.	E	1. iii.	ජ	30, iii. A	29. iv.	0	28. v.	А	27. vi.	F 26.		25. viii.		23. iv.			1
1064 1653 22. xi. G	5	22. xii. B	Ħ	54. 20. i.	0	19. ii.	闰	20. iii. F	19. iv.	4	18. v.	A	17. vi. ]	D 16.	16. vii. E	15. viii.		13 14	> 4	13 ×	
1065 1654 11. xi.	Q	11. xii.	F	55. 9. i.	ರ	8, ii.	д	9. iii. C	8. iv.	E	7. 7.	Fa	6. vi.	A 6.		4 viii			¢ F		2
1066 1655 31. x.	₹	30. xi.	0	29. xii,	D 56.	D 56. 28. i.	Fi	26. ii. G	27. iii.	m	25, iv.	Ö		E 23.		93 vii				. v. v.	5 6
1067 1656 20. x.	E	19. xi.	A	18. xii.	B 57.	B 57. 17. i.	А	15. ii, E	17. iii.		16. iv.	⋖		C 13		13 vii		11. VIII.		10.17.	9 . F
1068 1657 9. x.	O	8, xi.	国	7, xii.	F 58.	6, i,	¥	4. ii. B	6, iii.	А	4. iv.	E				iiv &		21. viii.		10, IX.	
1069 1658 29. ix. A	₹	29. x.	0	27. xi.	А	27. xii.	F 59.	F 59. 25. i. G	24, ii,	А	26. iii,	<u> </u>		E 23. v.		, ia		71. vii.	٦ P	90. VIII.	
1070 1659 18. ix. E	田	18. x.	ජ	16. xi,	Ą	16, xii.	C 60.	C 60, 14, i. D	13, ii,	Fi	13. iii.	Ü				: ;				VIII.	
1071 1660 6, ix. B	М	6. x.	A	4. xi.	国	4. xii.	G 61.	2. i, A	1. ii.	- 0	2. iii.	Р			_	*		9. VII.		8. Vill.	
1072 1661 27. viii. G	৳	26, ix,	В	25. X.	۵	24. xi.	E	23. xii. F	F 62. 22. i.		20. ii.	щ				200	ع د	10. VI.	٠,	25. VII.	4
1073 1662 16. viii. D	A.	15. ix.	Ē	14, x.	ರ	13, xi.	B	12. xii. C	C 63. 11. i.		9. ii.	Fi				. A . 6	5 F	10. VI.	<b>4</b> B	18. VII.	ن ر
1074 1663 5. viii. A	₹.	4. ix.	Ö	3, x,	Ā	2. xi,	FE	1. xii. G	31, xii,	B 64.	29. i.	_5		E 28, iii,		27. iv.	- ₹	26. v.	; pa	25. vi.	

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5	А	В	F4	0	¥	臼	m	5	A	4	F	0	A 78	E 79	B 80.	0	A	¥	Fi	0	5	色	A	ਲ	A
16. v.	5. V.	25. iv.	13. iv.	2, iv.	23. iii.	12, iii,	29. ii.	18. ii.	7. ii.	27. i.	17. i.	5, i.	26. xii.	15. xii.	4. xii.	23. xi.	12. xi.	1. xi.	23. X.	10. x.	29, ix.	19, ix,	8. ix.	28. viii.	17. viii.
F	0	A	A		75	А	A	Fig	5	G 75.	E 76.	B 77.	5	А	₹	E	6	- 25	<b>A</b>	<u>m</u>	F4	A	Ą	F4	-5
17. iv.	6, iv.	27. iii.	15. iii.	4. iii.	22. ii. (	11, ii.	31. i.			29. xii. (	19. xii,	7. xii.	27. xi.	16, xi.	6. xi.	25. x.	14, x.	3, x,	23. ix.	11. ix.	31. viii,	21. viii.	10. viii.	30. vii.	19. vii.
								D 73. 20. i.	A 74. 9. i.																
A	Α.	124	<u>ت</u>	ී	Ħ	e	54	•		E	0	<u>ප</u>	Ħ	A	E4	Θ:	4	e e	iii.	ii.	ii. D	ii. B	:i	i. D	i. A
18. iii.	7. iii.	25. ii.	14, ii.	2. ii.	D 70. 23. i.	A 71. 12. i.	E 72. 1. i.	21. xii.	10. xii.	29. xi.	19. xi.	7. xi.	28, X.	17. x.	6, x.	25. ix.	14. ix.	3. ix.	24. viii.	12. viii.	1. viii.	22. vii.	11. vii.	30. vi.	19. vi.
5	ජ	A	A	Ē				Ö	U	A	A	Fi	A	A	闰	0	<u>c</u>	A	m	154	0	₹	Ħ	0	Ö
17. ii.	6. ii.	7. 27. i.	G 68. 16. i.	9. 4. i.	26. xii.	14. xii.	3. xii.	22. xi.	11. xi.	31. x.	21. x.	9. x.	29. ix.	18. ix.	7. ix.	27. viii.	16. viii.	6. viii,	26. vii.	14. vii.	3. vii.	23. vi.	12. vi.	1. vi.	21. v.
₹	M	c 67.	9	D 69.	m	14	5	A	M	a	Ü	А	m.	Fe	Ö	Ą	Ħ	B	Ü	А	Ą	Ê۱	0	4	国
G 65. 18. i.	. 7. i.	28. xii.	17. xii.	5, xii,	25. xi.	14, xi.	3. xi.	23. x.	12, x.	1, x,	21, ix,	9. ix.	30. viii.	19, viii.	8. viii.	28. vii.	17. vii.	6. vii.	26. vi.	14. vi.	3. vi,	24. ♥.	13, V.	2, ₹.	21. т.
G 65	D 66.	m	Fi	5	4	P	m	T	А	⋖	Fi	0	4	Ħ	æ	_O	A	₹	<u> </u>	0	5	E	М	<b>U</b>	Ā
20. xii.	9. xii.	29. xi.	18. xi.	6. xi.	27. x.	16. x.	б. х.	24. ix.	13. ix.	2. ix.	23. viii.	11. viii.	1. viii.	21. vii.	10. vii.	29. vi.	18. vi.	7. vi.	23. ₹.	16. v.	5. V.	25. iv.	14. iv.	3, iv.	23. iii.
A	e e	ප	A	4	드	5	Ü	E	М	Fe	А	¥	F4	0	ප	臼	В	Fi	А	A	Ħ	D	U	Ħ	- A
20. xi.	9. xi.	30. x.	19, x.	7. x.	27. ix.	16, ix,	5. ix.	25. viii,	14. viii.	3. viii.	24. vii.	12. vii.	2. vii.	21. vi.	10. vi.	30. v.	19. v.	8. V.	28. iv.	16. iv.	5. iv.	26. iii.	15, iii,	4. iii.	21. ii.
a d	4	두	5	5	M	В	F	A	¥	闰	0	ਲ	田	m	F4	А	4	田	0	<u> </u>	А	m	F	А	A
22. x.	11. x.	l. x.	20. ix.	8. ix.	29. viii.	18, viii,	7, viii.	27. vii.	16. vii.	5. vii.	25. vi.	13. vi.	3. vi.	23. v.	12. v.	1. v.	20. iv.	9. iv.	30, iii,	18. iii.	7. iii.	25.11,	14. ii.	4, ii.	9. 23. i.
m	Fi	А	Ą	Ħ	0	3	A	B	Ē	0	A	E	Ö	ŭ	А	A	F	Ö	¥	田	æ	3	A	m	F 89.
22. ix.	11. ix.	1. ix.	21. viii.	9. viii.	30. vii.	19. vii.	8. vii.	27. vi.	16. vi.	5. vi.	26. v.	14. v.	4. V.	23. iv.	12. iv.	1, iv.	21. iii.	10. iii.	28. ii.	17. ii.	6. ii.	36. 26. i.	37. 15. i.	38. 6. i.	24. xii.
₹.	P	0	r	А	m	Ē	Ö	¥	×	В	Ö	A	М	14	0	₹	E	Д	ඊ	А	⋖	F 86	C 81	₹	国
24. viii. A	13. viii. E	3. viii. C	23. vii.	11. vii.	1. vii.	20. vi.	9. vi.	29. v.	18. v.	7. V.	27. iv.	16. iv.	5. iv.	25. iii.	14. iii.	3. iii.	20. ii.	9. ii.	E 83. 30. i.	4. 19. i.	5. 7. i.	28. xii.	17. xii.	7. xii, A 88	25. xi.
E	0	₹	闰	A	ਲ	А	₹	Fi	Ö	ඊ	闰	m	ර	А	₹	Fi	Ö	Ö	四	œ E	<b>60</b>	А	₹	Fe	0
125. vii.	5 14. vii.	3 4. vii.	7 23. vi.	8 11. vi.	9 1. vi.	0 21. v.	1 10. v.	2 29. iv.	3 18. iv.	4 7. iv.	5 28. iii.	6 16, iii.	7 6. iii.	8 _{23. ii.}	9 12. ii.	0 2. ii.	1 21. i.	2 10. 1.	2 31. xii.	3 20. xii.	4 8. xii.	5 28. xi.	3 17. xi.	7 7. xi.	3 26. x.
1075 1664 25. vii.	1076 1665 14. vii.	1077 1666 4. vii.	1078 1667 23. vi.	1079 1668 11. vi.	1080 1669 1. vi.	1081 1670 21. v.	1082 1671 10. v.	1083 1672 29. iv.	1084 1673 18. iv.	1085 1674 7. iv.	1086 1675 28. iii.	1087 1676 16, iii,	1088 1677 6. iii.	1089 1678 23. ii.	1090 1679 12, ii.	1091 1680 2. ii.	1092 1681 21. i.	1093 1682 10. i.	1094 1682 31. xii.	1095 1683 20. xii. B 84, 19. i.	1096 1684 8. xii. F 85. 7. i.	1097 1685 28. xi.	1098 1686 17. xi.	1099 1687 7. xi.	1100 1688 26, x.
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Zú-l-Hijjah	6. ix.	26. viii. A	14, viii.	3. viii.	24. vii.	13. vii.	2. vii.	21. vi.	10. vi.	31. v.	20. v.	9. v.	29. iv.	18. iv.	6. iv.	27. iii.	16. iii.	6. iii.	23. ii.	п. ії.	1, ii.	1. 21. i.	2. 10. i.	30. xii.
	4	F4	Ö,	U	H	A	Ö	А	4	Fi	0	Ü	M	А	F	A	V	ĒΨ	Ö	Ü	国	B 11	F12.	Ā
Zú-l-Ka'dah	6. viii.	27. vii,	15. vii.	4. vii.	24. vi.	13. vi.	2. vi.	22. V.	11. v.	1. v.	20. iv.	9. iv.	30. iii.	19, iii.	7. iii.	25. ii.	14. ii.	4. ii.	8. 24. i.	9. 12. 1.	D 10. 2. i.	22. xii.	11. xii.	30, xi.
_	U	Ħ	A	14	А	¥	F	0	ڻ	목	29	Fq	А	Ø	Ħ	Ö	ਲ	闰	B	Ξų		A	A	ō
Shawwal	8. vii.	28. vi.	16. vi.	5. vi.	26. v.	15. v.	4. V.	23. iv.	12. iv.	2. iv.	22. iii.	11. iii.	1. iii.	18. ii.	7. ii.	5. 27. i.	6. 16. i.	7. 6. i.	26. xii.	14, xii.	4. xii.	23. xi.	12. xi.	1. xi.
	B	೦	\$	А	A	F	A	4	Ħ	0	Ü	А	A	Ħ	೦	A	Ħ	0	ড	А	PI.	F4	Ö	F
Ramadán	8, vi.	29. V.	17. V.	6. v.	26. iv.	15. iv.	4. iv.	24. iii.	13. iii.	3. iii.	20. ii.	9. ii.	30. i.	3. 19. i.	4. 8. i.	28. xii.	17. xii.	7. xii.	26. xi.	14. xi.	4. xi.	24. X.	13. x.	2. x.
	A	m	压	೦	4	料	O	Ö	A	A	74	0	₹.	Ħ	A	Ċ	Α	m.	Fi	Ö	₹	A	æ	ঙ
Sha bán	10. v.	30. iv.	18. iv.	7. iv.	28. iii.	17. iii.	6. iii.	23. ii,	12, ii,	2. ii.	D 1700. 22. i.	A 1701. 11. i.	F 1702. 1. i.	21. xii.	10. xii.	29. xi.	18. xi.	8. xi.	28. x.	16. x.	6. x.	25. ix.	14. ix.	3. ix.
-	M	Ü	A	A	Fq	Ö	¥	Ħ	m	Ö	A			O	೮	Ħ	A	Ü	А	₹	Fi	0	ψ.	Ħ.
Rajab	10. iv.	31. iii.	19. iii.	8. iii.	26. ii.	15. ii.	5. ii.	7. 24. i.	A 98. 13. i.	9. 3. i.	23. xii.	12, xii.	2. xii.	21. xi.	10. xi.	30. x.	19. x.	9. x.	28. ix.	16. ix.	6. ix.	26. viii.	15. viii.	4. viii.
٠	4	Ē	Ö	Ü	E	m	Ü	D 97.	4	F 99.	Ö	Ċ	E	A	Ħ	А	A	Ħ	Ö	ট	Ħ	m	F	A
Jumádá II	12, 111,	2. iii.	19. іі.	7. ii.	C 94. 28. i.	G 95. 17. i.	E 96. 7. i.	26. xii.	15. xii.	5. xii.	24. xi.	13. xi.	3. xi.	23. x.	12. x.	1. x.	20. ix.	10. ix.	30. viii.	18. viii.	8. viii.	28. vii.	17. vii.	6. vii
н	A	A	4	H	Ö			F	F	A	4	F	Ö	Ö	A	р	F4	A	A	2	၁	ਲ	A	A
Jumádá I	10, ії.		G 92. 20. i.	D 93. 8. i.	29. xii.	18, xii,	8. xii.	26. xi.	15. xi.	5. xi.	26. x.	14. x.	4. x.	23. ix.	12. ix.	1. ix.	21. viii.	11. viii.	31. vii.	19. vii.	9. vii.	, 28. vi.	17. vi.	6. vi.
Н	田	Ö			я.	Ē	a.	¥	Ħ	Ö	ტ	Α.	В.	ii.	ii. C	ii, A	i.	i. C	i. G	Α.	Α.	ĒΨ	0	¥
Rabí II	c 90.12.i.	A 91. 2. i.	64	10. xii.	30. xi.	19. xi.	9. xi.	, 28. x.	17. x.	7. x.	26. ix.	15. ix.	6. ix.	25. viii.	14. viii.	3. viii.	23. vii.	13. vii.	2. vii.	3 20. vi.	10. vi.	30. v.	19. v.	F 8. V.
н			111		G	Q	В	F	0	Α.	H ::1	ii. B	ii. G	i. D	i.	 E	0	Α.	Ħ.	В	೮	D.	₽.	
Rabí' I	13. xii.	3. xii.	22. xi.	10. xi.	31, x,	20. x.	10, x.	28. ix.	17. ix.	7. ix.	27. viii.	16. viii.	6. viii.	26. vii.	15. vii.	4. vii.	23. vi.	13. vi.	2. vi.	21. v.	11. v.	30. iv.	19. iv.	8. iv.
	- E	Ö	A	₹	F	Ö	⋖	E	m	Ü	А	¥	F	0	Ö	户	A	ত	A	4	134	Ö	ඊ	闰
Safar	14. xi.	4. xi.	24. x.	12. x.	2, X,	21. ix.	11. ix.	30, viii.	19. viii.	9, viii.	29. vii.	18, vii.	8. vii.	27. vi.	16. vi.	5. vi.	25. V.	15. v.	4. V.	22. iv.	12. iv.	1. iv.	21, iii.	10. iii.
- me	- 3	戶	m	Fe	A	4	Ē	ರ	<u></u>	M	. A	Fi	А	⋖	Ħ	0	ъ	田	A	F	А	⋖	Ħ	ਠ
A.H. A.D. Muharram	1101 1689 15, x.	1102 1690 5. x.	1103 1691 24. ix.	1104 1692 12. ix.	1105 1693 2, ix.	1106 1694 22. viii. A	1107 1695 12. viii.	1108 1696 31. vii.	1109 1697 20. vii. G	1110 1698 10. vii. E	1111 1699 29. vi.	1112 1700 18. vi.	1113 1701 8. vi.	1114 1702 28. v.	1115 1703 17. v.	1116 1704 6. v.	1117 1705 25. iv.		1119 1707 4. iv. B	1120 1708 23. ії.		1122 1710 2. iii.	1123 1711 19. ii.	1124 1712  9, ii.
A.D.	1685	169	1691	1692	1695	169	1691	169	1697	169	1695	1700	1701	1705	170	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1705	1710	171	17.5
A.H.	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124

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19, xii.	8, xii.	28, xi,	16. xi.	6. xi.	26, x,	15, x,	A. X.	23. ix.	12, ix.	2. ix.	21, viii. B	11. viii,	31. vii.	20. vii.	9. vii.	28. vi.	17, vi,	7. vi.	26. V.	15. V.	6. V.	24. iv.	13, iv.	2. iv.	22, iii,
A	H	υ	Ċ	H	A	F4	А	4	<u>ы</u>	0	Ü	M	В	Þ	A	4	M	Ü	Ö	А	m	E	А	∢	Ħ
19, xi.	8. xi.	29. X.	17. x.	7. x.	26. ix.	16, ix,	4. ix.	24. viii.	13. viii.	3. viii.	22. vii.	12. vii.	1. vii.	20. vi.	9. vi.	29. V.	18. V.	8. V.	26. iv.	15. iv.	5. iv.	25. iii,	14. iii.	3. iii.	20. ii.
5	А	М	Ēη	А	₩.	<b>A</b>	υ.	ڻ.	А	m	F	A	¥	Ħ	0	ඊ	А	A	Ħ	υ	Ą	Ħ	Ö	ঙ	Ā
21. x.	10, x.	30, ix.	18. ix.	8. ix.	28. viii.	17. viii.	6. viii.	26. vii.	15, vii.	5. vii.	23. vi.	13, vi.	2. vi.	22. v.	11. V.	30. iv.	19. iv.	9. iv.	28, iii,	17. iii.	7. iii.	24. ii,	14. ii.	2. ii.	8. 22. i.
M	A	8	A	m	F	υ	V	H	A	ত	A	A	Fi	O	⋖	Ħ	A	ਲ	А	∢	F	0	A	Ħ	B 38.
21. ix.	10. ix,	31. viii.	19. viii.	9. viii.	29. vii.	18. vii.	7. vii.	26. vi.	15. vi.	5. vi.	21. v.	14, v.	3, 7,	22. iv.	11. iv.	31. iii.	20, iii.	10, iii.	27. ii.	15. ii.	5. ii.	B 35. 25. i.	G 36. 15. i.	D 37. 3. i.	23. xii,
9	4	F4	0	4	Ħ	m	ర	A	4	Fi	0	A	E	æ	ರ	А	∢	54	Ö	೮	Eq.				₹
23. viii.	12, viii.	2. viii.	21. vii.	11. vii.	30. vi.	19. vi.	8. vi.	· 28. v.	17. v.	7. V.	25. iv.	15. iv.	4. iv.	24. iii.	13, iii.	2, iii,	19. ii.	9. ii.	2. 29. i.	E 33. 17. i.	4. 7. i.	27. xii.	17. xii.	5. xii.	24. xi.
m	F	A	¥	F	5	Ü	M	æ	F	А	₹	F	0	<u>ن</u>	Ħ	A	두	A	A 32.	(S)	C 34.	Ö	E	g	F
Z. vu.	13, vii,	3. vii.	21. vi.	11. vi.	31. V.	20. V.	9. v.	23. iv.	17. iv.	7. iv.	26. iii.	16. iii.	5. iii.	22. ii.	12. ii.	31, i.	0. 20. i.	C 31. 10. i.	30. xii.	18. xii.	8. xii.	27. xi.	17. xi.	5. xi.	25. x.
4	A	٥	ರ	A	М	<u>F</u>	А	¥	Ħ	٥	Ü	M	A	Fi	А	٧	E 30.	0	ඊ	А	m	F4	A	₹	阳
Z5. VI.	14. vi.	4. vi.	23. ν.	13. v.	2. V.	21. iv.	10, iv.	30. iii,	19, iii,	9. iii.	26. ii.	15, ii,	4. ii.	. 24. i.	B 28. 14. i.	. 2. i.	22. xii.	12, xii,	1. xii.	19. xi.	9. xi.	29. x.	19. x.	7. x.	26. ix.
4	0	V	A	0	Ö	А	m	F	0	₹	P	0	3	D 27.	B 28	F 29.	0	4	臼	B	3	A	A	Fe	0
Z*. V.	lő, v,	5. V.	23. iv.	13. iv.	2. iv.	22. iii.	11, iii.	28. ii.	17. ii.	7. ii.	D 24. 27. i.	B 25. 16. i.	6. 5. i.	25, xii.	16. xii.	3. xii.	22. xi,	12, xi.	1. xi.	20. x.	10. x.	29. ix.	19. ix.	7. ix.	27. viii.
4	A	Ö	А	М	F4	0	¥	Ħ	m	t	A.	12	F 26.	Ö	A	A	М	Ü	А	¥	Fi	ರ	₹	Ħ	m
27.17.	16. iv.	6. iv.	25. iii.	15. iii.	4. iii.	21. ii.	ш. ії.	. 30. i.	G 22, 19. i.	E 23. 9. i.	29. xii.	18, xii.	7. xii.	26. xi.	16. xi.	4. xi.	24. x.	14. x.	3, X,	21. ix.	11, ix.	31. viii,	21. viii.	9. viii,	29. vii.
-	3	E	A	ප	A	¥	F	c 21.	G 22	E 23	А	Ö	А	¥.	F	Ü	Ö	F	М	F4	A	₹	F	5	₹5
28. III.	17. iii.	7. iii.	24. ii.	13. ii.	2, ii.	22, i.	. 12. i.	31. xii.	20. xii,	10. xii.	29. xi.	18. xi.	7. xi.	27. x.	17. x.	5. X.	24. ix.	14. ix.	3. ix.	22. viii.	12. viii.	1. viii.	22. vii.	10. vii.	29. vi.
q	Fi	B	₹	E	0	G 19	E 20.	A	드	Ω	¥	<u> </u>	Ö	ර	至	В	Ēų	0	4	<u> </u>	5	č5	PA	m	F
		ानं	و.		: مور	24. xii. G 19.	ij			ជ	ı.	ı.			×	¥	26. viii. F	16. viii. D	5. viii. A	ii.		3. vii. G			
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TETT	11261	1127 1	11281	1129	11301	1131	1132	1133	11341	11351	1136	1137	1138	11391	, 1140	1141	1142	1143	1144 1/	11451	1146 17	1147	11481	1149 17	115011

A.H. A.D. Muharram	я	Safar	-	Rabí' I	•	Rabi' II	-	Jumádá I	Jumádá II		Rajab	Sha'bán		Ramadán	Shawwal	- Sp - 1	Zú-l-Ka'dah	-	Zá-l-Hijjah
1121 1700 01		10		12.01	- 5	10 45		17 viii A	16 jv.		15. x. D	14. xi.	124	18. xii.	G 39. 12. i.	В	10. ії.	٦ ت	12. iii. E
9 1790 10	Q F	, t. v.	۹ .	10. VI.	η ρ	10. VII.	5 F				4. x. A	3. Xi.	0	2. xii.	D 40. 1. i.	F4	30. i.	2	29. ii. B
1104 1709 10. 1V.	±, 1	10. V.		9, VI.	A F	0. VII.	٦ -			5 F		•	2			i. c 41.	l. 18. i.	- A	17. ii. F
1153 1740 29. iii.	5	28. 17.	হ্	Z/. V.	4 6	20. VI.	4 F		14 2011	a P		-	F	10. 21	÷	i. A 42.	2. 8. i.	m	7. ii. D
1154 1741 19. iii.	₹	18, iv.	<u>ن</u>	I7. V.	7	16. VI.	4		•			4		9		_ E	28. xii.	F 43.	27. i.
1155 1742 8. iii.	P	7. iv.	5	6. √.	4	5. VI.	0	4. vii. D		<u>-</u>				30. X.				AAA 18 1	H i H
1156 1743 25. ії.	М	27. iii.	A	25. iv.	A	25. V.	Ċ	23. vi. A	23. vii.	0	21. viii. D	20. ix.	F	19. x.	G 18, Xi,		17. xn.	Í :	
1157 1744 15. ii.	ප	16. iii.	A	14. iv.	0	14. v.	A	12. vi. H	F 12. vii.	₹	10. viii. B	9. ix.	А	8. x.	E 7. xi.	<u>ت</u>	6. xu.	45.	0.1.
11581745 3. ii.	А	5. iii.	F	3. iv.	t	3. 7.	A	1. vi. (	1. vii.	田	30. vii. F	29. viii.	ii. A	27. ix.	B 27. x.	A	25. xi.		25. XII.
, 1159174624.i.	PC PC	23. ii.	А	24. iii.	P	23. iv.	r	22. v. A	A 21. vi.	Ö	20. vii. D	19. viii.	i. F	17. ix.	G 17. x.	m.	15. xi,	5	16. xii.
1160174713. i.	F	12, ii.	∢	13. iii.	А	12, iv.	A	11. v. I	E 10. vi.	ප	9. vii. A	8, viii.	ii.	6. ix.	D 6. x.	F4 .	4. xi.	ජ	4. xii.
1161 1748 2.1.	Ö	1, 11,	Ħ	1, 111.	F4	31. iii.	¥	29. iv. I	B 29. v.	Α	27. vi. I	E 27. vii.	i. ج	25. viii.	A 24. ix.	ت ن	23. x.	А	22, xi.
1169 1748 22 xii. A 49. 21. i.	A 4	9. 21. i.	Ö	19. ii.	А	21. iii.	154	19. iv. (	G 19. v.	m	17. vi. (	c 17. vii.	i.	15. viii,	F 14. ix.	K. A	13. x.	А	12. xi,
1163 1749 11 xii.	N N	E 50. 10. i.	ರ	8, ii.	4	10, iii.	ರ	8, iv. J	D 8. v.	Fi	6. vi.	G 6. vii.	ü. B	4. viii,	C 3. ix.	Ä,	2. x.	FH	l. xi.
11641750 30. xii.	M	30. xii. D 51.	D 5	1. 28. i.	闰	27. ii.	Ü	28. iii.	A 27. iv.	0	26. v. I	D 25. vi.	F4	24. vii.	G 23. viii.	iii. B	21. ix.	۵	21. x.
1165 1751 20. xi.	ਲ	20. xii, B 52.	. B	2. 18. i.	0	17. ii.	Ħ	17.111.	F 16. iv.	¥	15. v.	B 14, vi.	A .i	13, vii,	H		10. ix.		10. x.
11661752 8. xi.	А	8. xii. F 53.	14	3. 6. i.	ŭ	б. ії.	P	6. iii.	C 5. iv.	田	4. v.	F 3. vi.	ৰ :	2. vii.	B 1. viii.	iii.	30. viii.		29. ix.
1167 1753 29. x.	Э	28. xi.	А	27. xii.		E 54. 26. i.	೮	24. ii.	A 26. iii.	5	24. iv.	D 24. v.	Æ.	22. vi.	G 22. vii.		20. viii,		19. ix,
1168175418. x.	厗	17. xi.	A	16. xii.	. 1	B 55. 15. i.	А	13. ii.	E 15. iii.	r	13. iv.	A 13. V.	·	11. vi.	D 11. vii.	ii. Fi	9. viii.		8. IX.
1169.1755 7. x.	Ö	6, xi.	闰	5. xii.		F 56. 4. i.	⋖	2, ii.	В 3. ііі.	A	1. iv.	E 1. v.	<u>ن</u> .•	30. v.	A 29. vi.	й. О	28. vii.		27. viii.
1170175628. ix.	⋖	26. x.	Ö	24. xi.	А	24. xii.		F 57. 22. i.	G 21. ii.	А	22. iii.	C 21. iv.	H	20. √.	F 19. vi.	÷	18. vii.		17. viii.
1171 1757 15, tx.	Ħ	15, x.	Ö	13. xi.	⋖	13, xii,		C 58. 11. i.	D 10. ii.	Fi	11. iii.	G 10, iv.	4. B	9, ∿,	C 8. vi.	ī.	7. vii.		6, viii.
11721758 4. ix.	А	4. x.	А	2 xi.	Ħ	2. xii.	ජ	31 xii.	A 59. 30. i.	Ö	28. ii.	D 30. iii.	F4 ::3	28. iv.	G 28. v.	Ψ.	27. vi.	0	26. vii.
1173 1759 25. viii. G	φ.	24. ix.	М	23. x.	0	22. xi.	Ħ	21. xii.	F 60. 20. i.	∢	18. ii.	В 19. ії.	i.	17. iv.	E 17. v.	ۍ ت	15. vi.	₹	15. vii.
T174176010 D	5	10 :-	þ	11 4	-	10. xi.	m	9. xii.	c 61. 8.i.	Ħ	6. ії.	F 8. iii.	ü. A	6. iv.	B 6.1	v. D	4. vi.	E	4. vii.

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B	Ü	А	щ	[in	υ	ধ	Œ	A	Ü	A	4	Fe	ن	A 76	E 4	m	Ö	A	A	Fi	0	4	Ħ	m	উ
24. 7.	14, V.	2.4.	22. iv.	11. iv.	31, iii.	2. iii.	9. III.	26. ii.	16. ii.	б. іі.	3. 24. i.	E 74. 14. i.	5. 3. i.	24. xii.	12. xii,	1. xii.	21. xi.	10. xi.	29. x.	19, x.	8. x	28. ix.	17. ix.	6, ix.	26. viii,
A	F4	Ü	- <del>-</del>	Œ	Д	ජ	A	∢	<b>5</b> 4	5	G 73.	E	B 75.	Ö	А	¥	æ	0	ڻ ت	Ħ	A	ਲ	A	4	F
25. iv.	15, iv.	3. iv.	24. iii.	13, iii.	2. iii.	20. ii.	8. ii.	0. 28. i.	l. 18. i.	2. 7. i.	26. xii,	16, xii,	5. xii.	25. xi.	13. xi.	2. xi.	23. x.	12. x.	30. ix.	20. ix.	9. ix.	30. viii.	18. viii.	7. viii.	28. vii.
j.	П	<	F=	Ö	Ü	Ħ	m	F 70.	D 71.	A 72.	国	Ö	ರ	E	A	Fi	А	¥	M	0	Ċ	Ħ	m	F4	Ā
26. iii.	16, iii.	4. 111.	22. ii.	11.11.	31, i.		A 69. 9. i.	29. xii.	19. xii.	8. xii.	26. xi.	16. xi.	6. xi.	26. x.	14. x.	3. x.	23. ix.	12, ix.	31. viii.	21. viii.	10. viii.	31. vii.	19. vii.	8. vii.	28. vi.
Ē	0	7	) [H	m	F	D 68.	A	M	Ö	Ü	А	щ	F4	А	₹	Ħ	0	Ü	A	M	Σų.	А	A	Ħ	ō
25. ii.	15. ii.	4	C 85 91 1	G 66. 13. i.	D 67. 2. i.	23. xii.	11. xii.	30. xi.	20. xi.	9. xi.	28. x.	18. x.	7. x.	27. ix.	15. ix.	4. ix.	25. viii.	14. viii.	2. viii.	23. vii.	12. vii.	2. vii.	20. vi.	9. vi.	30, v.
ē	> 4	Œ					F	೦	₹	Ħ	А	ರ	A	Α.	Fi	် (၂	4	Ħ	А	Ů.	А	M	F4	0	¥
BIG9. 26. i.	G 63. 16. i.	D 64 5 ;				61	11. xi.	31, x,	21. x.	10. x.	28. ix.	18. ix.	7. ix.	28. viii.	16. viii.	5. viii.	26. vii.	15. vii.	3. vii.	23. vi.	12. vi.	2. vi.	21. v.	10. v.	30. iv.
						Ą	9	g	r	А	ii, A	i. F	i. C	Ψ.	ㅂ.	m •	ರ	Ð	A	Ħ	Ö	Ą	闰	B	\$
28 vii	18. xii.	1	- 96	15. xi.	4. xi.	25. X.	13. x.	2, X,	22, xi.	11, xi.	30. viii.	20. viii.	9. viii.	30. vii.	18. vii.	7. vii.	27. vi.	16. vi.	4. vi.	25. V.	14. V.	4. V.	22, iv.	11. iv.	1. iv.
ē	) E	P	٦ ٥	, F	\ <b>\</b>	F	Ö	Ü	E	m	54	A	₹	F	O	r	뛰	A	F	А	4	14	O	ರ	Ħ
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F	d b	9 F						A	g	54	Ö	⋖	Ħ	Ö	চ	A	B	Ħ	೮	A	国	Ö	Ç	A	B
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č	> <	4 6	a 0	3 2	5 F	P	14	೮	∢	国	m	Ö	А	m	54	Ö	Ą	Ħ	A	Ü	А	В	F	0	4
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:::- 6 : EOM E   7 M F F	1175 1761 2. viii. A	1176 1762 25. vii.	1177 1766 12. vii. U	1178 1764 1. vii. A	11.91.766 9 vi	1181 1767 30. v.	1182 1768 18, v.	1183 1769 7. v.	1184 1770 27. iv.	1185 1771 16. iv.	1186 1772 4. iv.	11871778 25. iii. E	1188177414. iii.	1189 1775 4. iii.	1190 1776 21. ii.			1193 1779 19. i.	1194 1780 8. i.	1195 1780 28, xii. E 81. 27. i.	1196178117. xii. B 82. 16. i.	1197 1782 7. xii. G 83. 6. i.	1198 1783 26. xi. D	1199 1784 14, xi. A	1200 1785 4. xi.
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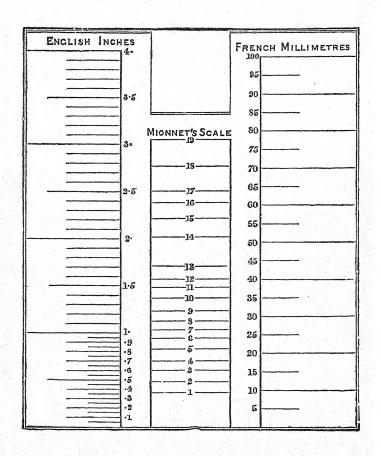
A.H. A.D. Muharram	Safar		Rabí' I	Rabf' II	Jumádá I	Į į	Jumádá II	Rajab		Sha'bán	Ran	Ramadán	Shawwal	wál	Zú-l-Ka' dah	- 1	Zú-l-Hijjah	اء
1201 1786 24. x. C	23. xi.	<b>E</b>	22. xii, H	F 87. 21. i.	A 19. ii.	В	21.iii. D	19. iv.	A	19. v.	G 17.	17. vi. A	17. vii.	ii. c	15. viii.	А	14. ix.	54
1202 1787 13. x. G	12, xi.	М	11. xii. (	C 88. 10. i.	E 8. ii.	F4	9. iii. A	7. V.	М	7. v.	Ð.	5. vi. E	6. vii.	ii, G	3, viii.	4	2, ix,	O
.203 1788 2. x. E	1. xi.	ರ	30. xi. A	A 30, xii.	C 89. 28. 1.	Ω	27. ii.	F 28. iii.	Ü	27. iv.	B 26	26. v. C	25. vi.	i, E	24. vii.	E	23. viii.	A
1204 1789 21, ix. B	21. x.	А	19, xi. I	E 19. xii.	G 90, 17, i.	A	16, 11.	C 17. III.	A	16, iv.	15	15. v. G	14, vi.	i. B	13, vii.	Ö	12, viii,	[2]
1205 1790 10, ix. F	10. x.	¥	8, xi. 1	B 8. xii,	D 91. 6. i.	P	5. ii.	G 6. Hii.	Ą	5. iv.	<u>م</u>	4. v. D	3. vi.	i.	2. vii.	G	1, viii,	A
1206 1791 31, viii, D	30. ix. F	F	29. x. C	G 28, xi.	B 27. xii.		C 92, 26, i. 1	E 24, ii.	F4	25. iii.	A 23	23. iv. I	В 23. V.	А	21. vi.	田	21. vii.	O
1207 1792 19. viii. A	13, ix. C	O	17. x, 1	D 16, xi,	F 16, xii.		G 93, 14, i. 1	B 12. ii.	ರ	14, iii,	E 12	12. iv. H	F 12, v.	Α.	10. vi.	m	10. vii.	А
1208 1793 9. viii. F	8. ix,	A	7. x. ]	B 6. xi.	D 6. xii.		E 94. 4. i. (	G 2. ii.	4	4. iii.	- N	2. iv. I	D 2. v.	F4	31, 7,	<b></b>	30. vi.	A
1209 1794 29. vii. C	28. viii. E	田	26. ix. I	F 26, x.	A 24, xi.	i. B	24. xii,	D 95. 22. i.	闰	21. ii.	G 23	22. iii. A	A 21, iv.	٥.	20, V.	А	19, vi.	H
[210 1795 18. vii. G	17, vili. B	В	15. ix. (	C 15, x,	E 13. xi.	F4	13, xii.	A 96. 11. i.	A	10. ii.	01	10, iii. I	E 9. iv.	۲. ه	8, V.	A	7. vi.	0
1211 1796 7. vii. E	6. viii. G	_o	4, ix.	A 4. x.	C 2.xi.	i. D	2. xii.	F 31. xii.	G 97.	7. 30. i.	B 28	28. ii. (	C 30, iii.	) 23	28, iv.	压	28. v.	A
1212 1797 26. vi. B	26. vii. D	A	24. viii. 1	E 23. ix.	G 22, x.	. A	21, xi.	C 20. xii.		D 98. 19. i.	F 17	17. ii. (	G 19, iii.	ii. B	17. iv.	ర	17. v.	H
1213 1798 15. vi. F	15. vii. A	4	13. viii. 1	B 12. ix.	D 11, x.	PA .	10. xi.	G 9. xii,	. A 99.	9. 8. 1.	<u>ی</u>	6, ii. J	D 8, iii.	Ħ	6, iv.	Ü	6. V.	F
1214 1799 5. vi. D	5. vii. F	F	3, viii. (	G 2. ix.	B 1. x.		31, x.	E 29. xi.	Fi	29. xii.	A 1800. 27. i.		В 26. ії,	i, D	27. iii.	Ħ	26. iv.	Q
1215 1800 25. v. A	24. vi.	Ö	23. vii. 1	D 22, viii.	F 20, ix.		G 20, x.	B 18, xi.	ပ	18. xii.	E 1801. 16. i.		F 15. ii.	i. A	16. iii.	М	15. iv.	A
1216 1801 14. v. E	13. vi.	r	12. vii. 4	A 11. viii.	C 9. ix.	x, D	9. x.	F 7. xi.	5	7. xii.	B 1802. 5. i.		С 4. її.		E 5. iii.	F4	4, iv,	A
1217 1802 4. v. C	3. vi.	田	2. vii. 1	F 1. viii.	A 30, viii.		B 29. ix.	D 28. x.	M	27. xi.	22	26. xii.	A 3. 25, i.		C 23. ii.	A	25, iii,	F
1218 1803 23. iv. G	23, V.	В	21. vi. (	C 21. vii.	E 19, viii.		F 18. ix.	A 17. x.	A	16. xi.	n A	15. xii,	E 4. 14. i.		G 12, ii.	V	13. iii.	O
1219 1804 12, iv. E	12. v.	ර	10. vi. /	A 10. vii.	C 8. viii.		D 7. ix.	F 6, x.	ජ	5. xi.	m	4. xii.	C 5. 3.i.		1, ii.	阳	3. iii.	₹.
1220 1805 1. iv. B	1. V.	О	30. V. I	E 29. vi.	G 28. vii.		A 27. viii.	C 25. ix.	A	25, x,	ξi Ei	23. xi.	G 23, xii,		B 6. 21. i.	0	20. ii.	Ħ
1221 1806 21, iii. F	20. iv.	4	19, v, 1	B 18. vi.	D 17. vii.	ni.	16. viii.	G 14. ix	_	14. x.	ء ت_	12. xi.	D 12. vii		T 10 :	- 2	::	K

TABLE

FOR

# CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMETRES AND THE

### MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.



# TABLE

OF THE

### RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF

# ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	-064	41	2.656	81	5.248	121	7.840
2	.129	42	2.720	82	5.312	122	7.905
3	.194	43	2.785	83	5.378	123	7.970
4	.259	44	2.850	84	5.442	124	8.035
5	•324	45	2.915	85	5.508	125	8.100
6	-388	46	2.980	86	5.572	126	8.164
7	•453	47	3.045	87	5.637	127	8.229
8	.518	48	3.110	88	5.702	128	8.294
9	.583	49	3.175	89	5.767	129	8.359
10	.648	50	3.240	90	5.832	130	8.424
11	.712	51	3.304	91	5.896	131	8.488
12	.777	52	3.368	92	5.961	132	8.553
13	.842	53	3.434	93	6.026	133	8.618
14	.907	54	3.498	94	6.091	134	8.682
15	.972	55	3.564	95	6.156	135	8.747
16	1.036	56	3.628	96	6.220	136	8.812
17	1.101	57	3.693	97	6.285	137	8.877
18	1.166	58	3.758	98	6.350	138	8.942
19	1.231	59	3.823	99	6.415	139	9.007
20	1.296	60	3.888	100	6.480	140	9.072
21	1.360	61	3.952	101	6.544	141	9.136
22	1.425	62	4.017	102	6.609	142	9.200
23	1.490	63	4.082	103	6.674	143	9.265
24	1.555	64	4.146	104	6.739	144	9.330
25	1.620	65	4.211	105	6.804	145	9.395
26	1.684	66	4.276	106	6.868	146	9.460
27	1.749	67	4.341	107	6.933	147	9.525
28	1.814	68	4.406	108	6.998	148	9.590
29	1.879	69	4.471	109	7.063	149	9.655
30	1.944	70	4.536	110	7.128	150	9.720
31	2.008	71	4.600	111	7.192	151	9.784
32	2.073	72	4.665	112	7.257	152	9.848
33	2.138	73	4.729	113	7.322	153	9.914
34	2.202	74	4.794	114	7.387	154	9.978
35	2.267	75	4.859	115	7.452	155	10.044
36	2.332	76	4.924	116	7.516	156	10.108
37	2.397	77	4.989	117	7.581	157	10.173
38	2.462	78	5.054	118	7.646	158	10.238
39	2.527	79	5.119	119	7.711	159	10.303
40	2.592	80	5.184	120	7.776	160	10.368

## TABLE

OF THE

### RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF

### ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

National Street, Stree		·					
Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	430	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	440	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11:664	220	14.256	260	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	490	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.858	223	14:450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	$12 \cdot 117$	227	14.709	267	17:301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	17:366	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	17.431	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	17.496	580	37.58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45:36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	259.20
200	12.960	240	15.552	280	18.144	5000	324.00
Section 1							1-19-1-19-1